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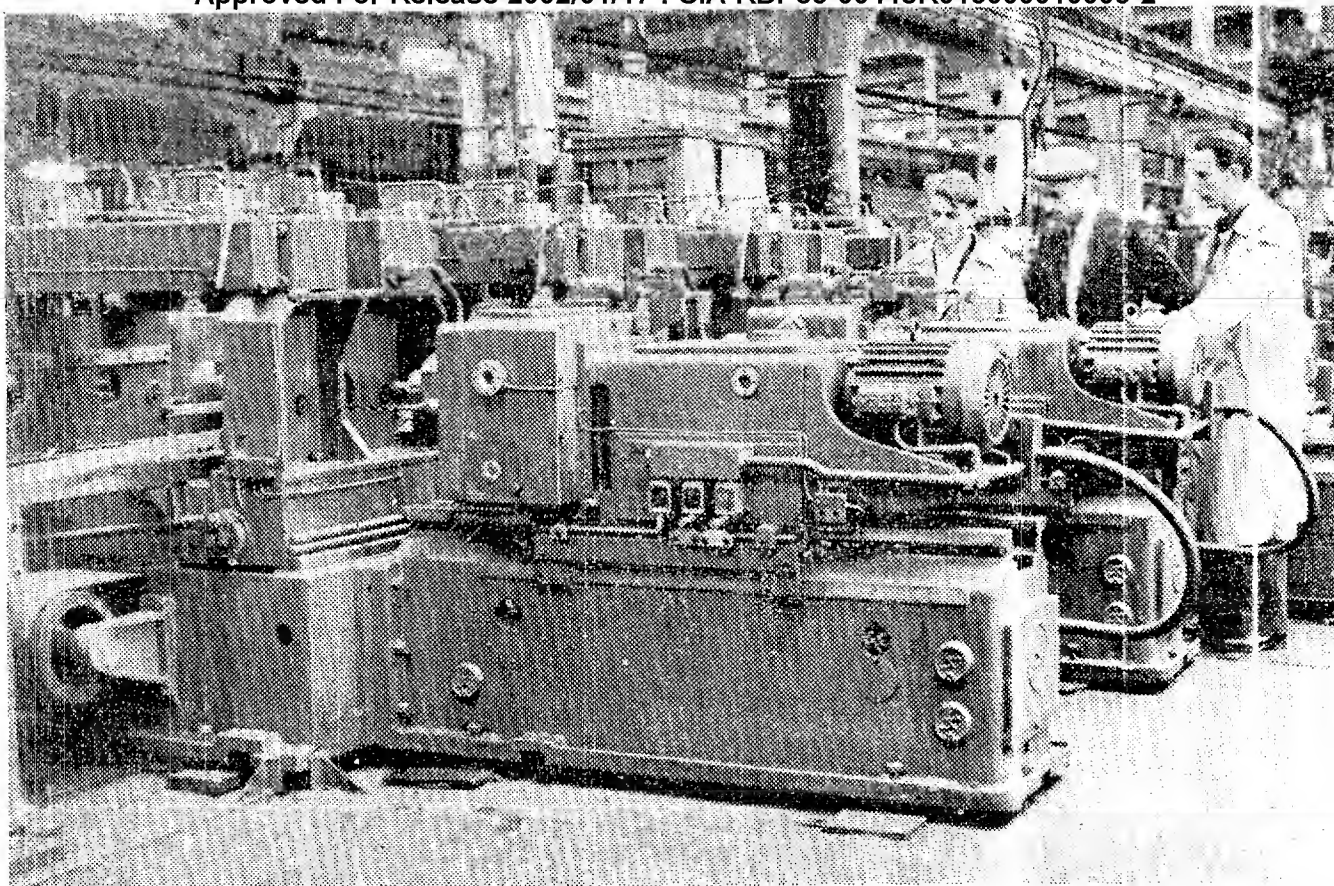
SOVIET LAND

THIS IS AN ENCLOSURE TO
DETACH

CPYRGHT



No. 1 Feb. 10, 1952



Automatics shop of the Moscow Ordzhonikidze Machine building plant. In this picture deputy foreman S. Kilibi (left), Stalin Prize holder, acquaints representatives of the Kutaisi motor works—engineers G. Kabadze and L. Lavin—with a highly productive automatic machine line for the manufacture of cylinder blocks.

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
1. New Achievements of the National Economy of the USSR	1	12. New Soviet Colour Film "Taras Shevchenko"	V. Shalunovskiy 18
2. Majestic Programme of Communist Construction Taking Real Shape	N. Loginov 2	13. At the Construction Sites of People's Poland	20
3. Production of Soviet Union's Agriculture and Food Industry on View at the International Exhibition in Bombay	P. Khvoynik 4	14. The First Month (Story)	F. Knorre 21
4. What Makes the National Income in the USSR Rise and what Does it Mean to the People?	Y. Kronrod 5	15. Results of 19th Chess Championship of USSR	A. Kotov 3rd cover
5. Facts Only	A. Surov 6	Supplement : On the results of the fulfilment of the state plan for the development of the National Economy of the USSR in 1951.	
6. Foreign Guests in the USSR	A. Kudryavtsev 7	Report of the Central Statistical Board of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.	
7. Young Soviet Workers	9	Cover : Students in the laboratory of central blocking system at the Stalin Railway Engineering Institute in Moscow.	
8. Glimpses From the USSR	11	Back Cover : Yessentuki. Sverdlov trade union sanatorium.	
9. 240,000 College Students in Moscow	A. Loginov 12		
10. Treasure House of the Art of the Eastern Peoples	L. Barashko 14		
11. New Developments in the Study of the Species and Speciation	L. A. Sizov 17		

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SOVIET LAND

Vol. V No. 3

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Published by TASS in India

February 10, 1952.

New Achievements of the National Economy of the USSR

THE Soviet people, inspired and directed by the Party of Lenin and Stalin, are successfully implementing the magnificent Stalin programme for building the material and technical foundation of Communism. Nature is being transformed in vast territories of the Land of Soviets; the world's biggest hydro-electric stations and irrigation systems are being built. The economic might of the Socialist power is rising year after year; the culture of the peoples of the USSR is being advanced and the living standard of the working people is improving.

The past year has witnessed new, outstanding victories on every sector of Communist construction. Vivid and convincing evidence of this is contained in the report of the Central Statistical Board of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on the fulfilment of the state plan and development of the national economy of the USSR in 1951.

The uninterrupted and rapid development of economy and culture in the Soviet country is a result of the wise direction of all Communist construction by the Party of Lenin and Stalin, a result of the enthusiastic labour of the Soviet people.

The gross production plan fixed by the government for 1951 has been fulfilled by all industry of the USSR to the extent of 103.5 per cent. As compared with 1950, gross output of Soviet industry has grown in 1951 by 16 per cent. The provisions of the 1951 state plan have been surpassed in a number of most important industries, as, for example, in the production of iron and steel, coal, oil, electric power, electric motors, metal cutting lathes, tractors and harvester combines, automobiles, steam locomotives and diesel engines, excavators, etc.

Thanks to the unrelaxing attention devoted by the Communist Party, the Soviet Government and the great Stalin to the technical progress, major successes have been achieved last year owing to the technical

equipment of all branches of national economy, in raising the level of mechanization in all the arduous and laborious processes. The Soviet machine-building industry has produced about 500 very important types and models of machines and equipment. The use of new highly efficient technological processes has been steadily promoted in all the branches of national economy and automatization of production has been advanced. About 700,000 inventions and rationalizing proposals have been adopted in production last year.

Labour productivity in all branches of national economy has been growing steadily as a result of improvements in technical equipment, in the skill of the workers and in the organization of production. A 10 per cent increase in labour productivity was registered in industry last year as compared with 1950.

An index of the quality of work in industry, one of the most important sources of accumulation in national economy, and a condition for improvements in the living standard of the working people are contained in the systematic cuts of production costs. The plan for lowering production costs in industry was improved upon this year, with a result that a saving of more than 26,000 million rubles was effected in industry alone, apart from the saving resulting from the reduction in wholesale prices for raw and other materials.

The past year has witnessed further progress in socialist agriculture. Notwithstanding the unfavourable weather in the Volga area, in Western Siberia, Kazakhstan and in some other districts, the gross crop of cereals last year amounted to 7,400 million poods. Moreover the crop of food grain—wheat and rye—was higher than in 1950. The gross cotton and sugar beet crops have increased substantially as compared with 1950. There has been a continuous increase in livestock of the collective and state farms. The total stock in the country increased by nearly 14 million heads in 1951.

The successful development of industry and increase

in the production of agricultural raw materials made it possible to effect a considerable increase in general consumer goods. Government orders for extra production of a number of very important manufactured goods and foodstuffs over and above the annual plan, have been surpassed.

The progress of transport goes hand in hand with that of industry and agriculture. The workers of railway, water and motor transport have considerably increased freight shipments.

Engrossed in peaceful pursuits, the Soviet people are at work on the realization of a colossal construction programme. State capital investments last year were 112 per cent of the 1950 amount. A special place belongs to the titanic hydro-electric system now being built on the Volga, Don, Dnieper and Amu-Darya rivers. The government plans for all these great works in 1951 have been successfully accomplished.

The rapid advancement of economy of the productivity of labour brings with it an increase in the national income, reductions in prices for food and manufactured goods and the systematic growth of wages, salaries and peasant incomes. The national income of the USSR in 1951 was 20 per cent above the 1950 income, in comparable prices.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government are constantly working for the advancement of the cultural level of the working people. There has been a substantial increase last year in the attendance of all the schools of the country; the network of rest homes, cinemas and other cultural and educational institutions has been expanded. Major achievements have been registered in Soviet science, letters and the arts. The working people of the USSR are enjoying all the benefits of the world's most advanced socialist culture.

—From IZVESTIA, January 29, 1952.

Production of Soviet Union's Agriculture and Food Industry on View at International Exhibition in Bombay

(Continued from page 4)

qualities are well represented at the exhibition. More than 250 varieties of fish used for commercial purposes are found in the seas, rivers, and lakes of the USSR. For the wealth and variety of fish the USSR heads the world list; moreover the most valuable varieties, such as salmon, sturgeon, etc., predominate among the fish used for processing. The 1950 catch was 27 per cent higher than before the war.

The fish processing industry of the USSR is highly mechanized. For example, crabs are tinned at special floating plants right in the sea. Soviet scientists have developed a new method of tinning black caviar, namely, pasteurization, which makes it possible to preserve the high qualities of caviar for a very long time.

The exhibits in the agricultural section of the Soviet Pavilion at the Exhibition in Bombay, as well as the exhibits of any other section of this Pavilion, afford striking evidence of the fruitful results of the peaceful labour of the Soviet people.

Majestic Programme of

SIX years ago, in his address to the voters, on February 9, 1946, the head of the Soviet Government, J. V. Stalin outlined a majestic programme of postwar peaceful development, the programme for building Communism in the USSR.

This was only a few months after the war, when many Soviet cities and villages wrecked by the fascist barbarians, were still lying in ruins. The hard consequences of the war were still felt in many ways. Many an American and British newspaper in those days maintained that a long period of economic decline was inevitable in the USSR, and that the Soviet Union would not be able to overcome the postwar hardships with its own forces.

And at that very moment, Stalin's genius like a powerful searchlight illumined to the Soviet people magnificent prospects of Communist construction. The inspiring words of the beloved leader roused the Soviet people to new feats of heroic labour for the sake of furthering the progress and raising the might of their own Socialist State.

J. V. Stalin formulated the principal tasks of the first postwar five-year plan as that of restoring industry and agriculture to the prewar level and then to exceed this level to a more or less considerable degree. J. V. Stalin outlined the plan also for a longer period. He spoke of the intention of the Communist Party of the USSR to organize another powerful upsurge of the national economy which would make it possible within the next 15 years to raise the level of Soviet industry to a point approximately treble the prewar level, so as to enable it to produce annually up to 50 million tons of pig iron, up to 60 million tons of steel, up to 500 million tons of coal and up to 60 million tons of oil.

The Soviet people accepted this plan as a programme in accord with their vital interests. The great aim embodied in this programme—the building of Communism, engendered the titanic energy of the masses.

The socialist emulation movement for the fulfilment of the postwar five-year plan (1946—1950) ahead of schedule attained nation-wide proportions. It supplied a still more powerful impact to the initiative of the Soviet people. And it is known that the postwar five-year plan was accomplished ahead of schedule. The USSR achieved still greater progress in every field of socialist economy and culture. In vain did the imperialists hope that the Soviet Union, which made colossal sacrifices for the victory over the forces of black reaction, would not cope with the difficulties of postwar construction. In 1950, the last year of the quinquennium, the output of Soviet industry was 73 per cent above the volume produced in the prewar year of 1940. The area under cereals was expanded by more than 20 per cent during these five years. The gross grain crop in 1950 was 345 million poods in excess of the 1940 crop. The national income of the USSR in 1950 was 64 per cent higher than in 1940. The living and cultural standards of the Soviet people were greatly advanced.

The year 1951 brought still greater victories to the peoples of the USSR. Industrial production in 1951 was double the 1940 figure. A considerable increase

Communist Construction Taking Real Shape

By Nikolai Loginov

in output was registered in all the branches of the heavy and light industries. The production plans were surpassed in the iron and steel, coal mining and oil industries; rich oil deposits were discovered in new areas, and big trunk oil and gas pipelines were built. Output in the machine-building industry rose by 21 per cent in 1951, when more than 400 new models of machines and equipment were turned out. Noteworthy headway was made in electrification. The annual power production in the USSR is greater than the combined power production of Britain and France. The provisions of the 1951 plan were over-fulfilled in the chemical industry and in railway transport.

The Soviet Government does everything to promote the mechanization of agriculture. In the last six years the collective and state farms received 673,000 tractors (in terms of 15-hp tractors), 147,000 harvester combines and millions of other agricultural machines. The mechanization of agriculture together with the employment of advanced agrotechnical methods assist in raising the crop yields. The gross grain crop in the last few years has been exceeding 7,000 million poods annually.

New construction has been launched on a gigantic scale in the vast expanses of the great Land of Soviets, from the Baltic to the Pacific shores, from the snow-covered Arctic to the sun-baked districts of Central Asia.

A special place in this construction belongs to the colossal hydro-technical systems being erected on the Volga, Don, Dnieper and Amu-Darya rivers—the Stalin construction undertakings of Communism, which have no equals in the world for their dimensions and pace of construction. The most powerful machines ever built by man are employed on these jobs. This mighty technique is operated by Soviet people.

One of the great construction undertakings—the Volga-Don Shipping Canal is to be put into commission next spring. With the opening of this waterway, all the seas of the European section of the USSR—the White, Baltic, Caspian, Black and Azov seas—will have been linked into a single shipping system.

The new power stations will supply annually 22,500 million kwh of cheap electric power, and the hydro-technical systems will make it possible to irrigate more than 28 million hectares of land. The new irrigated croplands will yield a quantity of produce sufficient to supply the requirements of tens of millions of people.

The Soviet people are subjugating the forces of nature for their benefit; they are linking rivers and seas, reclaiming swamps, lifeless deserts and sun scorched steppes and converting them into fertile fields and blossoming orchards, planting forests and creating an abundance of products.

The construction of the gigantic hydro-electric stations, canals and irrigation systems which will transform the climate of vast areas, will enable the USSR to raise the productive forces of the Soviet society to a higher level, and to take a long step forward in building up the material and technical foundation of Communism.

All the wealth of the USSR belongs to its people. The powerful progress of national economy advances the living and cultural standards of the working people. The national income of the USSR is steadily rising, and, incidentally, it is used entirely for the benefit of the working people. Prices of food and general consumer goods were reduced on four occasions in the last few years; wages, salaries and the incomes of the collective farms are growing. Science, culture, literature and the arts are flourishing in the USSR.

Improvements in the life of the people and the progress of Soviet health protection brought about a 50 per cent decline in the mortality rate as compared with the prewar year of 1940, and a still greater decline was registered in child mortality. The natural increase in the population of the USSR amounts to more than 3,000,000 a year.

The Soviet Union is free from economic crises and unemployment. The socialist system of economy ensures the planned and uninterrupted development of the productive forces. The workers, collective farmers and intellectuals know that they are working for their own benefit, for the benefit of all the people. Consciousness of the social significance of labour in the socialist society stimulates the heroic efforts of the masses. Labour in the USSR has become a matter of honour, valour and heroism. In the Soviet society the working masses are the conscious makers of their history, the builders of the new world.

The achievements of the Soviet people in the post-war years afford a still more vivid illustration of inexhaustible possibilities inherent in the Soviet social and state system. For the first time in history the Soviet system has unfettered and released the titanic energy of the people and awakened the powerful activity and inexhaustible initiative of the masses. Every day the life and labour of the workers, peasants and intelligentsia of the Soviet Union affords fresh and more vivid manifestations of the moral and political unity of Soviet society and of the friendship of the peoples of the USSR. Thanks to the unanimity of the will and aspirations of all the peoples inhabiting the country, the Soviet State is in a position to achieve the great aims dreamed of for many ages by the finest minds of mankind.

The great plans mapped out by the leader of the Soviet people are being steadily carried into life. The successes achieved by the Soviet people under the guidance of the Communist Party and of their great leader, J. V. Stalin, constitute a most weighty contribution to the struggle for peace and friendship among nations. The peace policy of the Soviet State stems from the very essence of the socialist system which has nothing in common with any aggressive ambitions, with any plans of conquest. Engrossed in peaceful construction, the Soviet Union is conducting an indefatigable struggle for stable and lasting peace in the whole world.

Production of Soviet Union's Agriculture and Food Industry on View at International Exhibition in Bombay

By P. Khvoynik

THE produce of agriculture represented in the Soviet Pavilion at the International Exhibition in Bombay is illustrative of the colossal advancement of agriculture and the food industry in the Soviet Union, of the abundance of food in the Land of Socialism.

The outstanding successes of Soviet agriculture have been achieved as a result of the collective labour of the Soviet peasants and the high level of mechanization of farming processes. The titanic construction works of Communism launched on the initiative of the great Stalin, the colossal hydro-electric stations and irrigation systems being built on the Volga, Don, Dnieper and Amu Darya rivers, will bring about a still greater increase in agricultural production in the USSR. The expansion of the irrigated and watered areas alone will make it possible to produce annually an extra 3 million tons of raw cotton, 500,000 poods of wheat, 30 million poods of rice and 6 million tons of sugar beet. The cattle herds will be immensely increased.

Large-scale planting of shelter belts, construction of reservoirs and the introduction of the proper travopolye system of farming are being promoted in the Soviet Union on a vast scale. The realization of these undertakings in accordance with Stalin's plan for remaking nature will forever do away with drought and crop failure and secure high and stable crop yields in the arid districts of the USSR.

All the achievements of the Michurin agro-biology, the most advanced in the world, are being utilized on a vast scale in Soviet agriculture. Working in close co-operation with the practical workers of Socialist agriculture, the Michurinist scientists of the Soviet Union are discovering new laws governing the development of nature and new ways of raising the efficiency of agriculture.

The steady advancement of agriculture makes it possible to increase output and broaden the assortment of foodstuffs. The Soviet Government is systematically reducing prices for food and general consumer goods, and this leads to further improvements in the living standard of the working people.

It is impossible to describe in a brief article all the exhibits of Soviet farm products and food items on view in the Soviet Pavilion at the International Exhibition in Bombay. There are many varieties of cereals, flour, groats, tinned fish, vegetables and fruit, confectionery products, wines, caviar and many other items.

A prominent place belongs to the samples of cereals and allied products on display. The Soviet Union is the biggest producer of cereals, and in the last few years its annual grain crop has been exceeding 7,000 million poods. The rising efficiency of agriculture has brought about a steady increase in the grain yields in the USSR. The crops garnered by the collective farms from vast areas average 2-3 tons and more per hectare. Domestic consumption of cereals and grain products is steadily

growing in the USSR. But the Soviet Union is also a traditional exporter of grain to the foreign markets; the foreign trade of the Soviet Union is based on the principles of its peace policy and international economic co-operation. The Indian public knows of the Soviet wheat deliveries to India dictated by the sincere desire of the Soviet Union to relieve the food difficulties in India.

Not only the production of grain, but of all farm produce has grown immensely in Soviet years. Gardening, horticulture and viticulture have been well advanced. The achievements of the Michurin agro-biology, have made it possible to push the planting of orchards, berries, vineyards, citrus fruit and tea to districts where their cultivation was considered impossible in the past. The USSR now ranks fourth in the world for the size of its vineyards. About 2,000 varieties of grapes are grown in the USSR, moreover their yields have reached the record figure of 45—60 tons per hectare. The vineyards and orchards are cultivated with machinery supplied by special machine and tractor stations. There is a wide network of scientific research institutes and experimental stations.

The abundance of farm produce furnished the basis for a powerful food industry. Hundreds of highly mechanized enterprises have been built in the USSR in a brief period of time. It is enough to say that more than 100 mechanized bakeries, 38 modern creameries, 45 dairy plants, 47 canneries, 10 sugar refineries, 25 tea packing factories and many other enterprises were built and put into operation in the second Five-Year Plan period (1933—1937) alone. The enterprises of the food industry are provided with improved automatic equipment and instruments made in the USSR. Only the best, first-class raw materials are selected for processing in the Soviet food industry. Thanks to the excellent technical equipment of the food enterprises, the improved recipes and technological processes and the implicit observance of all the rules of sanitation and hygiene, the Soviet consumer receives foodstuffs of superior quality only. Evidence of this is contained in the samples of confectionery, wine, chocolate, jam, preserved fruit and other products on display at the Soviet Pavilion.

Despite the colossal damage caused to Soviet national economy by the war, output in the food industry had grown far in excess of the pre-war level as a result of the successful accomplishment of the first post-war Five-Year Plan (1946—1950) production of butter has grown by 57 per cent, tinned goods—48 per cent, sugar—17 per cent, confectionery products—23 per cent, etc. As compared with the pre-war figures, the output of dietetic products has grown five-fold, of special products for children—5.7 times and of vitamins—10.4 times over.

The Soviet fish products known for their excellent

(Continued on page 2)

WHAT MAKES THE NATIONAL INCOME IN THE USSR RISE AND WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO THE PEOPLE ?

By Y. Kronrod
Candidate of Economic Science

THE term "national income" is often encountered in newspapers, magazines and books. Whenever a country's national economy is dealt with, or the standard of living of its people, or what possibilities there are for its economic development, the national income is always taken into account: the actual figure, whether it is going up or down, and how it is distributed.

What, then, is this national income? In the following lines we shall try to answer the question briefly.

Every country produces material wealth that is essential to life—articles of consumption and means of production. The total amount of products produced in a particular country is in the terminology of economists, the aggregate annual product. The production of this material wealth requires different expenditures such as raw material, auxiliary material, fuel, machinery, and so on. Obviously, to be able to continue production society has to make good those expenditures by setting aside a certain portion of the annual aggregate product. The remainder is the national income, which society uses, on the one hand, for consumption, and on the other, for new construction and expansion of production, that is, for accumulation. Let us give an illustration. Let us assume that the value of the material wealth (the aggregate product) produced in a year is 20,000 million rupees, and to produce this material wealth, 4,000 million rupees worth of instruments and means of production are used up. In that case the national income will equal 16,000 million rupees.

It follows from this that the national income is created solely by the working people, by those who produce the material and cultural values. True, one may come across another definition of national income, namely the total income of all people in a country. But that is an altogether unscientific definition, for in that case it would mean that persons who do nothing but just live on dividends, for instance, are also taking part in the production of the national income.

Now, let us go back and see how the national income is produced in the USSR and how it is used. The progressive nature of the Soviet Union's economy is reflected particularly strikingly in the rapid growth of the country's national income. The rate of growth of the national income of the USSR is without parallel in any other country.

Before the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia the national income was quite low, due to the country's technical and economic backwardness. In 1913 it was but 21,000 million rubles. But there has been a radical change in the situation since the victory gained by Soviet power; the USSR has become a mighty industrial power and agriculture has been transformed into mechanized collective farming on a big scale. Thanks to this, production of the national income has grown many times over, amounting to 128,300 million rubles

in 1940, or more than six times as high as in 1913. In 1950 it was 64 per cent above 1940, and in 1951 it was up 12 per cent over the year before.

What gives the USSR an exceptionally high rate of growth of the national income is the Socialist character of its economy, which knows no crises, is operated according to plan in the interest of the people.

There is no unemployment in the USSR, where work is guaranteed to everyone. This fact alone affords the country of Soviets tremendous opportunities of developing its economy and of increasing the national income in proportion. At the same time, every branch of the national economy—industry, transport, agriculture, and so on—gets immense quantities of up-to-date highly-productive machinery year after year. It is enough to cite one example, in 1950, the number of machine tools used in industry was more than double the pre-war number and a great many of them were new and improved. Agriculture received in the 1946—1950 period 536,000 tractors, 93,000 grain combines and millions of other agricultural machinery and implements.

Thanks to the rapid progress made in technically arming labour and in improving production methods, labour productivity has been increasing steadily and at a rapid rate. Productivity of labour in industry in 1950 was 37 per cent above the 1940 level. This increase in labour productivity, the basis of which is technical progress, is the chief source of the great annual rise in the national income of the USSR.

What do the Soviet people then get out of the growing national income?

The higher the national income the more do the Soviet people get for consumption and for accumulation. It should be borne in mind that there are no exploiting classes in the USSR. Soviet society is comprised of working people, and the entire national income belongs to the people and is used in the interest of all of society. That is why growth of the national income leads to greater wellbeing of the people. Distribution of the national income in the USSR makes for systematic improvement in the material condition of the workers and peasants and expansion of Socialist production in town and country.

The working people of the USSR receive approximately three-fourths of the national income to meet their personal material and cultural needs. Since the national income of the USSR in 1950 was, as has been stated before, 64 per cent above that of 1940, it is not difficult to see that the material welfare of the people has risen substantially. And, indeed, statistics show that the income of Soviet people—workers, peasants and office employees—in 1950 was 62 per cent (in comparable prices) above that of 1940. It is altogether natural, therefore, that there should be a rapid increase in the

(Continued on third cover.)

Facts Only

By Anatoli Surov,
Soviet Writer and Playwright

WE can often feel what the pulse of a nation, any nation, was yesterday, what it is today and what it is going to be tomorrow by reading the newspapers. It makes no difference that the life of a newspaper is short—it's life is but a day—the daily Press enables us above all to judge what is the chief thing, and not only today but also tomorrow.

x x x
And so let us take a look at newspapers published on one and the same day in the two worlds. Lying before us are newspapers which came out on the same Sunday, October 14, 1951, in the USSR and the US.

In the USSR

Before us are 50 Soviet newspapers of that day. They come from every part of the country, from different republics and regions, industrial centres and rural areas. But they all have one thing in common, something that makes them kindred and unites them—they are Soviet newspapers.

Facts speak for themselves, and they are stubborn things. It will be enough, therefore, to reproduce some newspaper items to understand the trend of the Soviet Press, which truthfully mirrors the thoughts and hopes, the peaceful labour and heroic deeds, of the people living in the Soviet country. The most captious reader will not find in it even a single line calling for war.

"Uralsky Rabochi" a newspaper published in Sverdlovsk, reports on the results obtained in an emulation pact entered into between three Ural cities: Sverdlovsk, Molotov and Chelyabinsk. The Sverdlovsk City Soviet has accepted after inspection 50 new apartment houses and spent over 25,000,000 rubles on city improvements. Molotov is building a children's home to accommodate 120 children; it will have regular classrooms and shops for manual training. And Chelyabinsk reported 26,000 trees and 110,000 shrubs planted last spring.

On page two under the heading "My Contribution to the Cause of Peace," the paper carries statements by readers, men and women in all walks of life, telling what they are doing for peace.

"Stalingradskaya Pravda" under the heading "Yesterday in Stalingrad" writes:

"The State Architectural and Building Inspection Commission has okayed 20 new residential buildings.

"A group of members of the Stalingrad Philharmonic Society left for the City of Kalach to conduct a musical and literary programme for the Volga-Don Canal builders. The programme includes the literary-musical compositions "Peace Will Triumph Over War," "The Life of P.I. Chaikovsky," and "The Paths of Development of Soviet Music."

"Leningradskaya Pravda" reported a decision taken by the Regional Committee of the Party and the City Soviet Executive Committee to lay out big orchards along highways and railway tracks. Along sidings, fruit trees will extend to a width of 150 metres on each side of the track, which means that for every kilometre of track there will be 30 hectares of orchard.

"Pravda Severa," published in Arkhangelsk, carries a story on a readers' conference held in the Nenets Area school to discuss T. Syomushkin's book "Alitet Goes to the Mountains." Vanyuta, a reindeer breeder, said that before the Revolution darkness and ignorance were to be found not merely in Chukotka, the book's locale, but all over the Far North. But now even in the depths of the tundra new settlements have cropped up, schools and hospitals are functioning, and Nenets youths and girls are studying at higher educational establishments in Moscow and Leningrad.

In the USA

And now here are a few American newspapers, the usual Sunday

papers, also dated October 14, 1951.

Here is the "New York Times," a newspaper the bourgeois world considers "respectable" and "solid."

A headline on page one reads: "Dewey Denounces Civil Defence Lag, Rebukes 15 Cities." And the text under it reads: "Governor Dewey called on the carpet today the officials of 16 counties and 15 cities that he said were 'shockingly delinquent' in preparing local civil defence plans..." Dewey demanded of those present "to explain the reasons for their failure to obey the Defence Emergency Act of the State of New York."

"Waves to Train in Maryland," is the headline on another page. The text reads: "The Navy announced today that its training centre in Bainbridge, Md. would begin receiving Wave recruits, October 31."

And another item under the headline: "Eisenhower Going to Naples," tells of the general's leaving "to watch manoeuvres by the US Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean."

In their attempt to screen their aggressive plans the warmongers are trying to make the ordinary American citizen believe that he is threatened with the danger of attack, that America may be attacked.

And the "respectable" newspaper puts up a scareheadline: "Food Stocks Urged in Case of Bombing. Defence Chief Also Advises a Household Water Supply as Emergency Step." To "becalm" its readers, the paper advises every family to stock food for three to five days. This advice, as a matter of

On the Results of the Fulfilment of the State Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the USSR in 1951

Report of the Central Statistical Board
of the Council of Ministers
of the U.S.S.R.

SUPPLEMENT TO **SOVIET LAND**
NO. 3, FEBRUARY 10, 1952

On the Results of the Fulfilment of the State Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the USSR in 1951

Report of the Central Statistical Board of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

THE development of industry, agriculture and transport, capital construction, expansion of trade and rise in the material and cultural standards of the people in 1951 are characterised by the following data:

1. Fulfilment of Industrial Output Plan

The annual production programme of *gross output* for 1951 was fulfilled by the industry as a whole by 103.5 per cent. Separate Ministries fulfilled their annual industrial gross output programmes as follows:

	Percentage of fulfilment of annual plan for 1951
Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy ...	104
Ministry of the Non-Ferrous Metallurgy ...	102
Ministry of the Coal Industry ...	100.7
Ministry of the Oil Industry ...	103
Ministry of Power Stations ...	102
Ministry of the Chemical Industry ...	104
Ministry of the Electrical Industry ...	103
Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry ...	102
Ministry of the Heavy Machine-Building Industry ...	100
Ministry of the Automobile and Tractor Industry ...	100.6
Ministry of the Machine-Tool Industry ...	100
Ministry of the Machine and Instrument-Making Industry ...	100.9
Ministry of the Building and Road-Building Machinery Industry ...	106
Ministry of the Transport Machinery Industry ...	100.9
Ministry of the Agricultural Machinery Industry ...	104
Ministry of the Building Materials Industry of the USSR ...	102
Ministry of the Timber Industry of the USSR ...	94

Ministry of the Paper and Wood-Processing Industry ...	103
Ministry of the Light Industry of the USSR ...	102
Ministry of the Fish Industry of the USSR ...	109
Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry of the USSR ...	103
Ministry of the Food Industry of the USSR ...	107
Industrial Enterprises of the Ministry of Cotton-Growing of the USSR ...	99.7
Industrial Enterprises of the Ministry of Railways ...	99.1
Industrial Enterprises of the Ministry of Public Health of the USSR ...	106
Industrial Enterprises of the Ministry of Cinematography of the USSR ...	103
Ministeries of Local Industry and Ministries of the Local Fuel Industry of the Union Republics ...	106
Producers' Co-operatives ...	106

In 1951 the production programme was overfulfilled for certain items of ferrous metals, certain non-ferrous metals, iron piping, coal, coke, oil, natural gas, petrol, lignine, diesel fuel, peat, electric power, electric motors, electric vacuum apparatus, metal-cutting machine-tools, spinning machines, looms, roving machines, tractors, grain combines, flax combines, complex threshers, flax pullers, tree planting machines, lorries and motor-cars, autobuses, trunk line locomotives, diesel locomotives, excavators, graders, bulldozers, motor rollers, cranes mounted on automobiles, automatic loaders, ball bearings, synthetic rubber, automobile tyres, synthetic ammonia, caustic soda, sulphuric acid, mineral fertilizers, chemicals for combatting agricultural pests and weeds, dyes and other chemicals, roofing felt, roofing slate, window glass, paper, alcohol, and other items of industrial products.

The government assignment for an additional output of manufactured goods and foodstuffs above the established annual plan was overfulfilled. In 1951 there was produced above plan a big quantity of cotton, woollen and silk fabrics, clothing, locsiry, rubber footwear, sewing machines, clocks and watches, cameras

sausage, condensed milk, cheese, vegetable oil, sugar, confectionery, canned goods, macaroni products, tea, grape wines, champagne, beer, soap, cigarettes, matches, and other goods for the population.

While fulfilling and overfulfilling the annual programme as regards gross output and the output of the majority of principal industrial products in kind certain ministries did not fulfil the plan for certain items of output, with separate enterprises overfulfilling the programme of gross output through a greater production of secondary items, not fulfilling at the same time the programme for the production of items envisaged in the state plan.

In 1951 a further improvement of the quality and extension of assortment of the industrial products continued. Not all branches of industry, however, fully fulfilled the state plan assignments as regards production

and delivery of certain items in the established assortment and quality. Thus, for example, the Ministry of the Iron and Steel Industry did not fully fulfil the plan for certain items of rolled ferrous metals, the Ministry of the Heavy Machine-Building Industry did not fulfil the production programme for steam boilers and steam turbines, the Ministry of the Machine and Instrument-Making Industry—for certain types of chemical equipment, compressors and calculating machines, the Ministry of the Agricultural Machinery Industry for Tractor-Drawn seed drills, grain clearers, sorters and certain other agricultural machines, the Ministry of the Building Materials Industry of the USSR for certain kinds of cement and the Ministry of the Timber Industry of the USSR did not fulfil the plan for the haulage of the main kinds of merchant timber.

2. Growth of Industrial Output

The output of the major manufactures in 1951 changed as follows compared with 1950:

1951 Compared with 1950 in Percentage						1951 Compared with 1950 in Percentage					
Pig iron ...	...	...	...	...	114	Cement ...	...	...	...	...	119
Steel ...	...	...	...	...	115	Bricks ...	...	...	...	...	120
Rolled metal ...	...	...	...	...	115	Roofing felt ...	...	...	...	...	113
Iron piping ...	...	...	...	...	114	Roofing slate ...	...	...	...	...	127
Copper ...	...	...	...	...	114	Prefabricated houses ...	...	...	...	...	116
Lead ...	...	...	...	...	125	Haulage of dressed lumber ...	...	...	...	...	117
Zinc ...	...	...	...	...	115	Paper ...	...	...	...	...	112
Coal ...	...	...	...	...	108	Bicycles ...	...	...	...	...	178
Oil ...	...	...	...	...	112	Sewing machines ...	...	...	...	...	133
Natural gas ...	...	...	...	...	108	Watches ...	...	...	...	...	127
Petrol ...	...	...	...	...	120	Cameras ...	...	...	...	...	137
Kerosene ...	...	...	...	...	103	Radios ...	...	...	...	...	116
Diesel fuel ...	...	...	...	...	145	Gramophones ...	...	...	...	...	124
Electric power ...	...	...	...	...	114	Pianos ...	...	...	...	...	121
Steam turbines ...	...	...	...	...	110	Cotton fiber ...	...	...	...	...	133
Large hydro-turbines ...	...	...	...	...	245	Cotton fabrics ...	...	...	...	...	122
Turbo-generators ...	...	...	...	...	211	Linen fabrics ...	...	...	...	...	111
Hydro-generators ...	...	...	...	...	193	Woollen fabrics ...	...	...	...	...	113
Large electrical machines ...	...	...	...	...	137	Silk fabrics ...	...	...	...	...	134
Electric motors ...	...	...	...	...	124	Socks and stockings ...	...	...	...	...	126
Electric bulbs ...	...	...	...	...	120	Leather footwear ...	...	...	...	...	117
Large, heavy and special machinery ...	...	...	...	...	111	Rubber footwear ...	...	...	...	...	111
Chemical equipment ...	...	...	...	...	138	Fish ...	...	...	...	...	122
Agricultural machinery ...	...	...	...	...	115	Meat ...	...	...	...	...	112
Tractor-drawn sowers ...	...	...	...	...	115	Sausage ...	...	...	...	...	117
Tractor-drawn cultivators ...	...	...	...	...	117	Butter ...	...	...	...	...	106
Grain combines ...	...	...	...	...	115	Dairy products ...	...	...	...	...	141
Main-line electric locomotives ...	...	...	...	...	111	Condensed milk ...	...	...	...	...	144
Buses ...	...	...	...	...	134	Cheese ...	...	...	...	...	120
Motor-cycles ...	...	...	...	...	102	Vegetable oil ...	...	...	...	...	112
Excavators ...	...	...	...	...	105	Confectionery ...	...	...	...	...	116
Calculating machines ...	...	...	...	...	201	Sugar ...	...	...	...	...	118
Ball bearings ...	...	...	...	...	130	Alcohol ...	...	...	...	...	111
Calcined soda ...	...	...	...	...	109	Wine ...	...	...	...	...	124
Caustic soda ...	...	...	...	...	108	Champagne ...	...	...	...	...	121
Dyes ...	...	...	...	...	115	Beer ...	...	...	...	...	116
Mineral fertilizers ...	...	...	...	...	107	Canned goods ...	...	...	...	...	118
Chemicals for combatting agricultural pests and weeds ...	...	...	...	...	185	Matches ...	...	...	...	...	106
Synthetic rubber ...	...	...	...	...	120	Cigarettes ...	...	...	...	...	113
						Tea ...	...	...	...	...	131

Gross output of the entire industry of the USSR in 1951 increased 16 per cent compared with 1950.

Last year the national economy of the USSR, in conformity with the state plan of supply, received considerably more raw materials, supplies, fuel, electric power, and equipment than in 1950.

Further improvement in the utilisation of equipment in industry continued in 1951. In the iron and steel industry utilisation of useful volume of blast furnaces increased last year more than five per cent as against 1950. Production of steel per square metre of furnace hearth increased almost five per cent. Exploitation drilling speed increased at the enterprises of the Ministry of the Oil Industry. The proportion of light fractions rose. At the enterprises of the Ministry of the Coal Industry productivity of coal combines increased 19 per cent last year. There was an improvement in the utilisation of capacities for the production of synthetic rubber and synthetic ammonia at the plants of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry and in the utilisation of equipment in the cotton goods industry and cement industry.

Expenditure of raw materials, supplies, fuel, and electric power per unit of output in 1951 was lower than in 1950, and in many industries was also below the planned rates. The plan for reduction of industrial production costs set for 1951 was overfulfilled. The economy effected through reduction of industrial production costs amounted to more than 26,000 million rubles in 1951, not counting savings at the expense of reduction of wholesale prices for raw materials and supplies. On the basis of successes in the development of industry, rise of labour productivity and reduction of production costs attained in 1951 effected, as of January 1, 1952, a new reduction of wholesale prices of metals, machinery and equipment, fuel, chemicals, building materials, and paper, as well as a reduction of rates for electric power and heat and freight carriage.

3. Introduction of New Techniques in the National Economy

Further achievements in mastery of new types of machinery, equipment and materials were attained in 1951.

Soviet machine building industry developed in 1951 about 500 highly important new types and models of machinery and equipment ensuring a further technical progress of the national economy.

There were developed new types of powerful steam turbines and high pressure boilers, hydro-turbines and hydro-generators, aerial switches, high tension disconnectors and arresters for long distance transmission of electric power.

Powerful suction dredges and dredgers, highly efficient single-bucket walking and multi bucketed excavators, powerful concrete mixers for automatized concrete making plants and 25 ton lorries were produced for mechanising labour-consuming jobs at the construction of big hydro-technical installations.

The machine-tool industry mastered close to 150 new types of highly efficient metal-cutting machine tools and forge and stamping machinery and a considerable number of new kinds of hard-alloy tools.

New types of equipment were put out for the oil, chemical, light, food, and other industries and transport.

New types of machine and implements for soil cultivation, sowing, planting, harvesting and processing of grain and industrial crops and vegetables were manufactured for a further mechanisation of agricultural field work. Besides, a number of new machines was produced for the mechanisation of fodder preparation as well as for shelter belt planting.

The level of mechanisation rose considerably in all branches of the national economy.

In the coal industry mechanisation of processes of hewing, breaking and the delivery of coal and the underground transport was completed as early as in 1950. In 1951 introduction of new types of combines for working thin and steep-sloping seams was started thus making it possible to raise the level of mechanisation in coal loading. More than 1,500 combines and coal cutting machines and 1,350 conveyor lines were transferred to remote control operation.

The volume of mechanised work at the enterprises of the Ministry of the Timber Industry of the USSR increased in felling and bringing up of timber 1.7 times compared with 1950, loading of timber 2.2 times and haulage of timber 1.2 times.

Introduction of new highly efficient technological processes was continued in all branches of the national economy in 1951 and work for the further automatization of production was carried on.

At the mills of the Ministry of the Iron and Steel Industry 87 per cent of the entire production of steel was melted in open hearth furnaces outfitted with automatic regulators of the heat regime. There was an increase in production of special shapes of rolled metal which make for a considerable reduction in the expenditure of metal during further treatment.

New methods and perfected technology of concentration and comprehensive processing of ores, concentrates and slime which make for fuller extraction of non-ferrous and rare metals were introduced in non-ferrous metals industry.

Application of turbine drilling was expanded substantially in the oil industry. Oil production applying the method of maintaining strata pressure which make for a fuller extraction of oil was further developed. New technological processes of oil refining employing Soviet-made machinery were introduced, which made it possible to increase the yield of oil products and raise their quality.

Advanced methods of metal working—high-speed cutting, new electric and thermal methods of treating metal—were further applied in machine-building. Automatic and semi-automatic devices were introduced to control the size of parts produced on a mass scale.

Work has been carried on for a comprehensive automatization of hydro-electric stations and automatization of the thermal processes in boiler units of the power stations. More than 90 per cent of the district hydro-electric stations have automatized operation of units.

Introduction of close to 700,000 inventions and rationalisation proposals of workers and engineering and technical personnel designed to perfect and radically improve production processes were applied in 1951.

4. Agriculture

In 1951 socialist agriculture attained new successes in the development of farming and livestock raising as well as in the organisational economic consolidation of the collective farms.

The total grain harvest, according to the figures of the chief harvest assessment inspection of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, notwithstanding unfavourable weather conditions in districts of the Volga valley, Western Siberia, Kazakhstan and certain other districts, amounted to 7,400 million poods in 1951. The harvest of food grains—wheat and rye—was higher than in 1950. The total crop of unginned cotton was above 1950 and higher than in the preceding years. The sugar beet harvest was above 1950 and exceeded 27 million tons.

The area sown to all crops in 1951 was 6.7 million hectares above 1950. The area under cotton, sugar beet, sunflower, and other industrial crops expanded. Sowing of perennial and annual grasses, fodder root crops and silo crops increased considerably.

The collective farms and state farms successfully fulfilled the plan for sowing winter crops for the 1952 harvest. The area ploughed in autumn for sowing of spring crops in 1952 was 5.4 million hectares above that ploughed in the autumn of 1950.

The technical foundation of agriculture grew still stronger in 1951.

Last year agriculture received 137,000 tractors in terms of 15 h. p. units, 53,000 grain combines, including 29,000 self-propelled, 59,000 lorries as well as two million soil cultivating implements, sowing, harvesting and other agricultural machines.

The increase in technical facilities of agriculture made it possible still further to mechanise agricultural work in the collective farms and state farms. The agricultural work done by the machine and tractor stations for the collective farms in 1951 was 19 per cent above 1950. Last year the machine and tractor stations did more than two-thirds of all the field work in the collective farms. Almost the entire ploughing and three-quarters of the sowing in the collective farms were mechanised; more than 60 per cent of the entire grain area in the collective farms was harvested by combines. In state farms the main agricultural work is almost completely mechanised.

Simultaneously with the mechanisation of agriculture much work was accomplished for its electrification. The use of electric power in the treatment of grain, preparation of fodder, water supply, milking of cows and shearing of sheep in the collective farms, increased considerably in 1951.

The growth of the commonly-owned livestock in the collective farms and state farms continued in 1951. The commonly-owned collective farm animal husbandry together with that of the state farms has become predominant in the total livestock head. The head of commonly-owned livestock in the collective farms increased as follows in 1951: beef and dairy cattle 12 per cent (cows 15 per cent); hogs 26 per cent; sheep and goats 8 per cent and horses 8 per cent. The amount of poultry in the collective farms increased one and a half times.

Last year the head of beef and dairy cattle in the state farms of the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR increased 15 per cent (cows 14 per cent); hogs 21 per cent; sheep and goats 11 per cent and horses 14 per cent. The amount of poultry in the state farms increased 27 per cent.

The total head of livestock in all categories of economies—in collective farms and state farms, of collective farmers and factory and office workers increased in 1951 almost by 14 million head, including more than 1,600,000 head of beef and dairy cattle, 2,600,000 hogs, 8,500,000 sheep and goats and almost 1,000,000 head of horses. The amount of poultry increased by more than 60 million during the year.

The collective farms, forestries, machine and tractor and afforestations, as well as state farms in the steppe and foreststeppe areas of the European part of the USSR planted shelter belts on an area of 745,000 hectares in 1951.

5. Growth of Railway, Water and Road Traffic

Rail freight carriage plan for 1951 was overfulfilled and was 12 per cent higher than in 1950. The general plan for average daily carloadings was fulfilled 103 per cent.

The target set by the state plan for accelerating out and return time of cars was overfulfilled in the past year. Fuel expenditure per ton-km. on the railways was 3 per cent less than in 1950. However, the target to improve exploitation of railways was not fully accomplished.

The annual plan of freight carriage by inland water transport was fulfilled in 1951 by 100.6 per cent and freight carriage was 13 per cent higher than in 1950.

The marine freight carriage plan in 1951 was fulfilled 102 per cent and freight carriage was 8 per cent higher than in 1950.

Automobile freight carriage was 20 per cent higher than in 1950.

6. Increase of Capital Investments in National Economy

In 1951 a broad construction programme was accomplished. The volume of state capital investments in the past year was 112 per cent of 1950. The volume of state capital investments in construction of electric stations was 140 per cent of 1950, in iron and steel and non-ferrous metals industry—120 per cent, in coal and oil industry—112 per cent, in building materials industry—135 per cent, in machine and tractor stations and state farms—106 per cent, in transport—103 per cent, in housing construction—120 per cent.

The 1951 assignments for building of large hydro-technical installations on the Volga, Don and Dnieper and also for building of the Main Turkmen Canal were successfully fulfilled.

In 1951 the building organisations received a large quantity of highly productive machinery and equipment. The existing fleet of excavators increased almost 40 per cent as against 1950, scrapers—more than 30

per cent and bulldozers—more than 80 per cent, and the fleet of other building machinery and equipment was also considerably augmented. All-round mechanisation of building work is being ever more widely introduced on construction projects. Supply of building materials improved.

In 1951 the building organisations reduced cost of construction and curtailed time of construction as compared with 1950. However, many organisations did not fully secure the fulfilment of the targets set by the state for the reduction of cost of construction.

State enterprises, institutions and local Soviets as well as the population of cities and workers' settlements with the help of state credits built dwelling houses of a total floor space of 27,000,000 square metres. Besides, about 400,000 houses were built in rural localities.

7. Expansion of Soviet Trade

Further expansion of Soviet trade continued in 1951. Owing to the new successes attained in 1950 in the development of industry and agriculture, the rise of labour productivity and lowering of production costs, beginning with March 1, 1951 the government carried through a new, the fourth successive reduction in state prices of goods of general consumption, since the abolition of rationing. The new reduction of prices resulted in a further strengthening of the Soviet ruble, in raising its purchasing power and in further increasing sales of goods to the population.

In the course of 1951, *state and co-operative retail sales* to the population, measured in comparative prices, were 15 per cent higher than in 1950. Sale of individual items increased as follows: meat—32 per cent, sausage—29 per cent, fish products—14 per cent, butter—10 per cent, vegetable oil—40 per cent, milk and dairy products—35 per cent, eggs—20 per cent, sugar—29 per cent, confectionery—13 per cent, tea—29 per cent, fruit 33—per cent, cotton fabrics—18 per cent, silk fabrics—26 per cent, garments—14 per cent, leather footwear—11 per cent, furniture—50 per cent, building materials for the population—45 per cent, household and toilet soap—13 per cent, radio sets—26 per cent, clocks and watches—15 per cent, sewing machines—29 per cent, cameras—38 per cent, bicycles—86 per cent. Sales of frigidaires, washing machines and vacuum cleaners increased several times over.

The network of state and co-operative trade expanded. In 1951 about 8,000 new shops opened.

In 1951 sale to the population of agricultural produce in the *collective farm markets*, especially of flour, cereals, lard, fowl, eggs, fruit and honey, increased appreciably as against 1950.

8. Increase in Number of Factory and Office Workers and in Labour Productivity

The number of factory and office workers in the national economy of the USSR amounted to 40.8 million at the end of 1951 and was 1,600,000 above the

level at the end of 1950. The number of workers and office employees in industry, agriculture and forestry, construction and transport services increased during the year by 1,250,000, in educational, scientific research and medical institutions almost 250,000, in trade, housing and public utilities more than 100,000.

As in previous years there was no unemployment in the country in 1951.

Last year, 365,000 young persons graduated as skilled workers from trade, railway, mining and factory schools and were given jobs in industry, building construction and on the transport.

With the help of individual or brigade instruction or training courses on the job 7,000,000 workers and other employees acquired skills or improved their qualifications.

The productivity of labour of industrial workers was 10 per cent higher in 1951 than in 1950—it was 14 per cent higher in the machine-building industry, 9 per cent in the iron and steel industry, 6 per cent in the non-ferrous metals industry, 8 per cent in the coal industry, 9 per cent in the oil industry and 9 per cent in the chemical industry. The productivity of labour in construction was 9.5 per cent higher in 1951 than in 1950.

9. Cultural Development, Public Health and City Improvement

In 1951 further achievements were attained in all fields of socialist culture.

Last year, the number of people studying in the USSR, including all forms of study, amounted to 57,000,000.

The number of seven-year and secondary schools increased by almost 5,000 during the year. The number of students in the 5th-10th grades of these schools increased 2,500,000.

In 1951, 887 higher educational establishments (including correspondence institutions, had a student body of 1,356,000 or 108,000 more than in 1950.

Three thousand five hundred forty-three technical and other specialised secondary schools (including correspondence institutions) had 1,384,000 students, 86,000 more than in 1950.

In 1951, higher educational establishments graduated 201,000 and technical schools 262,000 young specialists.

The number of graduates of higher educational establishments and technical schools engaged as specialists in the national economy increased in 1951, 8 per cent compared with 1950.

In 1951 more than 24,000 people were doing post-graduate work in higher educational establishments and scientific institutions.

For outstanding works in science, invention, literature and art Stalin prizes were inherited in 1951 by 2,694 scientists, engineers, agronomists, writers and artists, workers and foremost agriculturists.

In 1951 the country had more than 350,000 libraries of all types maintained by the state and public organisations, their number of books exceeding 700 million.

The number of cinema installations in 1951 increased by 4,000 compared with the preceding year. The attendance of theatres and cinemas in 1951 was 12 per cent above 1950.

In the summer of 1951 more than 5,000,000 children and juveniles stayed in Pioneer camps, children's sanatoria, excursion and tourist centres or were taken in an organised way for the entire summer period to country places by kindergartens, children's homes and nurseries.

The network of hospitals, maternity homes, dispensaries and other health institutions as well as sanatoria and rest homes was further expanded in 1951. The number of beds in hospitals and maternity homes increased by almost 50,000 compared with 1950. The number of places in sanatoria and rest homes increased by 18,000. In 1951 there was over 6 per cent more physicians than in 1950.

The production of medicines, medical instruments and equipment increased by 36 per cent compared with 1950, which made possible a substantial improvement in the supply and outfitting of medical institutions with medicines, latest apparatus, laboratory equipment and medical instruments.

In 1951, like in preceding year, considerable work was done to build public utilities and improve towns and workers' settlements, to construct water works and sewage, extend tram and trolley bus services, provide gas and heat to more homes, plant greenery, pave and asphalt city streets and squares, lay out parks, gardens and boulevards.

10. Growth of National Income and Incomes of Population

In 1951 the national income of the USSR, measured in comparable prices, increased by 12 per cent compared with 1950.

In the Soviet Union the entire national income belongs to the working people. Like in the preceding year the working people of the USSR received about three-quarters of the national income to meet their personal material and cultural requirements, while the other

part of the national income remained at the disposal of the state, collective farms and co-operative organisations for expanding socialist production and for other needs of the state as a whole and society.

The growth of the national income made it possible substantially to improve the material position of the workers, peasants and intelligentsia and to ensure the further expansion of socialist production in town and countryside.

The improvement of the material position of the USSR population was expressed in the growth of the monetary and real wages of the factory and office workers and in the increase of the incomes of the peasants both from commonly conducted collective farming and from their household plots and personal husbandry.

Besides, in 1951, as in preceding years the population received at the expense of the state allowances and grants from social insurance funds for the factory and office workers; pensions from the social maintenance fund; accommodations in sanatoria, rest homes and children's institutions free of charge or at reduced rates; allowances to mothers of large families and lone mothers; free medical aid; free education and professional and trade instruction; students' stipends and a number of other benefits and privileges. Further, all factory and office workers, i.e., about 41,000,000 people, received paid vacations of not less than two weeks, and more in case of workers in a number of professions. In 1951, these benefits and privileges received by the population at the expense of the state amounted to 125,000 million rubles.

As a result of the reduction of prices of consumer goods, the growth in monetary wages of the factory and office workers, increased incomes of the peasants in money and in kind and growth in the benefits and privileges received by the population at the expense of the state—the incomes of factory and office workers and incomes of the peasants, measured in comparable prices, were 10 per cent greater in 1951 than in 1950.

Central Statistical Board of the Council
of Ministers of the U. S. S. R.

fact, is given not by the paper but as stated in the story, "Lt.-General Clarence R. Huebner, state defence director, advised yesterday." And further: "the city civil defence staff was preparing yesterday for the first city-wide air raid test. The defence workers will assume that the enemy has dropped an atom bomb on the Lower Bronx and another in Brooklyn or Queens. Rescues, clearing of debris, fire-fighting, and so on, will be simulated."

'That is the way a war psychosis is being deliberately produced in the United States for no good purpose. One gets the impression that the newspaper has written up a "bomb game" played by crack-

brained but living Forrestalls.

Incidentally, another newspaper, "New York Herald Tribune," continues printing instalments of "Forrestall's Diary."

What absurd and monstrous items one finds in these newspapers! From other items, however, that find their way on the pages of those newspapers one learns of work curtailments and mounting taxes, increasing unemployment and soaring prices, and a drop in the sale of articles of prime necessity.

The war psychosis, the hysteria whipped up by the US ruling circles, the unbridled anti-Soviet propaganda and propaganda of war against the Soviet Union, are driving people

insane, American newspapers admit that no fewer than 17,000,000 persons are in need of psychiatric treatment.

Fear is taking root in the heart of the man in the street in America, fear of today and of tomorrow. Stripped by war taxes and frightened by war propaganda he flounders about in the foul stream of newspaper lies, seeking a way out and salvation.

And the day will come when he will find the way out, as it has been found by the progressive people in the United States who have begun their heroic struggle for peace, for the salvation of their country and their people.

It is not possible to review in one article even a fraction of the papers we have looked over. The Soviet newspapers differ from one another in their own way, but there is also a certain similarity between them. They are similar in one respect—all of them tell of the constructive labour Soviet men and women are engaged in and call upon them to work even more energetically for peace, for the speediest upbuilding of Communism.

Yes, the Soviet people are busy at their peaceful pursuits.

And what are the US rulers busy doing?

The citations given furnish a clear answer—arming, preparing war and preaching war.

Days turn into weeks and weeks into months, and the months merge into years. This year the people the world around have united as never before in the history of mankind to combat the warmongers. And this mighty union is invincible.

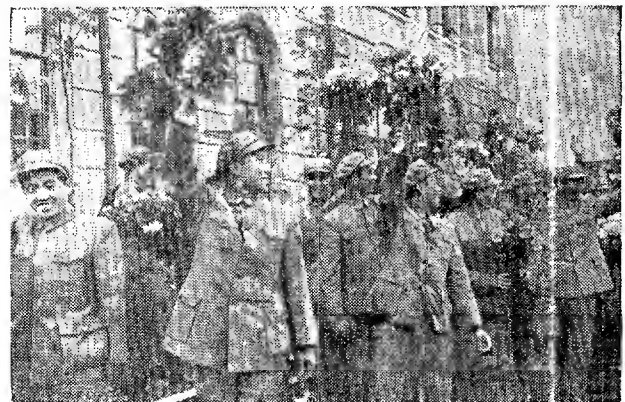
Foreign Guests in the U.S.S.R.

By Anatoly Kudryavtsev

Assistant Chief of the International Department of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.



*Women's delegation from Holland in Moscow.
On photo: Delegates in St. George's Hall of the Grand Kremlin Palace.*



*Chinese youth delegation in Moscow.
On photo: Young delegates from China greeting the Moscow youth.*

SOVIET trade union organisations continue to expand and strengthen their international contacts. In the year before last the land of Socialism was visited by 54 trade union and workers' delegations from different parts of the world, while in 1951 there were more than seventy such delegations.

Soviet people wholeheartedly welcomed the guests from abroad, affording them every opportunity and all facilities to acquaint themselves with life in the USSR. The delegates drew up their own travel

routes through the USSR. They visited Moscow, many capitals of the Union republics, Leningrad, Odessa, Stalingrad, the industrial centres of Gorky, Sverdlovsk, Zaporozhye, Stalino, Karaganda, Dnepropetrovsk, Krivoi Rog, Tula, and seaside health resorts, including Sochi, Sukhumi, Yalta and Gagry. The majority of the delegations visited the city of Gori, where great Stalin was born.

With their own eyes, the foreign guests saw the happy life of the Soviet people, they saw how they work for their happiness, for the sake of strengthening peace and friendship among the nations. In their statements, made at Press conferences, in newspapers and radio broadcasts, the members of the foreign trade union and workers' delegations shared their impressions of everything which they had seen in the Soviet Union.

The American delegation, headed by Leon Straus, Vice-Chairman of the Fur and Leather Workers' Union of the United States of America, declared at a Press conference, held after returning from the trip through the Soviet Union:

"The workers in the Soviet Union make a good living. They are well fed, well clothed and well housed. The rent they pay averages from 3 to 6 per cent of their total wage. This may sound amazingly incredible to Americans but we personally checked in every factory we visited, spoke to thousands of workers and found this to be the absolute truth".

"... The delegation has had complete freedom of movement in the Soviet Union. This is contrary to the horror-like stories of the so-called 'iron curtain' as depicted in the Press. There were no secret police following us around. Instead, in every city, we left our hotels when we pleased and we walked through the streets without guides or interpreters, day or night whenever we chose to do so."

That is what the foreign delegations said.

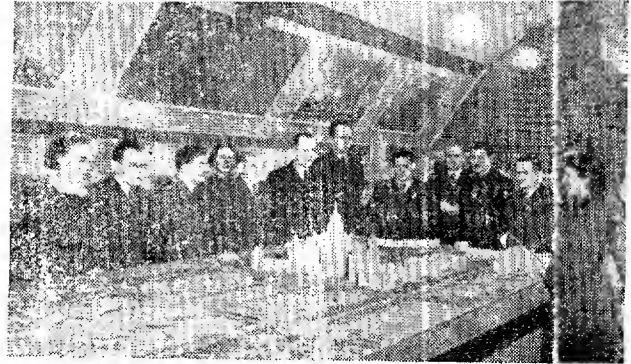
In the future too, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions and the central committees of the industrial trade unions of the Soviet Union will continue to strengthen their international contacts and will gladly welcome to their country guests from the different countries of the world.

Danish women's delegation visited Kiev, capital of the Ukrainian SSR. The guests acquainted themselves with life in the Ukrainian capital, visited museums, theatres, schools, factories and construction sites.
On photo: Guests in a worker's settlement in Bagrinovaya Gora, Kiev.



British teachers' delegation in Leningrad.
On photo: The delegates in the library of the Vextile Institute.

Finnish woodworkers' delegation in Moscow.
On photo: Guests in one of the halls of the All-Union Building Exhibition.



American workers' delegation in Moscow.
On photo: Delegation attending a performance at the Moscow Circus.

Young Soviet Workers

VYACHESLAV Trusov first heard of the Moscow Vocational School No. 2 in the summer of 1949.

During his school holidays he came from his village in Kaluga Region to Moscow on a visit to his grandmother, and here made friends with some of the school's trainees. They told him how interesting it was to study at the school and that upon finishing it they would become skilled workers of such a famous enterprise as the First Moscow State Ball Bearing Plant.

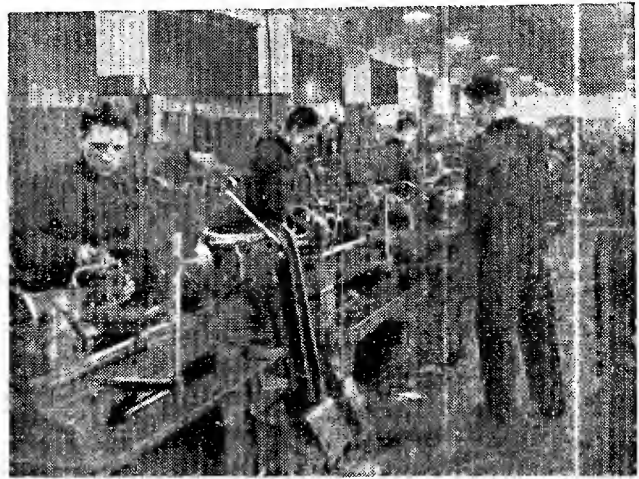
Thus Vyacheslav Trusov enrolled at the vocational school. On entering the school he was given to choose his future trade. The school trains turners, milling machine operators, industrial equipment maintenance men, setters-up for grinding machines, automatic and semi-automatic turning lathes. Vyacheslav decided to become a turner.

The two years at school flew by unnoticed. And today Vyacheslav is already a full-fledged worker in his trade at the Ball Bearing Plant.

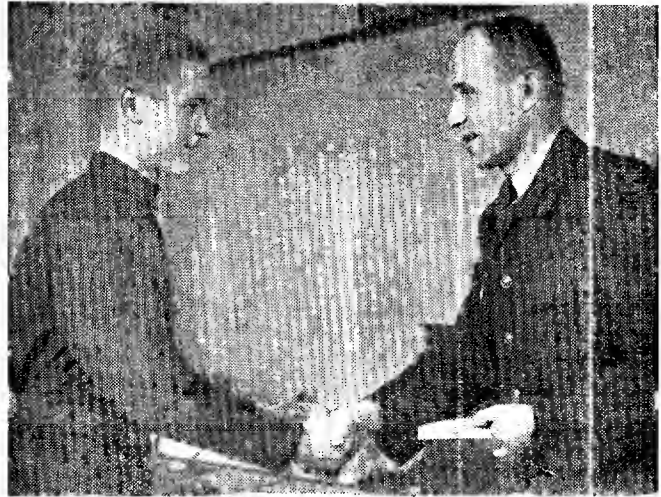
Vocational School No. 2 was organised 11 years ago. This is one of the numerous vocational schools under the Ministry of Labour Reserves of the USSR, which train young skilled workers for Soviet industry. The school was set up at the Ball Bearing Plant. And the plant provides its school with the materials and tools for vocational training and the possibility for the trainees to take work practice in its shops. The school in the main trains workers for the plant. Its trainees, however, work also at other factories in Moscow.

At present the school is attended by 600 lads and girls. Like Vyacheslav Trusov, some of them have come from other cities or from collective farms, but the overwhelming majority of them are children of workers of the Ball Bearing Plant and other neighbouring enterprises.

During his entire course of training, Vyacheslav Trusov was fully maintained by the state. He received



In the school's turning lathe's shop the trainees are learning their trade under the direction of skilled foremen and engineers.



Yuri Korochkin, upon finishing vocational school is receiving his diploma. Assistant principal of the school Pavel Smirnov is congratulating the youth and is wishing him every success in his future work.



This is where they will work. Foreman Vladimir Prigarin is showing vocational trainees around one of the plant's shops.



Victor Stepanov finished Vocational School No. 2 several years ago and is now working as section chief at the automatic turning lathes shop of the Ball Bearing plant. Today he is warmly greeting school graduates who will work in this shop under his direction. The first from the right is Vyacheslav Trusov.

free clothing, free meals, free textbooks and note books. All trainees of all Labour Reserve Vocational Schools are likewise provided.

The school gives a two-year course. During the first year the future workers train in the workshops of their own school, and in the last six months receive work practice in the shops of the plant. The school's spacious and airy workshops are equipped with the most up-to-date machines. And the trainees in practice learn the most advanced methods of labour used by Soviet workers. At the same time they are given theoretical instruction in such subjects as technology, metallography and draughting, and also a full junior-secondary school course.

In the plant library, Nikolai Khrenov (foreground left), production instructor at Vocational School No. 2, is seen here conversing with his former pupils, Valentin Krechet and Nadezhda Usenkova. Their former teacher is interested in how they are making out on their jobs.



The young turner Vyacheslav Trusov, vocational school graduate, is seen here at work in the automatic turning lathe shop of the Ball Bearing Plant.

Vyacheslav Trusov with great enthusiasm took up his job as a full-fledged worker of the plant. He knew that his work would always receive due merit. Thus, Pyotr Popov, who graduated school the year before has become one of the best setters-up of complex, semi-automatic machine tools and has been advanced to the sixth category. Victor Chernobrovkin, setter-up of



Gennadi Vasiliev, a graduate of the vocational school, is attending evening junior engineering college. Here we see him in one of the laboratories.

automatic machine tools, who finished school in 1947, and Vera Borisova who finished school a year before that and is now working in the tool shops, have achieved such performance that their photographs are displayed on the plant Honour Board among the foremost workers.

The young workers of the Ball Bearing Plant live the full life of their plant's close-knit working family. Most of them continue their education attending various courses given at the plant; many attend the junior engineering college at the plant. There is at the plant also an evening branch of the Automotive Engineering Institute where many young workers are receiving a higher education and the profession of engineer, combining work and study.

The former school mates frequently meet in their plant's House of Culture. Here one can have a good time, dance, read an interesting book in the library, hear a lecture, see a film or show, play chess, etc. The young workers take an active part in the different sports sections of the House of Culture. Love for sports is inculcated in the lads and girls when they are yet in the vocational school. At each Labour Reserves school there is a branch of the Labour Reserves Sports Society which holds a prominent place in the Soviet sports world.

During the eleven years of its existence, Vocational School No. 2 has trained many thousands of skilled workers for the socialist industry.

Glimpses from the Soviet Union

Chemical Weeding of Grain Fields :

CHEMISTRY has been added to the arsenal of Soviet agrotechnical methods used in combating weeds. Tested in the Soviet fields in the most diverse climatic conditions, the new chemical method has proved highly effective.

Practice has shown that chemical weeding of grain fields holds out a promise of raising the crop yields by 3--6 per cent to the hectare.

Millions of hectares will be switched to the use of chemical weeding in the near future.

x x x

Services for Moscow's Tramway Workers :

An additional dwelling space of 6,800 square metres will be made available for Moscow's tramway workers in new or rebuilt apartment houses before the end of this year.

The best health resorts are at the service of the workers. This year alone, the regional committee of the municipal workers' union secured accommodations for 2,285 workers in sanatoriums and for a further 7,718 in rest homes. 2,540 children of the street car workers spent the school holidays in summer camps, and 1,000 children of pre-school age were taken to country places.

The city transport workers of the capital have at their service a polyclinic with hospitalization facilities equipped according to the latest word in medicine, and dispensaries in all the depots and shops. This year's social insurance budget of the regional committee of the union approximates 66 million rubles.

x x x

Artificial Climate Laboratory :

An artificial climate laboratory with automatic heating, cooling, and air conditioning installations will be equipped in the Main Botanical Garden of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR by the Timiryazev Institute of Plant Physiology.

Specially equipped chambers will have facilities for testing the action of the wind, rain and other sharp meteorological changes on plant development. The green-houses will have various climatic conditions corresponding to all the climatic zones—from waterless deserts and humid subtropical regions to the regions of the extreme North.

The problems connected with the establishment of this laboratory, unprecedented in world practice for its scope, were discussed at a meeting of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. In its decision the Presidium emphasized the special significance of the new laboratory in connection with the Stalin plan for remaking nature and the extensive work of the Soviet scientists on changing the nature of plants.

240,000 College Students in Moscow

By A. Loginov

Moscow is one of the biggest educational centres. It is hard to find a branch of technology or of the humanities that is not represented in the programmes of its colleges. Slightly less than a quarter of a million—240,000 students are attending the 89 higher schools of the Soviet capital. Moscow alone has a greater college enrolment than Britain, Italy, Belgium and Sweden taken together.



Students of the Bauman Higher Technical School in Moscow are working on the designing of machine parts.

THERE is not a section in the alphabetical index of the Guide to Moscow that does not contain one or several names of higher schools of the capital. Aviation Institute, Automobile Engineering, Automobile and Road Construction Engineering, Architectural... Mechanical Engineering, Medical, Metallurgical Mechanization of Agriculture, Music Teachers' Institutes, Meat Packing Industrial Institute... Institutes of Economic Statistics, Economy, Electrical Engineering, International Relations, etc.

Admission to the higher schools of Moscow is open to applicants from all parts of the Soviet Union. All the numerous nationalities of the USSR are represented among the students of the university and institutes of the capital.

The Soviet higher school equips the students with well grounded knowledge in general and special subjects, knowledge based on the materialistic, scientific world concept, and fosters in the young generation the lofty feelings of love for the Motherland, educating energetic



Students of the Gorky Institute of Literature in their library.

builders of the new society.

The higher schools of Moscow have a staff of 12,000 professors and lecturers. They include outstanding authorities and celebrated Academicians. The higher schools have excellently equipped laboratories; the students are given every possibility for practical training, and they have at their disposal all the libraries of the capital with their rich collections of books, museums, theatres,

experimental shops in the factories and mills. Practically all the students receive state stipends, and those who make outstanding progress in their studies are awarded Stalin Scholarships.

There is the Bauman Higher School of Technology which will observe its 125th anniversary in 1952. The Soviet system has enabled this school to raise the education of young engineers to a high plane which was unthinkable in the old



Students in the hydraulic laboratory of the Civil Engineering Institute in Moscow.

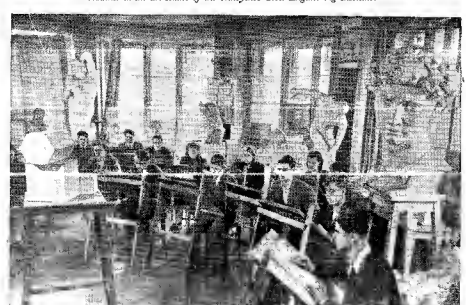
days. The numerous laboratories and science rooms of this school are equipped in accordance with the latest word in technology—with modern machine tools, instruments and research apparatus of the latest models. The staff of the school includes about 30 Stalin Prize Winners. The graduates of this institute are now employed as specialists on internal combustion engines, locomotive designs, mechanical engineers, or metallurgical engineers, think with gratitude of their student years at the BHST, one of the best higher schools

in the Soviet Union.

Then there is the Molotov Electrical Engineering Institute of Moscow, known under the abbreviated name of MEI. Its numerous buildings, extending in blocks in the neighbourhood of the Yauza River, make up a veritable town. Its eight faculties are training several thousand future builders of hydro-electric stations, transmission lines, turbines, automatic machinery, specialists in telemechanics and electronic technology. In the laboratories which occupy several buildings one may see a



Students in the laboratory of plant genetics at the Moscow State University.



Students in the art studio of the Kuznetsov Civil Engineering Institute.

real power plant, a heat and power plant with the latest models of high pressure boilers, transformers, transmission systems, etc., in a word, everything in which the specialist in construction and operation of modern power systems must be versed.

Situated in a picturesque locality on the outskirts of Moscow is the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy. Its forest tracts, experimental fields and gardens, orchards, green houses, nurseries, farms, apiaries, grazing land and ponds occupy an area of 670 hectares. Flower beds are conspicuous on the grounds around the beautiful buildings where 3,500 future agronomists, selectionists, agrochemists, livestock specialists, viticulturists and horticulturists live and study. "Timiryazevka," as the students lovingly call their alma mater, has 55 chairs and 200 laboratories.

The Orjonikidze Geological Prospecting Institute, the Mendeleyev Chemical Technology Institute, the Stalin Railway Engineering Institute, the Lenin Pedagogical Institute and other higher schools of the capital also attract large numbers of applicants.

* * *

The doyen of the higher schools of the capital is the Lomonosov State University of Moscow. This oldest educational centre was the alma mater of Radishchev, Griboyedov, Lermontov, Belinsky, Herzen, Ogarev, Turgenev, Chekhov, Bredikhin, Granovsky, Chebyshev, Pirogov, Sechenov, Timiryazev, Stoletov, Zhukovsky and other luminaries of Russian science and letters who studied, lectured and conducted research in the laboratories and scientific societies of this university.

The University has a staff of 1,000 professors and lecturers, and ten thousand students who have dedicated themselves to mathematics, philology, history, jurisprudence, chemistry, geology and physics. There are 12 faculties with more than 160 chairs, more than 190 laboratories and 11 research institutes.

Designed by the celebrated Kazakov, the old building of the university with its cupola-shaped main section which faces one of Moscow's central square is an asset to the architecture of the capital. Mounted on a granite pedestal at the campus is a monument to the founder of this university, the great

Russian scientist M. Lomonosov. His arm resting on a globe, he is engrossed in reading a scroll held in his other hand.....

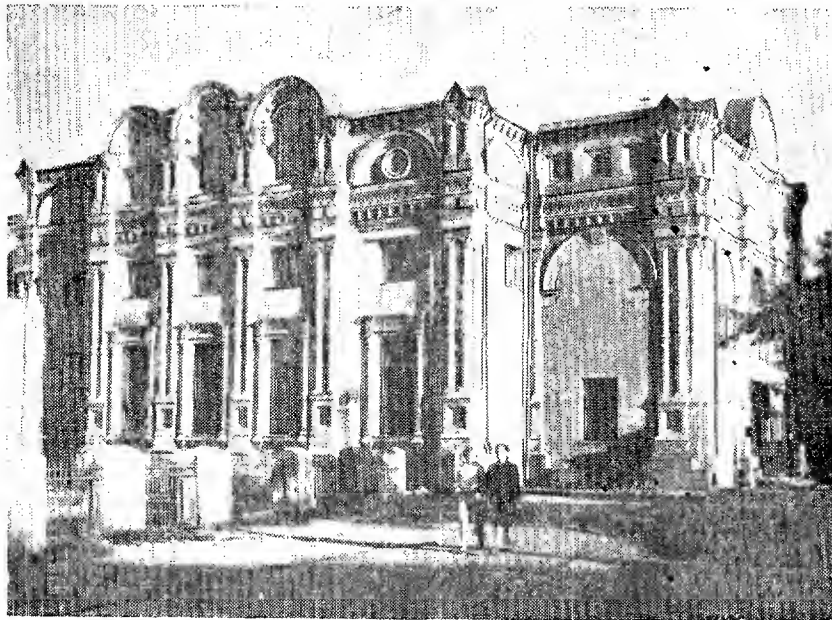
But the majestic blocks of the new buildings of the university already tower high over Moscow, on the Lenin Hills. Their construction is nearing completion. On the initiative of J. V. Stalin, every provision has been made for successful studies and scientific research.

It is planned to allocate the colossal buildings, which have no equal in the world for their magnitude and equipment, to the natural science faculties. Construction is underway nearby on comfortable apartment houses for 6,000 students and professors. There will be a theatre, gymnasiums, a sports stadium and shops, dining halls and child nurseries. The university will have its own astronomical observatory, meteorological station, powerful aero-hydrodynamic tubes, a geological museum, fundamental library, a botanical garden with greenhouses, aquariums and numerous laboratories equipped according to the latest word in technology.

Among those who will soon work
(Continued on Page 24)

Treasure-House of the Art of the Eastern Peoples

By I. Barashko



A view of the building of the State Museum of Eastern Culture in Moscow.

On a street in Moscow that bears the name of the Russian physician Obukh stands a building in which are collected monuments of the art and culture of the East, of Eastern peoples living both inside and outside the Soviet Union.

The State Museum of Eastern Culture was born of the Great October Socialist Revolution. It was established in 1918, during the first year of the Revolution. The establishment of such a museum in tsarist Russia was impossible, for tsarism opposed the regeneration, development and popularization of the national cultures of the Eastern peoples. The Soviet system which infused new life into the peoples of the East, has devoted great attention to the development of national art in the USSR, for one thing, the national art of peoples of the Soviet East.



"SHOTA RUST'ELI" by L. Nikoladze.



A miniature from the manuscript of Persian version of the "Babur Nama" (end of 16th century).

Now the Museum of Eastern Culture is a treasure-house of the art and culture of the Georgian, Azerbaijan, Armenian, Uzbek, Turkmenian, Tajik, Kazakh, Kirghiz, and Buryat-Mongolian peoples inhabiting the southeastern part of the Soviet Union and the Transcaucasus. In the thirty-three years of its existence the museum has also collected splendid examples of the art and culture of other Eastern peoples, of China, Tibet, Korea, Mongolia, Japan, India, Iran and Turkey.

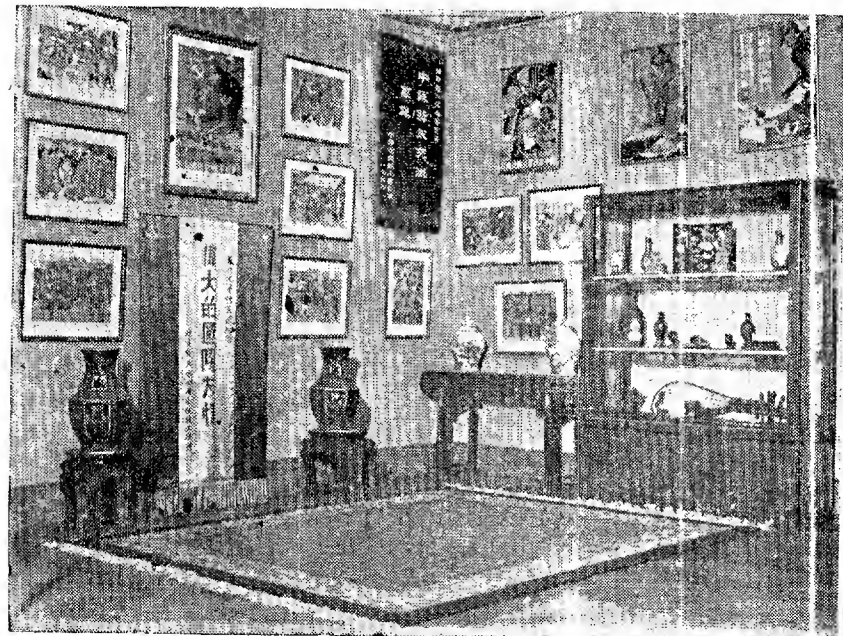
The Museum of Eastern Culture is one of the largest museums of its kind in Europe, with tens of thousands of displays. Its collections include rare art works of world significance, among them "Playing Children," one of the four paintings by Su Han-chen, Chinese artist of the 12th century, that have come down to us, wonderful *nephrite* vessels of the Chou dynasty, a collection of Tang *sepulchral* sculpture, and highly valuable collections of Chinese porcelain from ancient times to our day.

The Chinese section has been

considerably enlarged in recent years by examples of modern folk art—lacquer, carvings from ivory, wood and stone, enamel work, prints and

embroidery. Contemporary Chinese drawing, the pride of modern Chinese fine arts, is well represented in the museum.

A general view of the hall, "Art of People's China."





"PLAYING CHILDREN" By Su Han Chen
(beginning of the 12th century).

There are likewise displays of value in the Iranian section. The collection of beautiful Iranian *ceramics* of the 13th and 14th centuries is a real ornament to the museum. Also on display are vessels covered with Rei, Kashan and Sultanabad paintings.

In the Indian section special mention should be made of a series of wonderful miniatures on the manuscript of the Persian version of Sultan Babur's memoirs, of the end of the 16th century, articles made of metal with carving and *chasing*, Kashmir fabrics and printed cloths with typical Indian ornamentation, and a wooden sculpture from the car of Jagannath (17th century) with depictions of the deities Rama, Lakshmi, Rawana and Ganesa.

The magnificent collection of ceramics of the peoples of Central Asia are of undoubted interest. The collection includes painted *Sogdian* vessels, Turkmenian and Afghan carpets, and Tajik and Uzbek embroideries (Uratubin, Karshin and Nuratin).

The art of the peoples of the Transcaucasus is represented by examples of Georgian, Azerbaijan and Armenian jewelry, carpets and embroideries.

Besides monuments of the culture of the past, the Museum possesses a large and interesting picture gallery in which the painting, sculpture and drawing of Soviet artists of the Eastern republics is on display. This gallery shows the development of the Soviet fine arts in the Eastern republics of the USSR and offers proof that realistic painting, sculpture and drawing has received extensive development in the Soviet East.

In their works, artists of the Soviet East portray the advanced men and women of our time: Heroes of Socialist Labour, men of the arts and sciences. They depict the Socialist upbuilding in the republics of the Soviet East, major historical events, the revolutionary struggle of the Soviet people, and the founders of the Soviet State V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin.

The trips to the republics of the Soviet East made by scientific expeditions from the Museum, the annual purchase by the government of works by the artists of the Soviet East, and the displays that come to the Museum from other museums and private collections in Eastern

countries outside the Soviet Union have enabled the Museum of Eastern Culture to make valuable collections and to become a scientific and educational centre in the study and popularization of the art of the peoples of the East.

The Museum also carries on extensive scientific activity, in which problems of modern national art hold an important place. Researchers at the Museum have written a large number of books and articles dealing with the art of the Soviet East. They have done research on the Iranian "*Treatise on Artists and Calligraphers of the 16th Century*" of Kazi Ahmed. Researcher S. Tulyaev has written a book called "*Architecture of India*," O. Clukharev and B. Denik "*A Short History of Chinese Art*," etc.

The Museum of Eastern Culture is visited daily by schoolchildren, students, factory and office workers, and soldiers and officers of the Soviet Army, showing the great interest of the Soviet people in the art and culture of the peoples of the East.

Through constant additions to its collections of highly artistic works of Eastern art, and through its scientific and educational work, the State Museum of Eastern Culture is becoming the country's most important centre of Eastern art.



"CONQUERORS OF THE DESERT" by L. Abdulaev.

ON SCIENTIFIC TOPICS

New Developments in the Study of the Species and Speciation

By I. A. Sizov,

Master of Agricultural Sciences.

As the plant and animal world evolved and changed big groups of plants and animals appeared some of which resembled each other in characters and properties, while others differed considerably from each other. In the XVIII century scientists elaborated a detailed classification for plants and animals. The entire plant and animal world was divided into varieties, species, genera and families. But at that time a metaphysical, anti-scientific conception of the development of living nature prevailed in science. Biologists considered the species immutable, they believed that the given forms had always existed and were in no way connected with each other in origin and development. In the middle of the XIX century this anti-scientific conception of the immutability of the species was completely refuted by Ch. Darwin. He proved that plant and animal forms, *i.e.* species, originate from one another and that living nature, therefore, had a past, present and future.

Darwin created a materialistic theory of the evolution of living nature. But he regarded nature one-sidedly, as a continuous uninterrupted line. According to Darwin's theory of continuous evolution species is a relative conception lacking definite qualitative characteristics, and the evolution of the organic world is reduced merely to slow quantitative changes. The theory of continuous evolution which denied the existence of a boundary line between the old species and the emerging new ones, which refused to acknowledge the inception of new species within the old, ceased to reflect the actual development of living nature. In the plant and animal world one can very well discern the boundaries, the gaps between species. To explain these gaps Darwin resorted to the reactionary false doctrine of Malthus about intraspecific competition, about intraspecific struggle.

According to Darwin's theory of continuous evolution all the intermediate forms that at one time bridged the gaps between the species were eliminated in the struggle for existence as being less adapted types. Proceeding from this theory Darwin considered that the species known to man are not the result of the development of living nature disclosed by science and practice, but that the term is a conventional sign invented for the convenience of classification. This assertion is absolutely wrong.

Already the remarkable Russian biologist K. A. Timiryazev pointed out that species are not conventional signs but real phenomena of nature. Soviet scientists, who are guided in their work by dialectical materialism, have overcome Darwin's continuous evolutionism. Soviet Michurin science and its outstanding

representative Academician T. D. Lysenko have given a real definition of the biological species. "The species," says T. D. Lysenko, "is a particular, qualitatively definite state of the living forms of matter." Intraspecific relations are qualitatively different from the relations between individuals of different species.

Varieties (individuals) within the species are the forms of existence of a given species. The greater the diversity of intraspecific forms the better is the species adapted to the changing external conditions. Michurin science has established and proved that in the plant world there is no competition or struggle within a species. The individuals that constitute a species easily interbreed and produce fertile offspring.

But other relations exist between forms belonging to different species. Here, as a rule, the individuals fail to interbreed or they produce infertile offspring. If these forms constitute a single botanical genus or family (for example, more than 100 species are included in the Gramineae family, among them wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, and many others), they cannot live together in nature for a long time because there is antagonism and struggle between them. Only distant species belonging to different botanical genera and families can live together in nature.

These postulates are the most important discoveries of Michurin science; they completely refute the reactionary Malthusian conceptions concerning the struggle for existence within a species which Darwin erroneously included into his theory.

A correct conception of the species and the relations between different species and within one species of plants or animals is not only of theoretical but also of great practical significance for the solution of many problems in agriculture.

For example, in connection with the fulfilment of the Stalin plan of remodelling nature in the steppe districts of the USSR, Soviet scientists were confronted with the task of working out a correct method of planting state shelter belts and windbreaks on the collective farms and state farms. As is known, in the past afforestation in the steppe often ended in failure. Now it can be definitely said that the main cause of failure was the wrong method of planting based on the false theory of intraspecific struggle and competition. The silviculturists usually chose several tree cultures (for instance, the elm, maple, oak and ash) and planted them in alternating order, one tree of each culture. But the cultures that grow more rapidly shaded and oppressed the plants that grew more slowly. The local wild vegetation augmented this oppression. As a result the trees that develop slowly in their young age succumbed

in the struggle with other species. For example, this was the case with the oak, the most stable and long-lived plant under conditions prevailing in the steppe. On the other hand the more rapidly growing cultures (the Ulmaceae and others) proved to be short-lived in the steppe and withered and died 10 or 15 years after being planted.

Proceeding from a strictly scientific conception of the interrelations existing within a species and between different species Academician T. D. Lysenko proposed planting the shelter belts in the steppe districts with trees of one culture which happens to be the most stable in the given district; furthermore, he proposed planting them in hills and not singly. Thus in sowing oak acorns are planted in five hills on one square metre, from 25 to 35 acorns to a hill. From them 10 to 20 young oaks develop. The groups of young plants sown in hills grow and develop better and are better able to withstand unfavourable external conditions because there is no struggle within a species.

Planting shelter belts and windbreaks in the steppe according to Academician T. D. Lysenko's method has fully stood the test of practice. The new method of planting forests in the steppe is an outstanding achievement of Michurin biology.

Of late Michurin science has made some very important discoveries concerning speciation in the plant world. Soviet scientists have experimentally proved for the first time that one plant species can give rise to another already long existing species.

The initial cause of intraspecific diversity of forms are changes in the plant's conditions of life, changes in the type of metabolism. This is also the cause of the emergence of one species from another. Formerly biologists believed that every species arises as the result of slow and gradual changes. However, if one proceeds from this proposition it is difficult to explain certain phenomena in practical farming. For instance, it has been noticed long ago that definite weeds always accompany certain cultures: in some districts rye appears as a weed in the wheat crops, brome grass (*Bromus secalinus*) is found in rye, wild oats in oats, soft wheat in durum wheat, etc. Biologists erroneously attributed this to mechanical mixture.

In recent years the careful researches of Soviet scientists have disclosed numerous facts relating to the emergence of one species from another as a result of the formation of grains of one species in the ear of another.

In the alpine districts of the Transcaucasia rye appears from time to time in the wheat crops although only wheat has been sown there for ages. It was regarded as an accidental weed. However, despite the fact that the wheat seeds are regularly sorted, rye nevertheless continues to appear in the crops. In 1949-1950 extensive studies were made of the wheat crops in the alpine districts of the Transcaucasian republics, and after carefully examining many thousands of ears of wheat biologists found rye grains in some of them. In 1949 more than 200 grains were found. On sowing them in most cases rye plants developed.

Similar facts were established by Soviet scientists for other plants. In some places admixtures of soft and durum wheat, oats, barley and spring rye were found in

(Continued on 3rd cover)



Taras Shevchenko (acted by S. Bondarchuk) upon his return from exile.

New Soviet Colour Film

"Taras Shevchenko"

By V. Shalunovsky

TARAS Grigorievich Shevchenko, famous 19th century Ukrainian poet and revolutionary, and his life are the subject of the new colour film made by Igor Savchenko, noted Ukrainian scenarist and film director. Savchenko is well-known to Soviet audiences and to film-goers abroad for his "Bogdan Khmelnytsky," a picture about the Ukrainian national hero and statesman Khmelnytsky. In his new biographical film Savchenko has kept his attention fixed on what was most important in the life and work of the Ukraine's poet of national sorrow and wrath—his passionate striving for justice, his hatred of those who brazenly trampled upon justice, his unswerving faith in man and the triumph of right, and his call to struggle for this right.

Shevchenko's life is an example of selfless service of the people. It was a short but difficult one. His childhood and youth were spent in humiliating self labour for a landlord, servitude that left him with boundless hatred for the oppressors of the working folk.

Outstanding men of Russian arts and letters played an important role in Shevchenko's life, among them the noted painter K. Bryullov and the poet V. Zhukovsky,

When Shevchenko was twenty-four his freedom was bought for him by his Russian friends and, a painter of talent, he was enrolled at the Academy of Arts in St. Petersburg.

The film covers twenty years of Shevchenko's life, beginning with 1841, after his graduation, from the Academy of Arts and return to the Ukraine. His activity in the Ukraine is shown against the background of important events of the time, and brings out the close, inviolable ties that bound the universally-recognized national poet of the Ukraine with the toiling masses. In poetry reflecting the feelings of the serf peasantry crushed by bondage to the landlord and reduced to the position of slaves, Shevchenko preached merciless hatred for oppressors—from the tsar to the landlords—and called upon the people forcibly to overthrow despotism. Passionate and impetuous, hating tyranny with all his heart and soul, ready at any moment to take up arms against the oppressors of the common people—such was Shevchenko in real life, and thus do we see him on the screen.

For his literary activity and his participation in a secret political society Shevchenko aroused the hatred of the tsar satraps and the reactionary landowners of the Ukraine. The film presents the poet's chief enemy, smug, arrogant tsar Nikolai I, who passed a frightful, a monstrously brutal sentence upon him: exile as a rank-and-file soldier for an unlimited term, strictly forbidden either to write or to paint.

(Continued on page 24)

Top :

A still from the film. Taras Shevchenko has a talk with serf peasants.

Centre :

Taras Shevchenko (acted by S. Bondarchuk), protects a young serf, belonging to the landowner Barabash.

Bottom :

The tsarist government summarily exiled the people's poet to a bleak fortress on the east coast of the Caspian, where he was forced to serve as a soldier and forbidden to write or draw. These were the hardest years of Shevchenko's life. Everything possible was done to break his militant spirit, to degrade and humiliate him. But in the fortress, too, he drew his strength from the people from his friendship with his fellow soldiers, selfless Russians. In this still we see Taras Shevchenko (acted by S. Bondarchuk) and soldier Skobelov (acted by M. Kuznetsov).



At the Construction Sites of People's Poland

MANY districts of Lodz, a city with a 700,000 population, did not have running water before the war. On the outskirts the sewage drifted along the gutters and sidewalks, and it is there that tubercular and rickety children played.

The death rate in Lodz was twice as high as in Poland's other cities. The dirtiest and most horrible place in Lodz was Baloty district, which became a synonym for poverty, crime and prostitution. Today new houses for 60-70,000 people are being built in this district. Twenty-five buildings with four thousand comfortable, airy and sunny rooms have already been built for the weavers. By the end of the current year another 30 such buildings will be built for the Lodz workers.

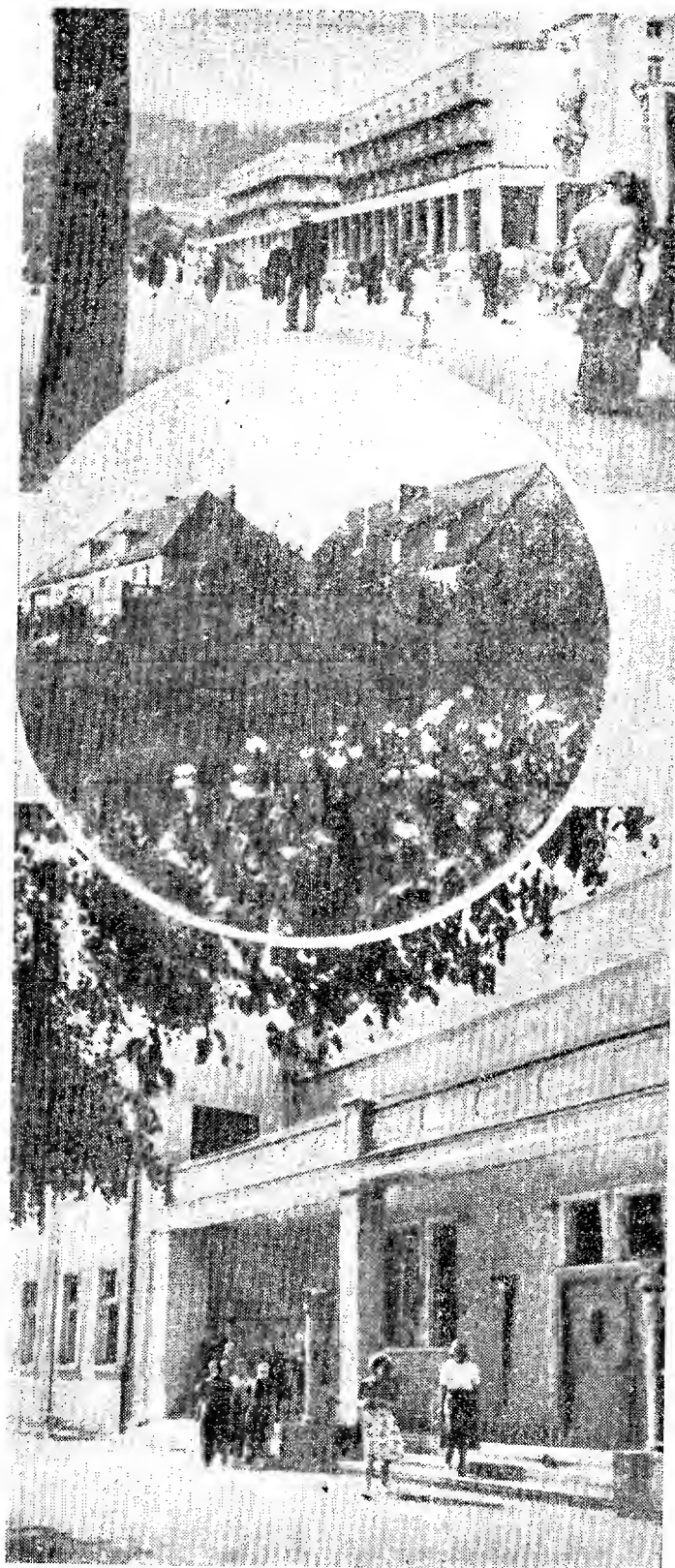
Much building work is going on in Baloty in these days. One has to wander quite a bit along this remarkable landscape in order to realize what tremendous construction work is going on here... We can already feel today what that day in Lodz will be like when the old textile workers will gaze upon new Baloty," writes "Trybuna Ludu."

Socialist cities are also appearing in other districts of Poland around the newly built factories. A steel plant, Poland's pride has recently been put into operation in Czestochowa. How unlike this plant is to the small dirty little factory that belonged to Mr. Gandke! The workers' settlement too has changed. New dwelling houses are being erected: all the old houses have running water, light and a sewage system.

A new Socialist city of Tychy is rapidly rising in Silesia. The walls of 15 blocks apartment houses are rising in one district and the foundations have been laid for another 9 buildings. Part of them will be ready by the end of this year. Tall, comfortable and spacious houses for workers are appearing in place of the tiny one-storey houses.

In capitalist Poland half of the cities were built of wood. According to statistical data 8 city houses out of 10 had neither a sewage nor running water. Six out of ten city houses were lit by kerosene lamps.

Today People's Poland is building 220 new settlements, 15 central districts of cities are being repaired and 7 old districts are being reconstructed. In all these settlements schools and clubs, hospitals and kindergartens, creches and cinema theatres are being built simultaneously with apartment houses. This means that hundreds of thousands of plain people are today living better and in greater comfort in Poland than before.



On photo (from top to bottom):

1. New Sanatorium in Zegestow.
2. This is what the worker's settlement in Zgostel looks like today.
3. A workers' house of culture was recently opened in this building near the "Odra" cement factory in Opal.

The First Month

A Short Story By F. KNORRE

(Concluded)

The first part of this short story "The First Month" by F. Knorre appeared in our issue No. 1, 1952.

The story depicts an event in the life of a common worker.

Stankus, an unemployed worker met near a way side station a young lad Laonas who was going to Ozerno for a job. Stankus was very sceptical about the whole idea, but when Laonas showed him the post card giving information about jobs he jumped up and rushed with the lad to get into a train going to Ozerno. Stankus's one worry was that they would arrive too late and what ever jobs were there would be taken up by the first comers. All his past experience of jobs lost, casual work, long periods of unemployment, humiliations and insults warned him against being sure of getting a job easily.

In the course of conversation Laonas tells Stankus of what he had heard about the new times where there would be no unemployment. Stankus did not believe that there could be any place in the world without unemployment. Laonas told him about the law in Soviet Union where the 'The right to work' was guaranteed. He also told him about their country Lithuania which had joined the Soviet Union and as such had the same laws applicable to them.

When they reached Ozerno, Stankus rushed out like mad to reach the construction works. In the way he saw a placard asking for hands in the construction works. Laonas saw to his amazement that Stankus was tearing down the placard and when he asked for an explanation Stankus told him that he did not want a crowd of workers to follow on their tracks for the same jobs.

They both got jobs and started working. Stankus had never specialized in any job and he could do a little of everything, but nothing well.

Now read on :

This was simply because for years he had been shifted from one conveyor to another against his will, working on a machine in a rubber factory and then on a semi-automatic lathe in a plant producing farm machinery, and in the months between washing the windows of skyscrapers, taking care of mules or picking strawberries.

The foreman, old man Zhukauskas, under whom Stankus worked as assistant repair mechanic, realized the sort of man he had under him, but kept him on the job, handing in a satisfactory report on his work. This he did partially through weakness of character and partially he was sorry for this mature, thirty-five-year-old worker who tried and hurried with all his might, endeavouring to use his sharp wits to conceal his lack of skill and evidently fearing that it would be discovered.

They had just taken apart a defective engine. Each time Stankus bent down to lay the greasy, worn-out parts in order on a board, his head swam oddly.

He had caught cold in the freight car and had felt limp and giddy several times. The queer feeling had grown worse in the last two days, so that all he wanted to do was to sit down and cover his eyes. More than anything else Stankus feared that the foreman would notice it. Bad luck like this had pursued him all his life. No sooner did he get a decent job than something happened. He realized very well that Zhukauskas had been very displeased with his work the first few days and he had kept waiting for the old devil to go and tell the boss and then fire him. And now, when things seemed to be going much better, he had to start running a temperature.

Clenching his teeth, he walked out to the gate, hoping that the fresh air would make him feel better. He lit a cigarette but after holding it in his hand he threw it away in disgust. It was painfully hot in the sun, the wall against which Stankus leaned was hot, and the grass with the fresh chips scattered over it looked hot in the sun.

The old devil (he liked Zhukauskas, but Stankus always called him "old devil" because he was, all the same the foreman, the boss, and that meant sooner or later you could expect something dirty from him) . . . the old devil would notice that he was ill and would send him to the office, and Stankus wouldn't make it to the end of the week and payday! Then, worse luck, he'd be in bed a few days and . . . goodbye job! Another man would take his place! No, he'd hold out through tomorrow if he busted. And tomorrow was Saturday. He'd hold out another day, and on Sunday he'd be able to lie in bed the whole day. He'd ask Laonas to pour pailfuls of cold water over his head.

He shook himself and returned to the shop, where he sat down on the floor, his legs crossed.

"Looks like something's the matter with you," remarked the foreman.

"Lobster-eyed devil," Stankus muttered to himself. To the foreman he said hurriedly in a loud voice: "Nothing at all, foreman, nothing at all! It's nothing, just the heat and those chips, maybe!"

"Chips, did you say?" asked Zhukauskas in amazement.

Stankus himself realized he'd said something silly. He laughed. "No," he said with a laugh. "What have chips to do with it?"

"Listen, you didn't have too much to drink, did you?" the foreman asked anxiously.

That seemed like a wonderful idea to Stankus.

"Please forgive me, foreman," he said. "I did. My head's still aching from last night." He even tried to wink. "It'll go away in a minute. There's nothing to it."

He bent over the dismantled engine, stooping lower than he had intended, picked up the wrench and silently got down to work. But the foreman kept standing over him, looking at him, the devil.

"And your face is red," he persisted. "You're not ill, are you?"

"Everything's all right, foreman, thank you, everything's all right," Stankus pleaded, simmering with rage.

"Nothing's all right. Here now, go over to the dispensary, do you hear? Go and have a doctor look at you."

Stankus bent his head and went on working stubbornly. He did not answer until the old man shook him by the shoulder and forced him to rise.

Then he stood up, flung the wrench onto the ground, and gazed with hatred into Zhukauskas' worried face.

"That's not honest on your part, foreman!" he exclaimed. "Honest to God, it's not honest to act like that."

What are you driving me out for? What business is it of yours what my face looks like? Did I refuse to work? I'm working, and you leave me alone!"

He was in a bad state; his mouth was dry, and a heavy hand seemed to be pressing against the insides of his eyes. He turned aside and walked off, picking up his feet with difficulty. Suddenly he bumped against something with his shoulder so that he staggered, and of course after that there was no sense arguing any longer.

"All right," he said roughly. "I'll go to the doc, and he'll tell you I can work. Who are you, foreman or doc? Don't stick your nose in what isn't your business."

As he was crossing the construction site where the carpenters were squaring logs, he was struck with revulsion at the thought that they were making still more chips like those scattered all around. Halfway across he turned around, returned and shouted defiantly:

"Hey there, foreman! Don't forget to mark down half a day's work to me. I did work half a day! Don't you go playing any tricks on me!"

He talked and argued about something in the dispensary, although it was hard for him to sit up and he ceased to understand what he was arguing about or what he wanted. He vaguely felt that things were very bad; he was in for it, his illness couldn't be concealed. . .

His temperature proved to be extremely high. He was taken by the arm and led off somewhere. Only after several days of delirium and black periods when his memory was a blank, did Stankus come to himself, weak and completely indifferent to everything.

His cheeks pale and sunken, Stankus sat on the hospital veranda with the other convalescents, absorbed in a game of dominoes.

Through the leaves of the wild gravevine half covering the window the little hospital courtyard was visible flooded with bright sunshine. Senior nurse Lily, erect and graceful in her starched white uniform, crossed the courtyard from the dressing station. A long-eared puppy sleeping in the shade rose and lazily followed her across the hot stones.

The whole scene was familiar, an everyday scene.

But now it was coming to an end, all of it—the clean linen, the regular meals, the doctor listening attentively through his stethoscope as though some precious instrument were hidden in Stankus' breast, the domino games and the long hours of rest in an armchair on the veranda. All this would soon be coming to an end. The thought of it sent cold shivers down Stankus' back. After such a life of luxury again freight cars or sleeping in the park? It did not bear thinking of!

Nurse Lily again crossed the courtyard and suddenly turned to the veranda. He slapped down a domino and grew tense, not turning around.

"Oh, Stankus," she said. "You haven't forgotten we're discharging you today, have you?"

She smiled as she said this, and the three who were playing dominoes with him also smiled and looked at him as if it was his birthday, the fools!

"No, of course I haven't," he exclaimed cheerfully. "Can't wait to get back home!"

If they thought he should be glad then he'd show them he was, damn them!

"Perhaps you'd like to come along with me now? Or do you prefer to wait till dinner?"

"Why, it's all the same to me whether it's now or in an hour." He shrugged his shoulders. "Certainly, if it is

more convenient for you now. . . I'll be glad to. We'll just finish this game. . ."

When Stankus received his washed linen, jacket and trousers, and put on clumsy, hard boots instead of the soft house slippers he had worn in the hospital, he suddenly felt weak, miserable and alone.

"I've given you a lot of trouble!" he said to Nurse Lily in parting.

"That's our work," the nurse replied kindly. "It wasn't any trouble at all. Keep well, Stankus."

Stankus felt the most gratitude toward her for the fact that she did not immediately slam the door after him.

He reached the house where he lived. The old witch stared at him in surprise but let him in. Laonas' cot was covered with a new blanket. "Making a home for himself," Stankus thought ironically as he flung himself onto the cot.

When Laonas returned from work he found his friend in a black mood. As he entered the door his face broke into a smile, shook Stankus' hand joyfully, and sat down on the edge of the bed at his feet.

"Well, how are you feeling? All right?"

"Not bad. Well enough for the coming trip, at any rate."

"Have you really decided to leave? That's too bad!" Laonas said.

"There's nothing for it. . . That's the way it is with me, and that's all. Horrible habit. Want a change of impressions, don't you see! Beautiful scenery, interesting people, and so on and so forth!"

"Yes, I see," agreed Laonas in a puzzled, despondent voice. "But I'm used to our being together. . ."

"You are? . . . You're a good fellow, and we ought to say goodbye properly. Here, take this and run down to the corner. My treat. Take it!"

Laonas stared at the money irresolutely, took it unwillingly and went out.

The money that Stankus had given him for vodka was almost the last he had, and drinking vodka right after the hospital was probably no good. That's what urged him on. It didn't matter if there was no money and drinking was bad for him. Let it be bad!

Laonas drank in the country fashion; the full glass of the stuff went down slowly, like water, without disgust and without the slightest bravado—without grunting, pounding on the table, or exclamations. In a burning stream the vodka flowed through his body, reached his heart, and Laonas gave a sigh. Then it reached his tongue, and he started talking.

"There won't be another comrade like you . . . who understands everything. . . and who's seen everything." He gave a deep sigh. "And who sympathizes. . ."

"Things are bad with me, my lad," said Stankus. "Old age is approaching. What? You think old age comes with a bent back? Nonsense! Old age is when a man begins to think and meditate, and suddenly he realizes that he doesn't feel that real rage which makes him fight with all and everyone for his piece of bread. Then it's the end for him, even though he still has the strength, the way I have. Do you understand?"

Laonas nodded with such sympathy that the curls on his forehead bobbed.

"Of course I do!"

"You don't understand anything. But listen and

answer. Who's working in my place now . . . for that old turnip Zhukauskas, in the repair shop?"

"Who?" Laonas tried to remember. "Ah—a fellow with a moustache, he's from Panevezhis. I don't know his name, but he has a little moustache. . . ."

"All right, the hell with him and his moustache. Now, what would a real man do in my place? He'd wait for that fellow with the moustache after work in the evening, and have a talk with him. A sincere, frank talk with him. He'd explain to him that the place was already taken, it wasn't his. And that the fellow could go to hell. And if he got stubborn, he'd let him have it on the chin. And then he'd go to the foreman and say: 'Mr. Foreman, your repairman, the old polecat, isn't coming to work, so take me back.'"

Laonas opened his mouth wide. "Really?" he exclaimed.

"Absolutely! I remember an instance in Pennsylvania, or maybe Oklahoma, can't say for sure, but the guy was called Boogy. Something like a boxer, he was. When he was fired and they took someone else in his place, he waited for his happy successor every evening and beat him up. The other fellow was pretty puny, but he held out six days, although he was all covered with bruises. Until finally Boogy sprained his wrist for him. Then the foreman turned him out in 24 seconds, and Boogy was right there on the spot. Everything seemed to be fine. But the nextday the nephew of the foreman's wife was working in the place of the fellow with the sprained wrist. Boogy went home, his huge fists clenched, and he kept repeating words that made the truck drivers shudder, and a policeman whom he passed turned his back and started admiring the flowers in a window. Finally Boogy ran into the man whose wrist he had sprained just as the latter was moving some household goods and his wife and two kids out of their apartment into a vacant lot. Then Boogy realized instantly why he'd endured those beatings for six days, and something began to turn over inside him. The man with the sprained wrist saw him and said:

'Look here, don't you see that I'm walking with my wife and my wrist's sprained?'

"It's a little bit late but I see!" Boogy answered, and he said: "Honest to God, I'd smash in the mug of the one who gave you that sprained wrist if I could, but you know why I can't."

"I know, only get away from me!" said the guy with the wife.

"All I can say is that if I got work now," said Boogy, "I'd give all my pay to your family."

"Maybe I believe you," said the puny fellow, "but now get away from me quick!"

"And Boogy said: 'All right, I'm off,' and he gave the man's wife a low blow and went home, right down the middle of the street. And his eyes flashed white. He was thinking of how to find the one who was really to blame and kill him or at least cripple him!"

"And that's the end for a man. If you start thinking whether the fellow who shoved you out of a job has a children or an anemic, pregnant wife or a wrinkled old grandmother then you're done for! You won't have that rage. There was a time when my ears flapped, and I ran along with my tail between my legs, ready to lick any hand that didn't have a stick in it. And I imagined that I would work as hard as I could and I would find a boss who would be touched by my industry. Then everything would

be perfectly wonderful!" Stankus threw himself back in his chair. Laughter and a fit of coughing shook him to such a degree that he could not strike a match for his cigarette.

"It can't be you never found a kind boss!" the lad exclaimed apprehensively.

"A kind boss?" Stankus repeated between coughs. Finally he got his cigarette lit, raised it to his eyes, and studied it attentively. "There are no kind bosses. No, my boy, there aren't!" Stankus shouted bitterly, dropping his cigarette onto the table, then picking it up mechanically and sticking it into his mouth unlit, but forgetting to puff on it. "It's true that some bosses are kind men. But there's no such thing as a kind boss. What is a boss? To you, as long as you work for him—one of the thousands in his factory or the dozens on his farm—he's everything, he's God! But to other bosses, the bigger ones, he himself is only a pawn. See? He also needs all his rage and fear and hard-heartedness so that others won't crush him, won't eat him up, the ones that are more cruel and bad than he is."

Laonas shook his head gloomily, agreeing and doubting at the same time.

Realizing that he wasn't smoking, Stankus started to puff hard on his cigarette. Laonas kept sighing as he concentrated on smearing a bit of split vodka over the table with his finger. Suddenly he smiled, his artless face lit up with a kind of cunning joy.

"Oh!" he exclaimed as he raised his finger. "That means it's fine. That means it's really . . . It's really fine that we don't have any bosses any more. No bosses at all, neither kind ones nor bad ones. . . Right?"

"Right. . . But still, there are chiefs just the same!"

"Chiefs! But how can you do without a chief? You've got to have one. Hm, a chief! But he is an engineer. Of course he's got to be over me, since he understands and I don't!"

"That's right, he's an engineer. And you're not an engineer. And you'll never be an engineer. That's what it's all about, booby."

"All right, maybe I'm a booby. But I'm going to study and then maybe I won't be a booby any more."

"That's the thing—study. You said it. But how?"

"Well, I'm studying a little already," And Laonas smiled shyly.

Stankus waved his hand in front of his eyes to drive away the smoke so he could get a better look at his comrade's face.

"You? But who needs your studying? What are they teaching you rabbits? Read soul-saving pamphlets to you, do they? Or teach you to sing psalms in chorus?"

"Why no, I want to learn to be a machine operator. To tell the truth, I didn't dare think about it, but then I got so worked up I went and asked. It turned out I could study. It turns out that they need as many operators as possible. Machine operators get much better pay. And if you have a head on your shoulders you can go on studying further."

"Is your head clear? Not seeing double, are you? No, I'm serious. Maybe you're not used to drinking?"

"Well, maybe I did have a drop, but my copybooks are lying over there. I didn't dream them."

"Well, let's see." Stankus distrustfully picked up a copybook and opened it. He held it out at arm's length, screwed up his eyes and began to read suspiciously. "The work cycle of the engine. Internal combustion engine," he read aloud, and then continued to read to himself, grinning craftily as much as to say, We'll soon find out where the trick is! Just wait! . . .

He leafed through the copybook for a long time. He looked at the very end. Then he carefully closed it and put it back.

"So. That's fine. If it weren't, Stankus wouldn't say it was. You've been damned lucky and I'm glad for you."

"Maybe you'll change your mind about going? What do you want to keep travelling for?" Laonas exclaimed with new energy.

"And what am I going to do here if I stay, if you're so clever?"

"What do you want new scenery for? The hell with scenery! What do you want to leave a good job for just because of some kind of scenery? Honestly, I'm asking you like a friend..."

"What *are* you talking about? You yourself said someone else was working in my place, a fellow with a moustache."

"So what? You weren't fired! There's a job waiting for you. No, nothing of the sort, I'm not drunk. No matter how much you shake me I'm still not drunk and I know I'm not. There's a law like that: if a man's sick he can't be fired. He's even paid something for the time he's out. I know what I'm saying. Stop shaking me. I myself couldn't believe it at first!"

"What are you trying to tell me? That I can go over there tomorrow just as though I hadn't been out a month and say, 'Hello, foreman, I feel better. Let's have some work?' And he won't think they've let me out of a madhouse?"

"Yes, that's what you have to say. Only a little more politely. Where are you going?"

Without paying any attention to him, Stankus rose.

"Come on out into the yard!" he said pulling him by the arm.

As always, Laonas obediently followed his comrade, grinning, a little anxiously.

Stankus moved a big wash-tub over to the edge of the well and poured in two pailfuls of water.

"Now then together!" he ordered, preparing to plunge his head into the tub.

"But I'll sober up right away," Laonas protested. "It's a pity to waste all that vodka. Let's stay drunk another half hour at least!"

Stankus imperiously took him by the collar and they thrice plunged their heads into the water, the first time separately and the next two times together. Snorting and puffing, they rose and faced each other, wiping off the water on their necks and shaking off the water running down their collars.

"Has it passed?" asked Stankus, looking at his friend closely.

"All gone, just as though it had never been!" declared Laonas regretfully.

They sat down on a log, leaned back against the edge of the well, and lit up.

"Well, how is it now?" asked Stankus. "Let's get the thing clear. You have copybooks. That means it's a fact, doesn't it? Yes, it does. And do you remember what else you said?"

"Of course I do."

"That I wasn't fired and that I have a job? That I'm sitting here and it's waiting for me?"

"It's a fact!"

Stankus again looked him closely in the face. Then he propped up his chin in his hands and sat silent for a long time. Finally he said slowly and thoughtfully.

"I've travelled a long time, my lad, a hell of a long time... And not always by the shortest route, it seems. But it looks like I've finally come exactly where I want to. I do believe this is the very spot I looked for all over the world. I swear it is!"

(Continued from Page 14)

in these laboratories—bend over the microscopes and retorts, watch the complex instruments or fill their notebooks with elaborate formulas, we are certain to meet many of the builders employed on the construction of this bright palace of science.

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The higher schools of Moscow are so organized as to afford to the greatest possible number of working people the possibility for a college education.

This is facilitated by the large network of correspondence institutes and correspondence courses offered by the higher schools. About 100,000 people are taking correspondence courses in Moscow.

There are several academies in Moscow with a two-year course for leading engineering and technical workers employed in national economy who already received a college training, as, for example the Academy of the Coal Mining Industry, Academy of the Aviation Industry and Academy of the Oil Industry. These academies offer possibilities for improving the ideological and theoretical level, for studying the latest achievements of science and engineering in the given branch of industry.

The Timiryazev Agricultural Academy has a special faculty for collective farm chairmen. The course is based on a special programme, which includes laboratory and farm practice under the guidance of eminent authorities.

Furthermore, Moscow has a wide network of specialized

secondary schools training school teachers, librarians, medical workers, industrial specialists, etc. The 144 specialized secondary schools of the capital are attended by 96,000 students.

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About 30,000 college trained specialists and about 20,000 graduates of the specialized secondary schools receive their diplomas in Moscow every year along with appointments to different cities and villages of the country. And tens of thousands of young men and women come to Moscow every autumn to begin their college education.

(Continued from page 19)

Shevchenko's story is the story of the finest representatives of advanced public thought, men who lived, worked and fought during one of the darkest periods in Russian history.

His years as a soldier strongly affected Shevchenko's health. He went into exile at the age of thirtythree, healthy and strong, and emerged prematurely aged and broken in health. Nothing, however, could crush his powerful spirit, his tremendous, unyielding will, his hatred of the people's enslavers. Of himself Shevchenko wrote: "All that inexpressible suffering, all those years of humiliation and profanation have passed as though they had not touched me... I am the same as I was ten years ago. Not a single feature of my inner self has changed."

Shevchenko returned to St. Petersburg from exile filled with profound faith in the lofty spiritual qualities of the toiler and an indomitable desire to struggle actively for a better future for the common people.

The film ends with a short epilogue; high above the broad river Dnieper that Shevchenko glorified a tall, majestic monument has been erected over his grave. The Soviet people cherish the memory of their great countryman. His grave is covered with flowers laid there by the tens and hundreds of men and women who come to pay their respects to the true son of the Ukrainian people, great poet and ardent revolutionary. Shevchenko's immortal poetry has become a part of the treasure-store of world literature. In the Soviet Union his poems and verses are published in huge editions in 35 languages of the peoples of the USSR and are read by millions. Children recite them in schools and many of them have been set to music and have become favourite folk songs.

(Continued from page 5.)

consumption of the great variety of food products and manufactures by the masses of the people in the USSR.

We have shown before how great is the increase in the national income of the USSR, and, in consequence, the part used for expanding Socialist production and for meeting the needs of the government and other public services. This makes it possible to undertake huge capital construction works. It has been reported before that in the 1946—50 five-year period there have been rehabilitated, built anew and put into operation over 6,000 big industrial establishments, more than 100,000,000 square metres of floor space for residential purposes in cities and many other construction developments, and the scale of capital work is growing from year to year. Attesting to this, in particular, are the gigantic electric stations and irrigation systems now under construction in the USSR.

(Continued from page 18)

the crop of branched wheat. There are numerous facts proving that grains of wild oats, the most pernicious weed of oats, are formed in the panicle of the latter. On being sown the seeds gave rise to wild oats.

This important discovery of Michurin science throws new light on the problem of weed control. Not only mechanical admixtures should be had in mind but also biological admixtures arising from the formation of separate weed seeds in the ears of cultivated plants. This is primarily the result of poor agrotechnique and of particularly unfavourable conditions for the growth and development of cultivated plants. If the soil is cultivated well, if there is a sufficient amount of fertilizers and the seeds are carefully selected then the varied qualities of the cultivated plants are improved and their productivity is increased. On the contrary, if the conditions of the plant's growth are poor, cells and tissues are formed in the organism which give rise to seeds of another species better adapted to the poor conditions of growth than the cultivated plants.

New developments in the teachings about the biological species, the discoveries of Michurin science, are of great significance for the development of socialist agriculture.

Results of 19th Chess Championship of USSR

By Grandmaster Alexander Kotov



Grandmaster P. Keres, USSR chess champion.

THE 19th chess championship of the USSR which took place in Moscow and lasted over a month has come to a close. It stood out for the unusually high calibre of its participants and for the keen battles which lasted to the very last round of the tournament.

First place in the tournament was taken by Grandmaster Paul Keres, who scored 12 points out of a possible 17. Keres has proven his skill in this unusually keen tournament, giving a number of excellent combinational games. He displayed his readiness to meet his opponents in complicated games, not fearing keen combinational battles. And that has gained him the country's chess championship for the second year in succession.

Second and third places, with 11½ points, was shared by masters Yefim Geller (Odessa University student) and Tigran Petrosyan, the youngest participant, and holder of Moscow's chess title. Each of them has scored a wonderful success.

Geller strived for a keen battle in every game, bringing about veritable combinational storms on the chess board, in which he always managed to gain the upper hand.

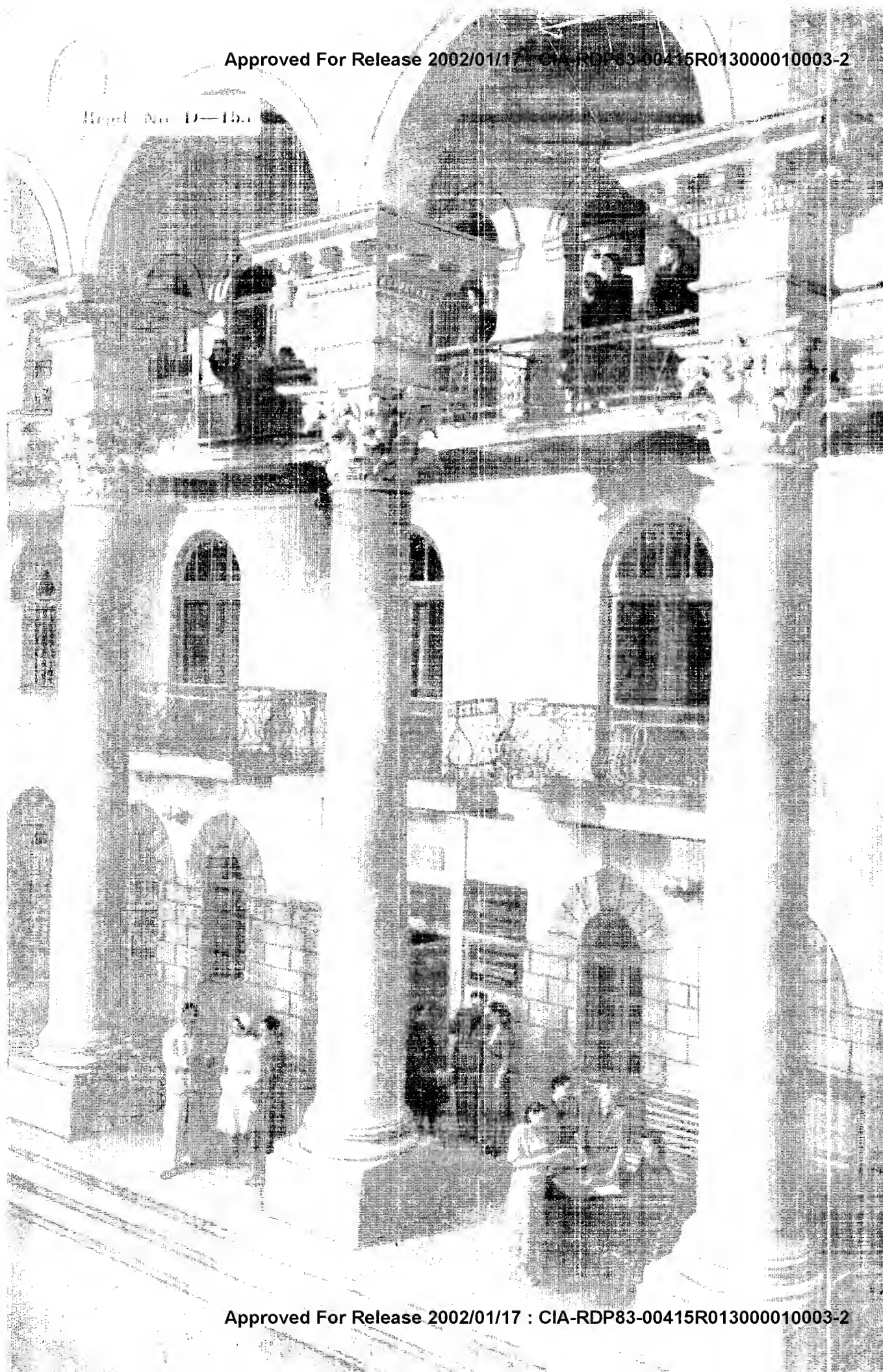
Petrosyan's style is more solid. His games are planned better. His youth promises big successes in the future. This is Petrosyan's third outstanding achievement in 1951.

Fourth place was taken by Grandmaster Vasily Smyslov. This talented and world famous chess player committed a tactical error towards the close of the competition. In striving for victories, he resorted to risky play, as a result of which he dropped two consecutive games. However, notwithstanding that setback, Smyslov achieved considerable results and demonstrated outstanding creative achievements.

Especially note should be made here of the unsuccessful performances of the world champion, Grandmaster Mikhail Botvinnik, and Grandmaster David Bronstein. Botvinnik placed fifth (10 points), and Bronstein shared six-eight places with masters Averbakh and Taimanov (9½ points). Botvinnik and Bronstein have rarely participated in USSR tournaments during the postwar years, and this has told on their play.

Such long breaks in practical play and contact with the talented Soviet youth could not but have a negative effect on their creative performance. The underlying power of the Soviet chess players, as of the Soviet people as a whole, follows from their constant and strict self-criticism and their ability to overcome shortcomings in their creative efforts.

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Under the Banner of Lenin, Under the Leadership of Stalin

By S. Titarenko

THE greater the distance separating us from the date of the death of V. I. Lenin, the great leader and teacher of the working people, the more evident is the grandeur of Lenin's immortal cause, the titanic transformative power of the ideas of Leninism. The name of V. I. Lenin is inseparably associated with the new era in the liberation struggle of the peoples, the radical turn in world history from the old, capitalist world to the new, socialist world.

V. I. Lenin was the founder and leader of the heroic Party of the Communists, the builders of the new, Communist society. V. I. Lenin was the organizer of the victorious Socialist Revolution in Russia, the founder and leader of the world's first Socialist State.

V. I. Lenin rendered an immense service by elaborating the most important questions of strategy and tactics of the liberation struggle of the international proletariat. There is not a more or less significant problem of the international revolutionary movement on which Lenin did not leave most valuable directives which serve as a guiding star for the Communist and workers' parties of all countries.

Lenin's genius illumined to all working mankind the path of struggle for the victory of the ideals of Communism.

The theory of Leninism has been developed and advanced by the great continuator of Lenin's cause, J.V. Stalin. The practical realisation of Lenin's behests is associated with Stalin's name.

In 1924 in the name of the Bolshevik Party J.V. Stalin made the sacred vow over the bier of the unforgettable leader and teacher: to hold high and guard the purity of the great title of member of the Communist Party; to guard the unity of the Party as the apple of one's eye; to guard and strengthen the dictatorship of the working class; to strengthen with all might the alliance of the workers and the peasants; to promote the fraternal cooperation of the peoples of the Land of Soviets; to consolidate and extend the Union of Soviet

Socialist Republics; to strengthen the armed forces of the Land of Socialism which stand on guard of the peaceful constructive labour of the Soviet people; to strengthen and extend the union of the working people of the whole world.

The heroic struggle of the Communist Party and of all the Soviet people for the fulfilment of this vow has been the keynote of all the years that have elapsed since the death of V. I. Lenin. J. V. Stalin raised high the banner of Lenin and inspired the Party and all the working people of the USSR to the successful construction of Socialism. Inspired by the great ideals of Lenin and Stalin, the Soviet people have successfully coped with all the difficulties in the construction of Socialism. Within a brief historical period Socialism brought about unprecedented progress of the productive forces, science and culture in the Soviet Union. It has stirred up the initiative of millions of working people and awakened them to the conscious creative effort of building new socialist life. Having built the Socialist Society, the Soviet people are now confidently advancing toward the complete victory of Communism.

The Great October Socialist Revolution, the construction of Socialism in the USSR and the historic victory of the Soviet Union in the war against the fascist aggressors cleared the way for the conquest of a free and happy life by the working people of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania, who have firmly taken to the course of socialist construction. The Chinese people have won a great victory; under the leadership of their glorious Communist Party they have discarded the yoke of imperialism and are effecting sweeping democratic reforms.

The German Democratic Republic has firmly taken its place in the camp of democracy and peace. Under the banner of Leninism the liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples against imperialist tyranny is gaining momentum in the colonies and dependent countries.

(Continued on page 2)

But that's imperialism, Joe!

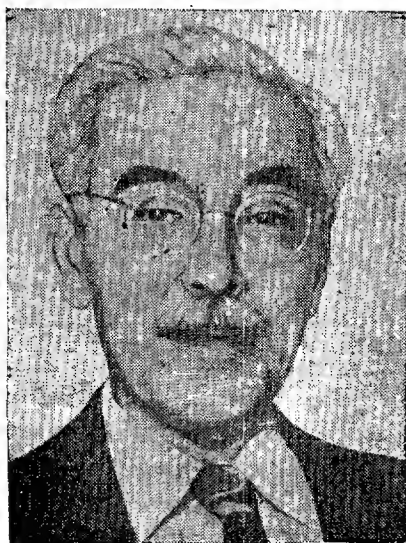
International Stalin



Kuo Mo-jo



Pietro Nenni



Ikuo Oyama

THE International Stalin Peace Prizes "For the Promotion of Peace Among Nations" (instituted on J. V. Stalin's seventieth birthday by a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. of December 20, 1949) are awarded annually to citizens of all countries, irrespective of their political, religious or racial differences, for outstanding services in the struggle to preserve and strengthen peace. The prizes are adjudged by the International Committee, whose members include leading representatives of world democratic opinion.

On December 18-20 the International Committee met in Moscow, under the chairmanship of Dmitry Skobeltsyn Member, of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, to examine the recommendations submitted for awards. The Committee members present were: Louis Aragon, writer (France), Dr. John Bernal (Great Britain), Pablo Neruda, poet (Chile), Dr. Jan Dembowski (Poland), Academician Mihail Sadoveanu (Rumania), Alexander Fadeyev and Ilya Ehrenburg, writers (U.S.S.R.).

The International Stalin Peace Prizes for 1951 went to the following representatives of the democratic forces of various countries:

Kuo Mo-jo—President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, writer, dramatist and historian. He is the Deputy Premier of the State Administrative Council of the Chinese People's Republic and Chairman of the All-China Association of Cultural, Literary and Art Workers. A tireless fighter for peace, progress and the independence of peoples, Kuo Mo-jo heads the peace movement in China.

Pietro Nenni—General Secretary of the Italian Socialist Party and Deputy of Parliament. Compelled to flee the country when Mussolini came to power, Nenni waged an indomitable struggle against the fascist regime during the seventeen years he was in exile. Arrested in France in 1943, he was deported to a penal prison in Italy from which he was released only after the downfall of the fascist regime. Nenni's daughter, Vittoria, perished in the Auschwitz death camp. During 1943-47, as Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister, Nenni strove to pursue a foreign policy that would meet the country's fundamental interests—a policy of peace with all countries, both in the West and East. He played an active part in organizing the

(Continued from page 1)

Leninism illumines to the peoples the road in their great and lofty struggle for peace in the whole world, of the freedom and independence of all peoples, big and small.

The 28th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's death finds the Soviet people with new outstanding victories to their credit in the construction of Communism. Already at the beginning of last year, the working people learned with joy that the first postwar Five-Year Plan for the restoration and development of the national economy of the USSR was fulfilled and its most important provisions were surpassed. The year 1951 witnessed still greater progress of socialist economy and culture. The national economic plan of the USSR for 1951 has been fulfilled and in many respects surpassed. Further successes have been made in strengthening the might of the Socialist State, in raising the living and cultural standards of the Soviet people.

Inspired by the magnificent Stalin programme of Communist construction, the Soviet people are coping with the most difficult national economic problems. They are successfully building the world's greatest hydro-electric stations, canals and irrigation systems, remaking nature in vast territories and preparing the ground for a powerful advancement of the productive forces in the Land of Socialism which will make it possible for the Soviet society to inscribe on its banners: "From each according to his abilities, to each according to his needs." As distinct from the capitalist countries where production is a source of profits for a handful of exploiters-billionaires, the development of national economy in

Peace Prize Awards

Italian peace movement and was elected Chairman of its National Committee. Pietro Nenni is Vice-Chairman of the Bureau of the World Peace Council.

Ikuo Oyama—Eminent Japanese scientist and Deputy of Parliament. During the years in emigration (from 1932), Professor Oyama in his writings actively came out against the Japanese war lords. On his return to his native land at the end of the war he appealed to the progressive forces of the Japanese people to safeguard their country against being drawn into a new world slaughter.

In April 1949, the first National Peace Congress was held in Japan, on the initiative of Oyama. This Congress laid the foundation stone of the organized peace movement in Japan.

Monica Felton—Economist. Between 1937—46 was a Labour member of the London County Council, Chairman of the L.C.C. Supplies Committee and a member of the Housing and Town Planning Committees. In 1945 Mrs. Felton published the book "British War Production and the Consumer." In May 1951 she visited Korea as a member of the Fact-Finding Mission of the Women's International Democratic Federation. On her return to England Mrs. Felton addressed meetings at which she told the truth about Korea. In July 1951 her book "What I Saw in Korea," appeared.

Anna Seghers—Well-known German writer and active fighter against fascism and war. Many notable novels, where the main theme is the struggle against Hitlerism, belong to the pen of this eminent author including "The Road Through February," "The Rescue," "The Seventh Cross," "The Dead Stay Young." Anna Seghers is in the van of the struggle for a united, independent, democratic and peaceable Germany.

Jorge Amado—Brazilian writer, poet and public figure. In 1942 Amado was elected a deputy to the National Congress of Brazil. Many of the writer's works portraying the life of the Brazilian people have won him fame far beyond the boundaries of his country. His best known books are: "Lands Without End," "Land of Golden Fruit," "Red Blossoms."



Monica Felton



Anna Seghers



Jorge Amado

the Soviet Union is directed entirely in the interest of the working people. The national income grows year after year furnishing the basis for rise in the incomes of the workers, peasants and intellectuals.

People, the working masses, are considered the most precious asset in the Land of Soviets, and the welfare and happiness of the people is a matter of paramount concern to the Soviet state.

Noteworthy success in peaceful construction has been achieved by the working people on the People's Democracies. Benefitting from the historical experience of the USSR, the free peoples of these countries are successfully building Socialism. They are developing new branches of production, building new industrial centres, railways and power stations. The scourge of unemployment has been eradicated, the ranks of the working class are growing and the living and cultural standards of the working people are being advanced in town and country.

While the countries of the camp of Socialism and democracy are steering along the course of construction and uninterrupted progress, the reactionary circles in the capitalist world are whipping up the war hysteria, converting the economy of their countries to war production and burdening the working people with an increasingly heavier taxation.

The imperialists are planning new military gambles, they are trying to unleash a third world war. But no matter how the warmongers may rave in their frenzy, no matter what pacts and blocs they may knock together against the peace and security of the peoples, the forces of peace,

(Continued on page 11)

Soviet Cinema Delegation to Film Festival in India

Interview with Nikolai Semyonov

Deputy Minister of Cinematography of the USSR, Head of the Soviet delegation

THE Soviet cinema workers are with great interest preparing to take part in the International Film Festival to be held in India.

Asked about the tasks of the Soviet cinema industry, Nikolai Semyonov told our correspondent:

"The story of Soviet cinema art, from its first big pictures, S. Eisenstein's "The Armoured Cruiser Potemkin" and V. Pudovkin's "Mother," to the recent outstanding films, M. Chiaureli's "The Fall of Berlin," Y. Raizman's "Cavalier of the Gold Star" and L. Lukov's "Donets Miners," is the story of struggle for productions of high ideological content, portraying the Soviet people's ardour for building and creating, and their noble striving for peace and friendship between nations.

"Soviet film makers create truthful, life-affirming, artistic productions about Soviet men and women as they are building a new life, and their heroism in the Great Patriotic War when the entire Soviet people rose up in defence of their Homeland and all mankind against fascism.

"Soviet film art has won universal recognition and love of the broad masses because it is profoundly popular. It exists and develops in the interests of the people. The Soviet cinema industry strives for each of its films to portray live, veracious images of Soviet men and women, and to be permeated with ideas that animate the Soviet people, the people-creator, the people-fighter for peace. Each Soviet feature film, portraying man's best traits—high morality, nobleness of character, will power, boundless devotion to his people, amiability—inspires the spectator, by the example of its heroes, calls him to emulate the best and most beautiful in life, and stirs the creative energy of the millions. It is this which primarily distinguishes Soviet cinema art from bourgeois film-making which, with a few exceptions, distorts life, distorts human nature, stuffing its pictures with sensational, intimate and vulgar trivialities; with propaganda of gangsterism and misanthropy; and with premeditated falsification of historical and biographical facts.

Soviet cinema art is growing and developing as a multinational art. There are national film studios in practically all the Union Republics of the USSR: in Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Ukraine, Byelorussia, and the Baltic Soviet republics. And each Union republic has developed native producers, scenario writers, actors and cameramen. Each national studio puts out its films in the language of its republic, which are later dubbed into the languages of all the other republics. Many of the national studios have put out cinema productions ranking among the best and most popular Soviet films.

Besides feature pictures, in the USSR are widely produced documentaries and topical newsreels. There is a Central Documentary Film Studio in Moscow which puts out full-length films as well as news serials: "News of the Day," "Soviet Sports," and a special news serial for children "Soviet Pioneer." Then there are documentary film studios also in the capitals of all the Union republics. In addition to this, there are film news shooting stations in many cities. The camera men send their shots to the Central Documentary Film Studio in Moscow and this material is used in the "News of the Day" serial. The national studios put out news reels in the language of the given republic.

"Widespread, too, in the Soviet Union are popular scientific films. There are in the USSR four popular scientific film studios: in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and Sverdlovsk. These studios put out films propagating the major achievements of the Land of Socialism in science and technology, bring to the broadest masses of the working people graphic news of the latest technical developments, and facilitate the application in industry, on the farm, etc., of various improvements proposed by innovators and rationalizers of production. The Moscow popular-scientific film studio, besides full-length pictures, puts out monthly serials: "Science and Technology," and "Farm News."

There is in the Soviet Union also an animated cartoon film studio. Its pictures, in colour, are deservedly popular not only with the youthful spectator, but with adults as well."

"It should be noted," N. Semyonov pointed out, "that the Soviet motion picture industry is since 1950 putting out feature films only in colour. The production of colour films in the USSR has become possible thanks to the fact that we have built up large and well-equipped facilities. Much attention is given to the production of films portraying the economic, cultural and everyday life of the Union republics."

To our correspondent's question which Soviet film will be shown at the International Film Festival in India, N. Semyonov replied:

"The Soviet delegation will show in India the colour feature films, "The Fall of Berlin" produced by Mikhail Chiaureli, "Cavalier of the Gold Star" by Yuli Raizman and "Donets Miners," by Leonid Lukov. In "The Fall of Berlin," a picture in two parts, the prominent Soviet film producer M. Chiaureli strikingly shows the world-historical significance of the Soviet Union's victory over Germany, under the brilliant leadership of Generalissimo J. V. Stalin, and

(Continued on page 7)



*"By the Will of the Pike" staged by the State Central Puppet Theatre.
The Voivode and his army (behind the scene)*

Puppets Behind the Footlights

By D. Shpet

"JIM and the Dollar" was the title of the first play produced by the oldest of the Soviet puppet theatres, which is headed by Sergei Obraztsov. Jim was a little Negro boy who was homeless and hungry in capitalist America. The children who saw the play laughed at the capers of Jim's faithful friend, his dog, and wept and grew indignant at the sad fate of this coloured boy doomed to starvation and humiliation.

That was in 1932. In the twenty years since its foundation the Central Puppet Theatre has traversed a big path of development. It has staged 39 different plays for children and adults, and today has a staff of more than 40 actors and 95 musicians. Twice daily the lobbies and auditorium of this theatre, housed in a large building on one of Moscow's central squares, are filled with spectators; the matinees are attended by tots with their parents or schoolchildren with their teachers, and the evening performances by adults.

The gay art of the Soviet puppet theatres provides the spectators with wholesome entertainment and at the same time teaches them to love truth and justice, to hate falsehood and violence, to respect people who work, and to scorn the lazy and the parasites.

Some of the puppet theatre's productions are especially written and produced for the very youngest of spectators, for those who have come to the theatre for the first time in their lives and who still believe that the puppets can really walk and talk. To these youngsters the puppet theatre is a place where their nursery toys come alive. Isn't it fascinating to watch bear cubs wash themselves, make their beds, eat noodles and rock in swings?

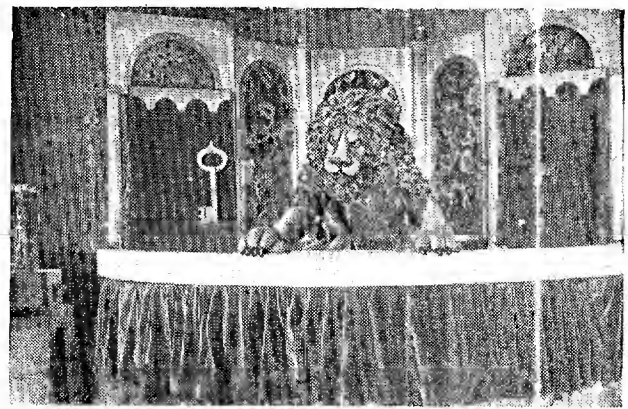
Another puppet theatre production is called "The Story Chest." As the curtain rises the young spectators see a real chest on the stage—a large, handsome one with carved sides. Near the chest stands an old man with a flowing beard and twinkling, smiling eyes. He is the storyteller. With a huge key he opens the chest. Music is heard, and with the opened cover of the chest as a background, there appears a winter scene in the forest. Out of the chest step the industrious hare, who has built himself a cozy little cabin, and the lazy fox, who has simply fashioned a home out of snow. And then the old man tells the children the story of "The Fox and the Hare." When spring comes and the sun begins to shine bright over the forest, the fox's snow house melts away before the children's eyes, and the fox is left without shelter. The sly fox lures the hare out of his cabin and takes possession of it. Inside the cabin it is warm and dry. The deceived hare is indignant. And so are the little boys and girls in

*"Actors of the Woods," staged by the State Central Puppet Theatre.
Final Scene.*





*"Cinderella," staged by the State Central Puppet Theatre.
Cinderella with the crystal shoe.*



"The Story Chest" staged by the Central Puppet Theatre.

the audience. Now they will not rest content until they see justice triumph. When the cock, the only one who is not afraid of the fox, appears and drive the fox out of the hare's cabin, they clap their hands and shout in glee.

One after another the old man tells three simple folk stories, three charming fairy tales with which

Russian children begin their acquaintance with the treasure-store of the national folk art.

Children who are a bit older—those who already go to school—will find in the plays of the Central Puppet Theatre their favourite characters from literature: "Puss in Boots" and "Cinderella," from the book of fairy tales by the

French author Charles Perrault; the light-hearted labourer Balda from the immortal tale by the great Russian poet Alexander Pushkin; the brave boy Mowgli, from Rudyard Kipling's story, who was reared by wolves in the heart of the Indian jungle; Ilya Muromets, Dobrynya Nikitich and Alyosha Popovich, those titans who are the heroes of Russian folk epics; and the vivacious, fearless Aladdin and his magic lamp, whose story was told by Scheherazade in the "Thousand and One Nights."

"Aladdin's Magic Lamp" (1939) was the first puppet play staged by Sergei Obraztsov not for children but for adults. And adult audiences gave it a hearty reception. They saw it not simply as a play with puppets directed by someone's hand but as a production of outstanding ability, as real art on the part of actor-directors, stage designers and musicians.

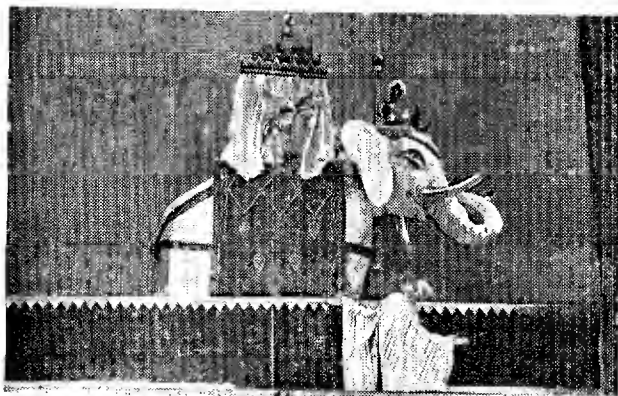
Since then the Central Puppet Theatre has ceased being only a theatre for children. It has put on a number of plays for grown-ups, among them Gogol's fantasy "The Night Before Christmas," Carlo Gozzi's old Italian tragicomedy "King Reindeer," and Polyakov's lyrical comedy on a contemporary theme, sport, called "2: 0 in Our Favour," in which puppets play football, skate, dive into the water from diving boards, sail yachts, and besides, fall in love and engage in the sciences.



In the auditorium of the State Central Puppet Theatre

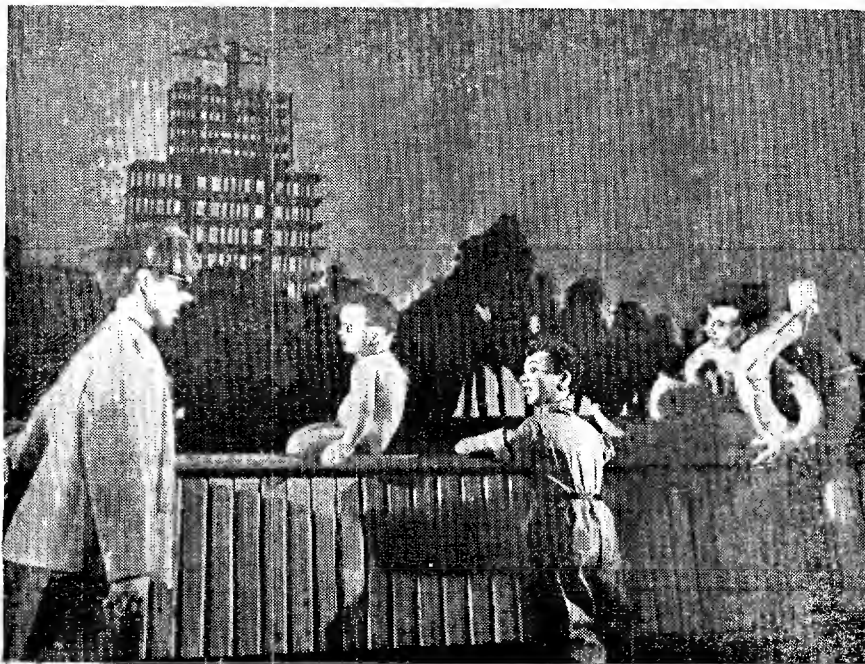


"The Night before Christmas," staged by the State Central Puppet Theatre. Festivities in Dikanka



"Alladin's Magic Lamp staged by the State Central Puppet Theatre, Alladin sees Princess Budour

"2: O In! Our Farour, staged by the State Central Puppet Theatre. Scene at the stadium at the parapet of the swimming pool. Scientific Worker Peshcheriakov and the boys.



Puppets can be ludicrous and gentle, heroic and stirring—but they can also be grim and malicious. In the play "The Flutter of Your Eyelids," puppets show up the abominable, evil-filled world of heartless capitalist businessmen and venal movie stars. This satirical play by E. Speransky exposes the trashy, reactionary output of the Hollywood studios. In satire, puppets are ruthless.

Thus the puppet theatre helps Soviet people to give their children a correct, truly humanistic upbringing, to rear them in a spirit of true and pure human relationships.

Soviet Cinema Delegation to Film Festival in India

(Continued from page 4)

the valour and courage of the heroic men of the Soviet Army. In "Cavalier of the Gold Star" is mirrored the peaceful constructive labour of the Soviet collective-farm peasantry, portraying characters drawn from the Soviet collective-farm countryside, their noble aspirations, their high moral make-up, their striving for world peace. "The Donets Miners," contrasting with the unbearably hard working conditions of the coal diggers in pre-Revolutionary Russia, shows the splendid mechanization of the mines in present-day Soviet Donbas, the cultured life of the miners and the honour and esteem with which the Soviet Government and the Soviet people surround the man of labour.

"Besides these feature films, at the festival will be shown several colour documentaries: "Soviet Uzbekistan," "Soviet Tajikistan," "Soviet Kazakhstan" and others.

The Soviet films will acquaint the Indian people with the life of the Soviet people who are engaged in peaceful constructive labour, are building huge canals and electric stations, are remaking the geography and climate of their country, and are working for peace and friendship between nations. The Soviet Union's participation in the film festival in India will make for the farther strengthening of friendship and cultural ties between our two great countries."

The Kazantsev Family

THE Kazantsev family is an ordinary family of Urals forgemen.

Alexander Sofronovich Kazantsev started his life in the same way as thousands of his fellow-country men; he began working at an early age and slaved for a Urals factory owner.

The October Revolution brought great changes in the life of the Urals worker. In Soviet times Alexander Kazantsev's labour and high skill earned him fame. And when the plant in the young city of Elektrostal required experienced and skilled foremen, Kazantsev, together with other Urals workers, was invited to come here.

The city's new streets, handsome apartment houses, bright factory buildings, sprang up before Kazantsev's eyes. His was a large family. All his eight children received a secondary and higher education. Tamara—is a factory foreman, Gennadi— an electrician, Angelina—a surgical nurse, Ludmila and Irina are students, Faina—is a seventh grade pupil and Alexander, the eldest son, is a designing engineer at the Novo-Kramatorsk plant.

Alexander Sofronovich is not working any longer and receives an old-age pension. He and his wife Agnia Nikitichna, who has been awarded the "Glory of Motherhood" order, live with their children.

The Kazantsevs are a big happy Soviet family.

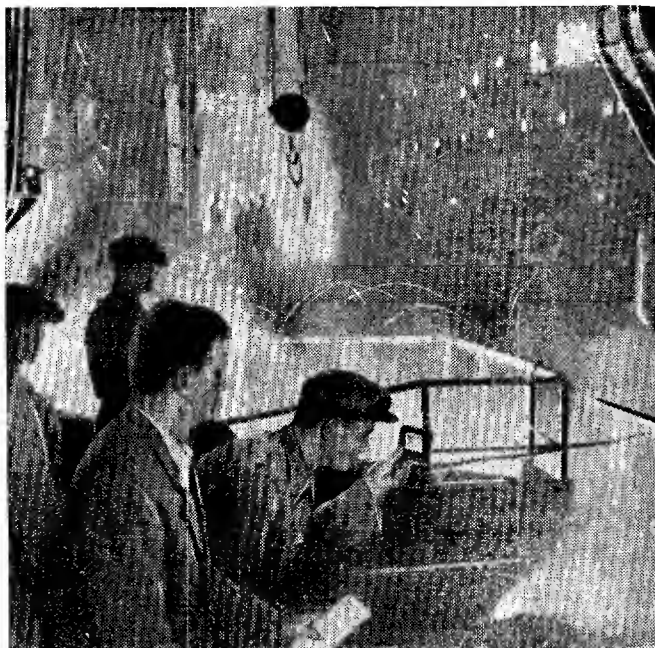
Photo on top:

Alexander Alexandrovich Kazantsev, senior designing engineer (in foreground) in the open-hearth furnace shop of the Novo-Kramatorsk Plant watching steel being poured.

Photo on bottom:

The state provided Alexander Sofronovich Kazantsev and his family with a cottage. We happened to be visiting this family when the postman brought Kazantsev's pension.

On photo: Alexander Sofronovich Kazantsev, his wife Agnia Nikitichna, their daughter Angelina and grandson Valeri.



SOVIET UZBEK ART

By A. Begicheva

SOVIET Uzbekistan's numerous ancient monuments tell of an art that is beautiful and varied, of a highly gifted people. The world knows of the blue mosaics of the Samarkand architectural monuments, the Tashkent embroidered tapestries that glow with all the colours of the rain-

bow, the chased gold and silver weapons of Kokand, the Khiva kumgans-pitchers, the Rishtan ceramics, the Khoresm carvings, the Bukhara carpets, silks and velvets. It has also heard of the wonderful Uzbek songs, dances and music.

Until the historic year of 1917—the year of the

Left:

Tamara Khaman, People's Artist of the Uzbek SSR and a Stalin Prize Winner, rendering an Indian folk song.

Right:

Halima Kamilova folk dancer, and doira accompanist Gafur Inomov won prizes at the Third World Youth and Student Festival in Berlin.

Bottom:

A Bu'hara folk dance performed by the dance group of Uzbek State Song and Dance Ensemble.





The Uzbek dance "Suzanne," performed by Mukarrama Turgunbayeva, soloist of the Alisher Navoi Theatre of Opera and Ballet.



Fattakh Nazarov, composer.

Great October Socialist Revolution—however, Uzbekistan's cultural development was artificially retarded. Uzbek art was within the reach only of the wealthy and the titled. It was limited chiefly to decorative, ornamental art used in religious ceremonies, and was zealously protected against the invasion of new art methods and especially against the freedom-loving ideas, thoughts and hopes of the Uzbek people.

Soviet Uzbekistan is a flourishing land! In the 34 years of the Soviet system it has changed from a

backward Russian borderland region into a republic with a highly developed Socialist industry and an advanced mechanized agriculture. Thousands of leading workers in all spheres of life have been awarded the lofty title of Hero of Socialist Labour, decorated with Orders and medals, or awarded Stalin Prizes for their achievements.

A territory that before the Revolution had few men who could read and write now possesses its own Academy of Sciences, university, colleges, specialised secondary schools, a conservatory of music, and 23 theatres.

In the Soviet years Uzbek art has been enriched to a remarkable degree. Collective forms of art such as choirs, group dances and theatres (things previously unfamiliar to Uzbekistan) have come into being. The men

who established the first theatre had no easy task. They lacked experience; they had no national theatre traditions to fall back on; they had no national actors. To their assistance came the fraternal Russian people. The first Uzbek stage artists received their training in Moscow. Men and women outstanding in the Moscow theatrical world made frequent trips to Uzbekistan to help in starting the first Uzbek theatres.

The first Uzbek theatre of drama grew out of a group of amateur actors. It was founded by Niyazi Hamza, outstanding leader in Uzbek literature and art, and now bears his name. In the 25 years of its existence the Hamza Drama Theatre has produced more than 100 plays by Uzbek writers, and has introduced the Uzbek people to the finest works of Soviet dramaturgy, as well as to outstanding examples of Russian and West European drama—the plays of Ostrovsky, Gorky, Gogol, Shakespeare, Moliere, Lope de Vega, etc. Gifted Uzbek playwrights like Galur Galiavi, Aibek, Uigun and K. Yashen have learned from the example of Russian and West European drama.

Many noted stage artists have come to the fore in the theatres of opera and ballet, musical comedy and drama and the children's and puppet theatres. Halima Nasyrova, famous Uzbek singer, a Stalin Prize winner and a People's Artist of the USSR, Tamara Khanum, Kari Yakubov, Karim Zakirov and Sara Ishanturaeva all People's Artists and Stalin Prize winners, and many other performers have won love and popularity throughout the Soviet Union.

The standard of performance of national operas written by Uzbek composers, and Russian and world classical operas is high. Uzbek operas like "Leili and Mejnun," "Farhad and Shirin," and "Tahir and Zuhra" and the musical comedy "Nasreddin in Bukhara" are staged with success in theatres outside Uzbekistan. The creation of the Uzbek opera and the training of big composers like Ashrafi, for example, are due in great part to the

assistance of the Soviet Russian composers Gliere and Vasilenko. The art of the ballet has likewise been introduced into Uzbekistan. The best known ballet staged there, "Ballerina," is based on collective farm life and stars the brilliant dancer Galia Ismailova, prize winner at the International Youth Festival in Prague.

The national policy of Lenin and Stalin has not only strengthened the friendship among the people of the USSR; it has also raised high the level of their spiritual development. While carefully preserving and developing the national traditions, leaders in Uzbek art not only take the finest from the art of the other peoples of the USSR but themselves contribute to the growth and enrichment of the art of the fraternal peoples.

National symphonic music has come into being in Uzbekistan in the Soviet years. Symphonic works deserving special mention are S. Yuda-kov's "Mirzachul" suite for choir and orchestra, and M. Ashrafi's cantata "Song of Happiness" for soloists, choir and symphony orchestra, which is dedicated to the heroic peaceful labour of the Soviet people. The song has also come in for extensive development in Uzbekistan. Uzbek composers have arranged many folk songs as concerti for voice and symphony orchestra. Uzbek vocal culture has been enriched by many songs for choral singing, a form of art unknown in Uzbekistan before the Revolution.

The most valuable feature of Uzbek art is that it is closely bound up with the people and reflects their aspirations and hopes, that it is permeated with inexhaustible strength and buoyancy.

Uzbek art is appreciated by the entire Soviet people. The workers on the Volga-Don canal and the other grand construction works of Communism gave a warm welcome to Tamara Khanum, gifted Uzbek singer and dancer, when she arrived to perform for them.

Those who were present at the final concert in the ten-day festival of Uzbek art in Moscow will long remember it. More than one thousand Uzbek singers, dancers and instrumentalists filled the stage of the Bolshoi Theatre on November 27, 1951, as the concert came to a close. Against the background of an Uzbek landscape—mountains against a blue sky, irrigation canals, orchards and fields of cotton in bloom—stood a marble statue of J. V. Stalin. The prolonged applause, a tribute to the new achievements of the Uzbek people in the development of their national art, grew into an enthusiastic ovation in honour of the man to whom the Uzbek people owe their



"The Noted Shoe Worker Ubai Rukhmatullayev and His Crew." A painting by a group of Uzbek artists headed by Latifulla Abdulayev.

successes in economic and cultural regeneration, in honour of the great leader of the Soviet people and all progressive mankind, J. V. Stalin.

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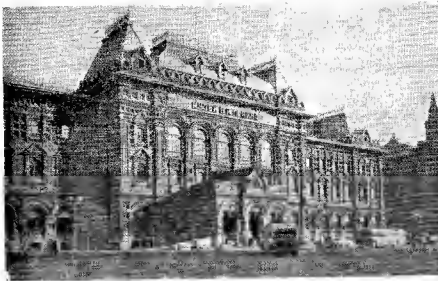
democracy and socialism are invincible. Hundreds of millions of honest men and women, all those who treasure the interests of freedom and progress, are rallying around the Soviet Union in the anti-imperialist, democratic camp. The Land of Socialism is in the forefront of the worldwide movement of the partisans of peace who are selflessly fighting against the intrigues of the instigators of another world war.

The name of Lenin is dear to all progressive mankind. Lenin's name is pronounced with love and respect by hundreds of millions of men and women of good will who are fighting for peace in the whole world. The partisans of peace give their wholehearted support to the peace policy pursued by the Soviet state founded by Lenin and Stalin. In the foreign policy of the USSR all advanced mankind sees an embodiment of the ideas of Leninism, the ideas of peace and friendship among all nations.

All the peace-loving peoples are unanimous in acclaiming the faithful continuator of Lenin's cause, J. V. Stalin, as the great standard-bearer of world peace.

ATTENTION

Readers will please note that the story "The First Month" will be continued in our next issue.



Central Lenin Museum on Revolution square in Moscow

ON the corner of Red Square, at a short distance from the Lenin Mausoleum, in the very heart of Moscow, stands a three-storey building with dark-red walls of ornamental brick-work. This is the building of the Central Lenin Museum founded on the initiative of J. V. Stalin,

the great comrade-in-arms of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin. The name of Lenin is one of the names which are nearest and dearest to the Soviet people, and to all progressive mankind. The immortal image of Lenin is engraved in the heart of every working man and woman. His life-

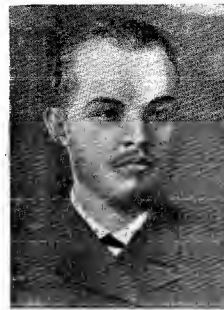
The Ulyanov Family. V. I. Ulyanov (Lenin) is sitting on the right in the first row



In The Lenin Museum



V. I. Ulyanov (Lenin) at the age of four



V. I. Ulyanov (Lenin) in 1887



V. I. Ulyanov (Lenin) in 1897

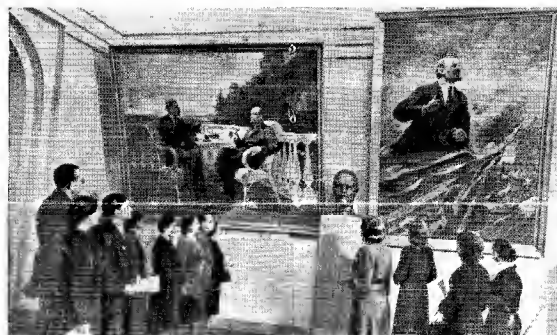
giving ideas have developed into a great transforming force. Every morning, before the opening hour, the vestibule of the museum is already crowded with visitors. People of different ages, nationalities and occupations may be seen among them. There are youths and aged people, workers and soldiers, students and collective farmers. They come

to the museum alone or in groups. When the doors are opened, the people stream into the halls which have on view materials and documents illustrating the life and revolutionary work of V. I. Lenin, his struggle for the emancipation of the working people, for the happiness of the people.

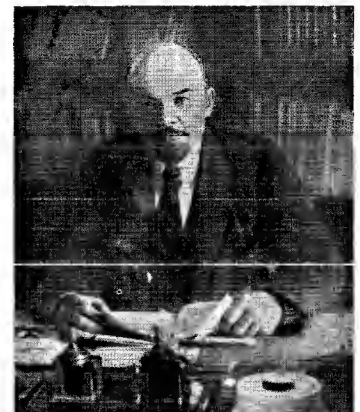
The 21 halls, decorated in simple and aus-

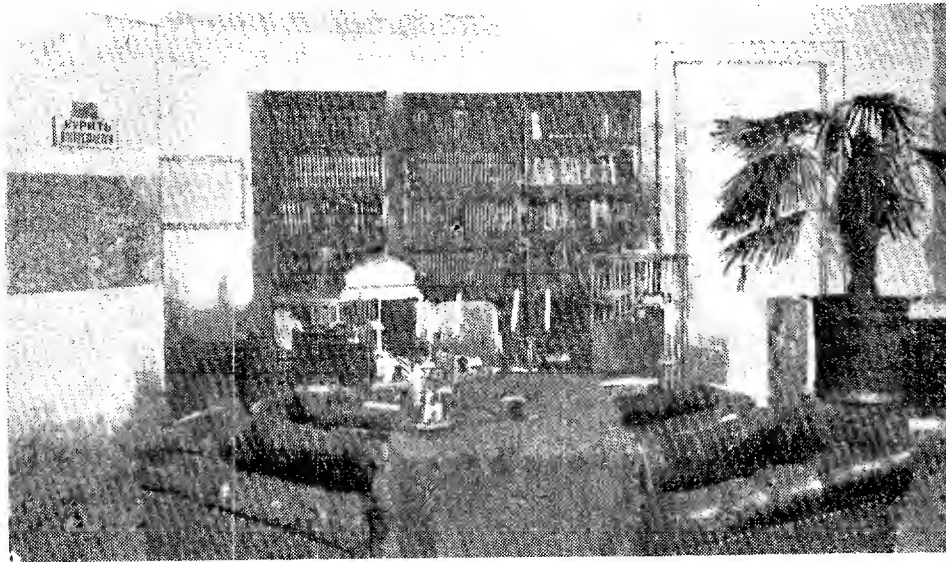
tere, but at the same time solemn and majestic style, contain more than 7,000 exhibits: photostatic copies of Lenin's manuscripts, translations of Lenin's Works, books used by Lenin in his work, rare photographs, personal belongings, the best portraits and sculptures of the unforgettable V. I. Lenin. The exhibits picture the development of young Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov into the great Lenin, his development into a professional revolutionary who

V. I. Lenin. 1918



A corner in the halls of Central Lenin Museum





A Reproduction of V. I. Lenin's Office (1918-22) in the Museum.

challenged the black, sinister forces of tsarism. The exhibits give a vivid idea of the intrepidity with which Lenin faced dangers, imprisonment and exile, dedicating his life entirely to service to the people.

Step by step, the exhibits unfold before the visitors the heroic history of the struggle and victories of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), founded and reared by Lenin and Stalin, the very rich ideological heritage bequeathed by Lenin to future generations, and give an exhaustive idea of the life and work of V. I. Lenin, a life filled with revolutionary struggle and tense creative endeavours.

Stirring documents illustrate the close cooperation of the two great leaders of the revolution, Lenin and Stalin, their community of views, joint work, their touching personal friendship, mutual respect and deep faith in each other.

The people bend over the glass cases to see the manuscripts penned in Lenin's hand; and as they pass on from stand to stand, from picture to picture, they began to get a deeper grasp of the heroism of Lenin's life.

The exhibits in the first hall of the museum are dedicated to Lenin's boyhood and youth. They introduce the visitors into the atmosphere of the friendly Ulyanov family which gave five

revolutionaries to Russia; there are family portraits, a shelf with books used by Vladimir Ilyich Lenin in his schooldays, the Gold Medal awarded for excellent study, the diploma of St. Petersburg University.

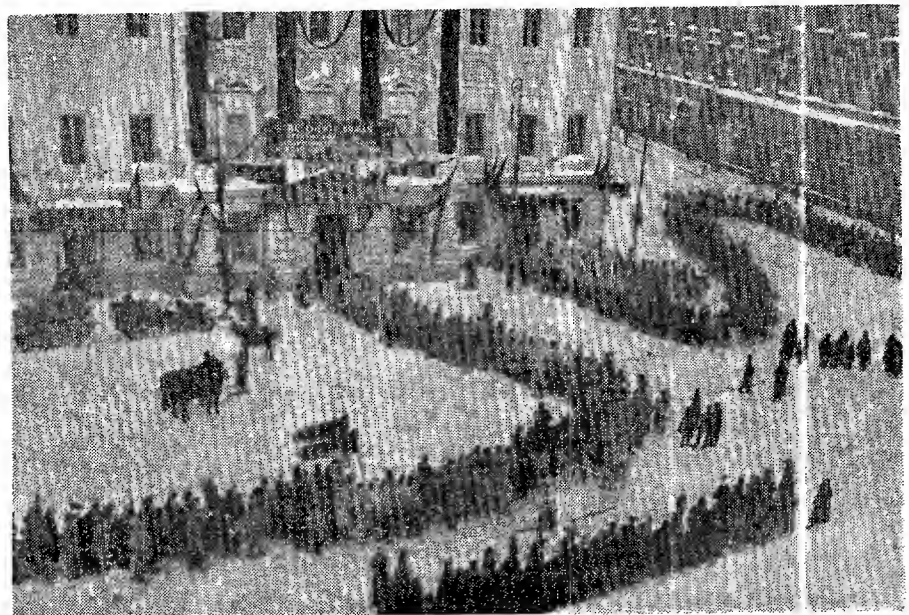
The next hall takes the visitor into the nineties of last century, the years when Lenin was already laying the foundation for a revolutionary party in Russia, when he was popularising Marxism among the masses and fighting against the ene-

emies of Marxism.... The visitors pause for a long time in front of the picture which shows Lenin speaking at an illegal gathering in Moscow. Already then, when he was still a mere youth, Lenin showed that he was an educated Marxist who knew firmly how to fight for the victory of the working class. One of the very rare exhibits displayed in a glass showcase is a hectographed copy of Lenin's book, "What the 'Friends of the People' Are and How They Fight the Social-Democrats," which was a real manifesto of the revolutionary Marxist party that was being born in Russia at that time. On view in the show cases

next to it are famous leaflets penned by Lenin, the draft programme of the Party written by Lenin in milk between the lines of a medical book, photographs of the house in the village of Shushenskoye, in Siberia, whither Lenin was exiled by the tsarist authorities, and the works written in exile, in Siberia.

Engrossed in thought, the visitors move on quietly from hall to hall. In one of the showcases is the first edition of "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism," written by

Funeral of V. I. Lenin. Processions streaming into the Moscow House of Trade Unions during the days of Mourning



Lenin during the first world war. On the basis of a most profound analysis of the economic and political history at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century, Lenin proved in this book that imperialism is the last stage of capitalism and that the further development of human society must inevitably lead to the establishment of the Socialist system.

The attention of the visitors is arrested by the paintings which picture Lenin's return from emigration to Petrograd, in 1917. They read with interest the famous April Theses in which Lenin demanded the transfer of all power to the Soviets. They look with deep emotion at the objects used by V. I. Lenin in his retreat in a wood near Leningrad, where he was hiding to escape persecutions of the betrayers of the Revolution: there is a smoke-stained kettle, an iron teapot, a saw and axe. The people examine with particular interest the manuscript of "The State and Revolution," written by Lenin in this forest...

Lenin in the leadership of the October insurrection...

One of the most interesting documents picturing Lenin's activities in the days of the October Revolution, is a colourful painting. The artist has reproduced the meeting of the Central Committee of the Party which, on Lenin's motion, adopted the decision on the armed insurrection.

In the museum the visitors see the timeworn, yellow pages of newspapers, and the first decrees—the Decree on Land, the Decree on Peace, etc., signed by Lenin.

General attention is attracted by the documents, photographs and pictures relating to the last period of Lenin's life. In close cooperation with Stalin, Lenin outlines the plan for socialist construction.

The Soviet people are overcome by deep sorrow as they behold Lenin's death mask and moulds of Lenin's hands on a pedestal in the Hall of Mourning. On both sides of the pedestal are lowered banners and wreaths placed on the leader's grave years ago.

In the centre of the next hall is a big revolving globe. It shines with hundreds of bright dots indicating

the places where the Works of Lenin and Stalin have been published. And stationed along the walls are huge cases filled from top to bottom with books issued in 117 languages of the peoples of the world.

Among the Leninist relics guarded like the apple of one's eye are newsreels—they are only few—showing the dear features of the living Lenin. The film "Vladimir Ilyich Lenin," composed on the basis of these newsreels is shown every hour in the conference hall of the Lenin Museum.

The lights go out and Vladimir Ilyich Lenin appears on the screen. The film shows Lenin speaking before the people, addressing a congress of the Communist International... The visitors hear his voice...

More than 2,000 visitors come to the Lenin Museum every day; and whoever has been there—the school-boy or gray-bearded peasants, the soldier or worker, the student or scientist—respond with all their heart to the inspiring words of J. V. Stalin carved in the marble wall: "Remember, love and study Lenin, our teacher and leader."



V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin at Smolny during the first days of the October Revolution.



A view of the marble staircase in the Lenin Museum which leads to the halls on the second floor.

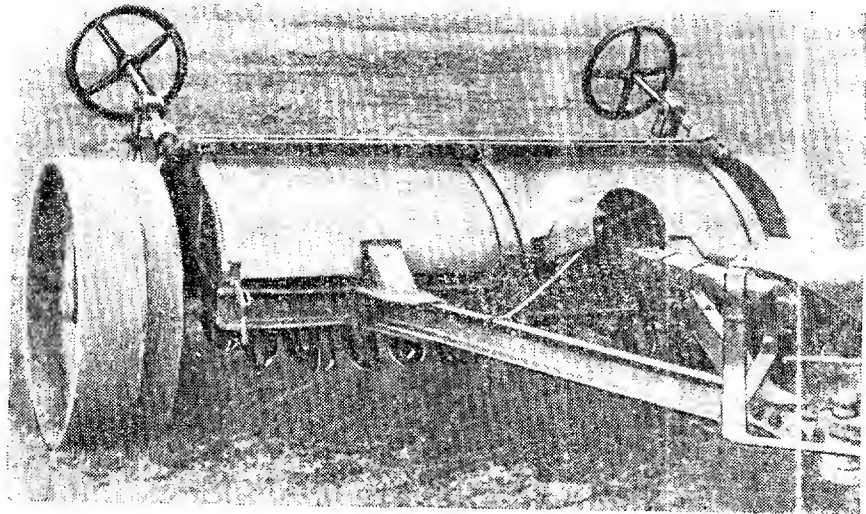
Agriculture's Technical

SOVIET agriculture is year after year receiving more and more first-class tractors, farm machines and implements. In 1950, the machine-and-tractor stations received three times as many machines as in 1940. Upwards of 150 new high-capacity machines were placed on serial production in the postwar years, of which 50 in 1950. In 1951, the Soviet countryside's technical facilities increased by 137,000 tractors (in terms of 15 h.p. units), 54,000 combines, and 2,000,000 other farm machines and implements.

To fully meet the needs of the machine-and-tractor stations in new types of tractors and agricultural machines necessary for the further technical re-equipment of Soviet agriculture, more than 20 special designing bureaus have been set up at tractor plants and big farm-machinery works. By the combined effort of Soviet designing engineers, scientific workers, farm specialists and machine-and-tractor station personnel, in the past few years have been developed new models of diesel tractors, garden tractors, hydraulic mechanisms for row-crop tractors to operate direct-acting implements, complex agricultural machines—grain harvester combines, and machines for harvesting technical crops—haymowers, and a vast array of other machines and implements. At present, the designing bureaus are developing some 300 new models of machines for the all-round mechanization of farm work.

All the machines are being designed on the basis of the practical demands of agronomy elaborated by the agricultural scientific research institutes and embody the rich experience of scientists and leading farm-machinery operators and other mechanizers.

For the all-sided appraisal of the new machines and determination of their suitability for the different zones and conditions of work, as well as for controlling the quality of their production, a ramified network of state zonal



Moor Cultivator

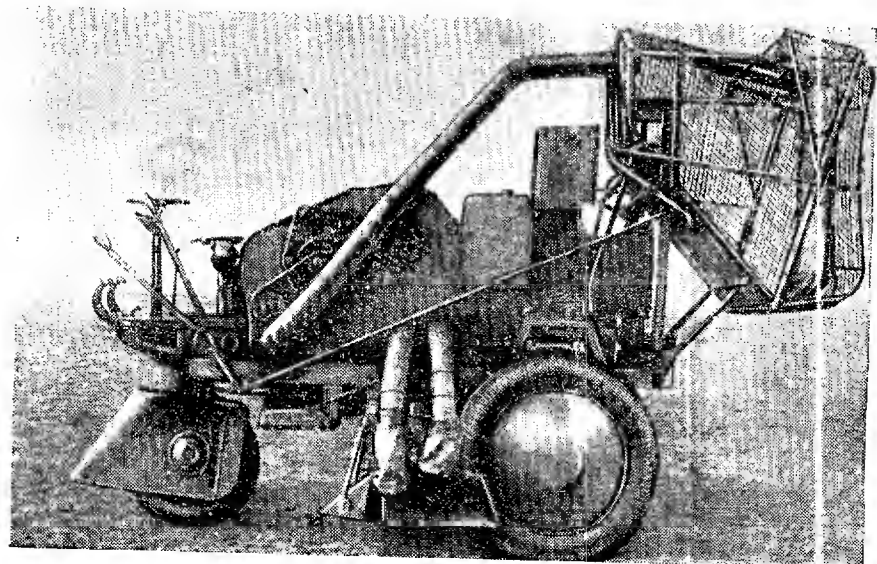
The moor cultivator is designed for work on knobby meadow and marshland, and also for ripping the turf of meadows and pastures as well as for breaking up particularly hard upturned virgin soil.

It has a swath of 1.9 metres and reaches a depth of 25 centimetres. It comes with changeable sets of marshland tillers, straight tillers and field tillers and is powered directly by the tractor. Its capacity is 0.45 hectares per hour.

Pneumatic Self-propelled Three Row Cotton Picker

This machine is designed for non-irrigated fields to pick the cotton from opened-up bolls. In contrast to the "SKTMM-48" cotton picking machine made to pick the cotton from high-growing bolls, this machine picks cotton from low-set bolls.

It has swath of 1.8 to 2.1 metres and a between row distance of 60 to 70 centimetres. In one hour it clears 0.63 of a hectare. Compared with hand-picking, the productivity of labour with the use of this machine increases 2.4 times.



Equipment Grows in the USSR



"Belarus" Tractor

The "Belarus" tractor, put out by the Minsk Tractor Plant, is a row-crop, universal wheel tractor designed to work with direct acting, semi-direct acting and trailer machines for the cultivation of high stem and low-stem crops growing in rows. It can also be used as a general-purpose tractor for sandy soil which excessively wears out the traction parts of caterpillar tractors

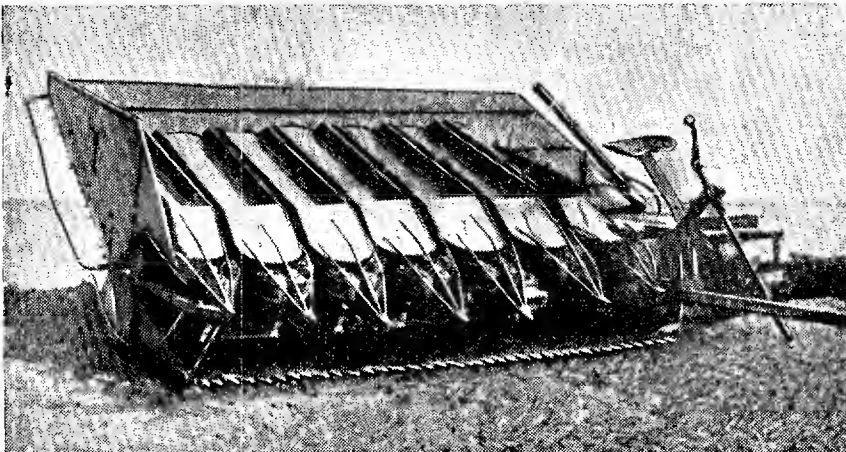
The tractor has a "D-35" diesel motor and five speeds ranging from 4.6 to 12.2 kilometres an hour. It comes either with rubber tyres or steel wheels. The width between the wheels is regulated. This allows to establish the most favourable protective zone for the cultivation of each row.

For better traction the adhesion weight may be regulated by filling the tyres of the driving wheels with water and by attaching additional metal loads to the wheel disc. The tractor is equipped with a drive pulley and a transmission shaft.

Reaper For Bast Crops

This machine is designed to cut the stalks of hemp, kenaf, jute and similar crops from 0.7 to 3.0 metres high, clean the stalks of weeds and entanglements, bunch them and drop them on the ground.

It has a swath of 2.1 metres. Powered directly from the tractor it clears 0.6 hectares per hour. Compared with hand picking it requires 3.5 to 5.0 times less manpower.



machine testing stations has been set up. These stations have a pretty big job: in 1950 they tested over 1,000 specimens of different machines, and in 1951 they are testing upwards of 1,200 machines.

Scientists and designing engineers are working on the problem of the wide mechanization and electrification of farm work in the areas of the great construction projects of Communism. In these areas, new methods of crop cultivation will be used, conforming to the latest developments in socialist agriculture.

Such new irrigation implements as the universal ditcher, the universal combination ditcher and soil loosener, and the direct-acting ditcher and leveller, ensure the cutting and filling up of the temporary irrigation network in conformity with the requirements of the new Soviet irrigation system.

Besides these implements, appliances are being designed for grain seed drills to level up the surface of the field and make contour checks to hold the water until it soaks away, or on irrigation furrows simultaneously with planting.

The performance of the first electric tractors and self-propelled electric combines shows that electricity can be widely used in field husbandry. Electricity will also be used extensively to operate sprinkler systems, the most modern irrigation method which does not require a lot of earth work.

The accompanying photos show some of the new machines.

Tbilisi

"Dynamo"

Eleven

By V. Sinyavsky

Sports Commentator, Moscow Radio Committee

I CANNOT name any Soviet eleven as my most favourite. But giving a blow by blow description of soccer meets on the microphone I took a liking to many good footballers.

Once, travelling through picturesque spots in the Trans-Caucasian mountains I stopped my car near a tangerine plantation. A stocky man with shaved head walked among the trees and was examining something. His figure looked very familiar to me, where have I seen him?

"This must be Antadze!" I exclaimed involuntarily...

Indeed, having heard my voice, he smiled and came forward to shake my hand. It was Antadze, one of the best players of the Tbilisi "Dynamo" eleven and also an agronomist of the tangerine plantation...

To speak about the footballers of the Tbilisi "Dynamo" Sports Society, one must speak not only about soccer play but also about the happy life of the Georgian people, and about their constructive work.

There are students in the team who are united



*Honoured Master of Sport
M. Yakushin*



Sportsman Antadze

together not simply by their play on the football field or by their travels to other cities of the Soviet Union for playing soccer but also by their studies. True, the future professions of these footballers are quite different. Thus, small stocky right wing forward Jojua, who excellently leads the game of his insider Gogoberidze, is a Conservatory student but Goga, as the sports fans lovingly call him, is a student of the Tbilisi University. However, Goga greatly enjoys his friend's singing while the other checks on his comrade's knowledge of Roman laws or Eastern history...

The Tbilisi "Dynamo" eleven has a number of young players, including 21-year old Dzapskha, a good half back and student of the Tbilisi University, 23-year old goalie Margania. The latter already graduated the pedagogical technical school and is now continuing to study in the Institute of Physical Training. He entered the pedagogical department

(Continued on page 23)



Sportsman Gogoberidze



Sportsman Margania



Sportsman Dzapskha



Sportsman Jojua

REPLY TO A READER

PERSONAL PROPERTY AND SAVINGS OF SOVIET CITIZENS

By N. Margolin

MANY people who wish to acquaint themselves with life in the Soviet Union are interested whether citizens in the USSR have the right to own personal property and savings. It should be noted that the enemies of the Soviet Union frequently allege that citizens in the USSR cannot own any property whatever. This statement is entirely wrong and false.

For the proper understanding of this question it is necessary to draw a distinction between the ownership of the instruments and means of production and the ownership of articles that go to meet the personal requirements of people.

Indeed, in the USSR the main instruments and means of production, *i.e.*, everything that is used in modern society for the production of material values is the property of the entire people. The land, its mineral wealth, waters, forests, mills, factories, mines, power stations, big agricultural enterprises, rail and other forms of transport cannot be owned in the USSR by private persons and thus serve as a means for extracting profits. The Soviet law permits only the small private economy of the individual peasants and handicraftsmen based on their own labour and precluding the exploitation of the labour of others.

Soviet people regard it natural and just that the instruments of labour and stocks of materials used by them in common for the production of material values should be common property. The Soviet people value highly the Socialist system they have built up which guarantees each person the right to work and a constantly growing income from work. The absence of private ownership of the instruments and means of production has enabled the peoples of the USSR to conduct their economy according to an integrated state plan and to use the material resources, scientific discoveries and improvements for a constant expansion of the production of material values and increasing the country's national income.

Since in the USSR social production is owned by the people the national income is distributed in the interests of the working people. It is but natural that under such conditions a rise in the national income results in an increase in the income of the working people. And this is actually the case.

The personal property right of citizens in their incomes and savings from work, in their property and all articles that improve life and make it more comfortable

and pleasant is fully recognized in the Soviet Union. Everything that Soviet citizens acquire on the income from their work—household articles, automobiles, radios, television sets, musical instruments, books, not to mention stocks of food, clothing, footwear, etc.—comprise their personal property. Moreover, citizens have the right to build their own homes both in towns and rural localities. In addition to cash Soviet citizens can have their deposits in savings and other banks and own state bonds.

The personal property of citizens is protected by law. Article 10 of the Soviet Constitution reads: "The personal property of citizens in their incomes and savings from work, in their dwelling houses and subsidiary home enterprises, in articles of domestic economy and use and articles of personal use and convenience, as well as the right to inherit personal property, is protected by law."

The Government of the USSR displays daily concern and takes measures for steadily improving the living conditions of the population. This aim is being attained by constantly increasing the incomes of the population and systematically reducing retail prices.

Growing incomes enable the population of the USSR to assign an ever-bigger share of its expenditures for buying clothes, furniture and other durable goods, for building homes and increasing their savings. Citizens who build their own homes are given help by the state in the form of long-term loans. Exceedingly low rents are a factor contributing to the expansion of the purchasing power of the population. Rents comprise not more than 3-4 per cent of the earnings of factory and office workers.

Since the war ended retail prices on staple goods have been reduced four times in the Soviet Union. These reductions enabled the population to buy from year to year at cheaper prices foodstuffs, clothing, footwear, furniture, radio sets, clocks and watches, automobiles, motorcycles, bicycles, sewing machines, kitchen utensils and dishes, building materials, etc.

As a result of the increase in income and the reduction of prices the demand of the population for goods rises sharply. Soviet stores, from the bakery to stores selling automobiles or pre-fabricated homes, are always thronged with customers. Soviet industry increases the production of diverse goods for the population at a fast pace every year.

One could cite many facts illustrating the tremendous improvement in the well-being of different sections of the population in the USSR. In pre-revolutionary times, for example, Russian miners received low wages and lived in horrible poverty. All the more interesting are the changes in the life of miners in the USSR. For example, miners of the Moscow coalfields have built more than 3,000 homes of their own in recent years. These are mostly 3-4 room cottages surrounded by orchards. In the first ten months of last year miners bought in the city of Stalinogorsk, one of the centres of these coalfields, 2,640 radios, 1,330 bicycles, 160 cameras, 2,400 watches, many musical instruments, motorcycles, etc. Many miners have their own automobiles.

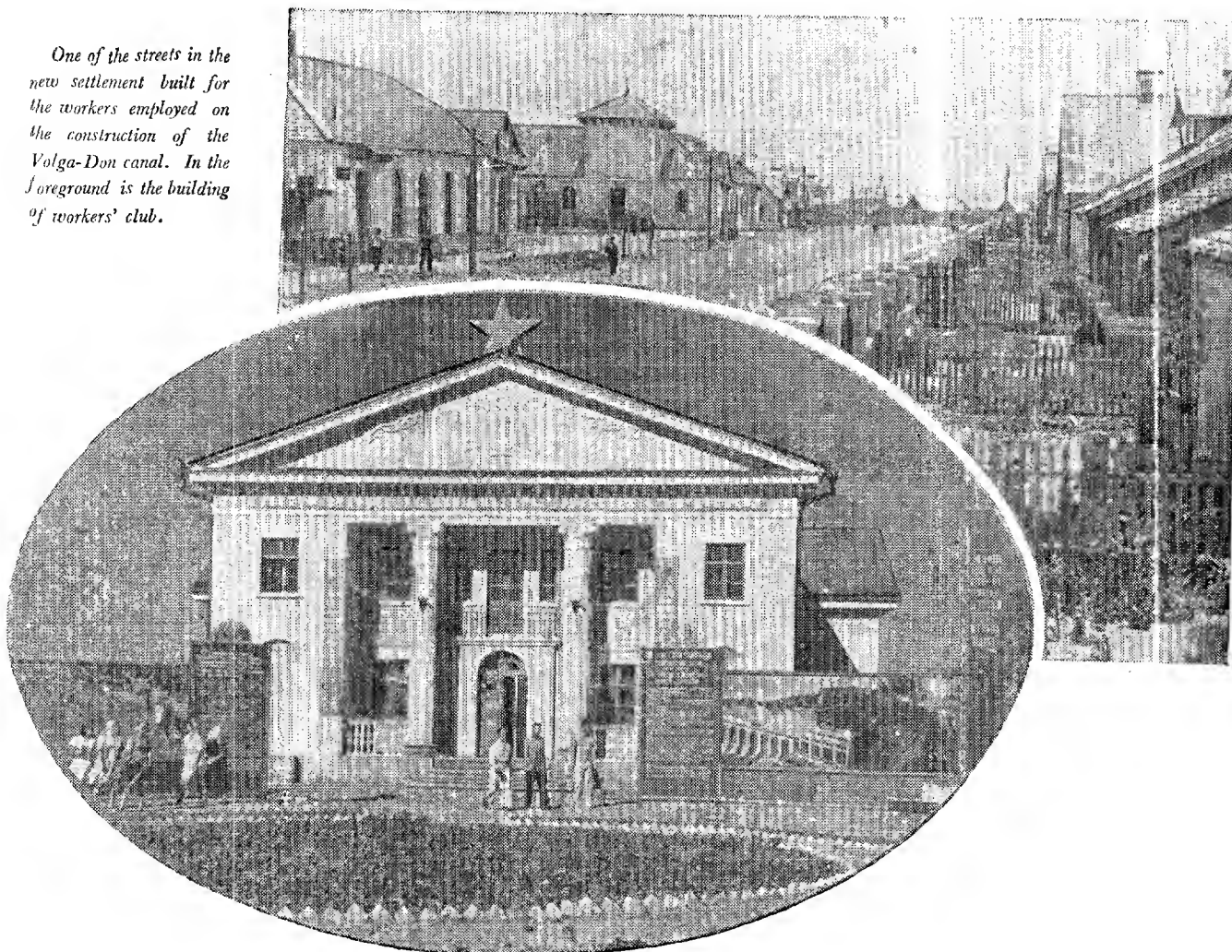
Exceedingly great changes have taken place in the life of the Soviet peasants. The peasants in Tajikistan—a former borderland of the tsarist empire and now a full-fledged Soviet Socialist Republic—lacked the most elementary household articles in the past and most of them lived in adobe huts. Now well-improved collective farm communities have arisen throughout

Tajikistan. The homes of the collective farmers have city furniture, radio and electrical household appliances. More and more collective farmers buy motorcycles and automobiles.

The steady rise in the well-being of Soviet citizens is manifested also in bigger money savings. Tens of millions of Soviet citizens are savings bank depositors. In 1949 alone, the number of depositors increased by more than 2.2 million. Savings bank deposits of the population increased from 7,300 million rubles at the end of 1940 to 18,500 million rubles at the beginning of 1951. Also about 70 million Soviet citizens own state loan bonds. In 1951 alone the Soviet state is paying out to the population 5,000 million rubles as income on the loans they hold.

Thus, in the Soviet Union not only do citizens enjoy the right to personal property and savings, but they are assured a constantly rising purchasing power and a well-to-do and cultured life.

One of the streets in the new settlement built for the workers employed on the construction of the Volga-Don canal. In the foreground is the building of workers' club.



TBILISI "DYNAMO" ELEVEN

(Continued from page 18)

having a definite trend for teaching. Among the young players of the eleven one may find also 20-year old Chkvaseli, who only recently finished school, and many others.

The Tbilisi "Dynamo" eleven unites people of different walks of life. The team was knocked together in the thirties. By 1936 it had already become famous not only among Georgian football admirers but also in many cities of the Soviet Union. The same year the eleven captured the top soccer honours in the second division ("B") of the Soviet championship and was promoted to the first division ("A"). Since then the Georgian team has become a hard nut for any team to crack.

The team successfully forges ahead and winds up the 1939-40 USSR championships as a runner up. During these years many outstanding footballers came forward in the team including Boris Paichadze (who does not play any more now), Gaioz Jejelava who, in spite of his 158 centimetre height, could reach the upper plank of the goal poles. Jejelava is now a graduate of the Institute of Physical Training and works as senior coach of one of the Moscow elevens.

The football fans are always impatiently awaiting the performances of the Tbilisi eleven in the matches for the USSR football cup. It should be said that the Georgian footballers always play with great temperament and keenness. During the cup plays they always qualify for quarter-finals and even finals. This is very significant if one takes into account the great number of teams taking a hand in the games for the coveted trophy. Thus teams competing for the USSR football cup in the 1951 season num-

bered over 16,000! And to reach almost the final games among so many teams, is no easy matter!

The Tbilisi "Dynamo" successfully played a number of international games. Thus in 1944 it played in Iran and in 1945 in Rumania. During their last tour the Georgian players scored a great success by scoring ten times in one game. In 1951 the Tbilisi footballers played four games in the Polish Republic. They won three and tied one.

Last season this eleven captured second place in the USSR football championship and its players were awarded silver medals. This is a great achievement of their coach, Honoured Master of Sport Mikhail Yakushin. Yakushin himself was for a long time one of the best players in the Moscow "Dynamo" eleven. Later, after graduation of the higher school of coaches of the Moscow Institute of Physical Training he began to work as a football trainer. He was the Moscow "Dynamo" eleven's coach at the time when this team toured Great Britain in 1945 without losing a single game. Under his guidance the same team twice defeated the best Swedish footballers with an impressive score of 5:1.

A responsive coach who puts his heart into his work, Mikhail Yakushin introduced many novelties into the games of the Tbilisi footballers. The Tbilisi "Dynamo" is now the youngest team in the first division for the average age of the players. Yakushin boldly advanced young players, and by the way, he has a good source from which to draw future footballers. Tbilisi has a juvenile secondary sports school in which the boys, in addition to their general education, are taught football playing, gymnastics, track and field athletics and other sports.

Winding up my little story about Tbilisi footballers I have no doubt that they will win many good friends in India.



Nikolai Nekrasov.

THE 130th anniversary of the birth of Nikolai Nekrasov, the great Russian poet and revolutionary democrat, was recently observed in the USSR. (1821-1878).

For 30 odd years N. Nekrasov was one of the leading representatives of the Russian literary movement. He was not only the outstanding poet of the democratic camp in Russian literature, but also a remarkable organiser of Russian democratic literature, the publisher and editor of progressive Russian literary magazines of the 19th century—the “Sovremennik” (Contemporary) and

tings of the oppressed people, Nekrasov painted in his long poem “Who Lives Well in Russia” and other works pictures of poverty, suffering and oppression of the downtrodden people. His pictures which had a lasting impression. But to Nekrasov, to the poet of the revolutionary democratic camp, the people were not only a suffering, oppressed mass. The poet has a deep faith in the forces of the people, in their rich creative capacities, in the transforming power of the free labour of the people. The ardent optimism of the poet, his faith in the bright future that “the people will win for themselves” are forcefully expressed in his famous poem “The Railway.” While painting frightful pictures of the miserable life and labour of the road builders, the poet says with conviction that the Russian people

“Will endure everything and

Lay a wide clear road for themselves.”

Nekrasov's poetry taught that the creative force of life, the real creator of all human culture is the man of labour, and that only in

was po. ~~the~~ lords and the new, capitalist vultures. Thus, in his “Contemporaries” (1875) Nekrasov exposed with great power of conviction the oppression of the Russian people by Russian capitalism and the high bureaucratic officialdom supporting them.

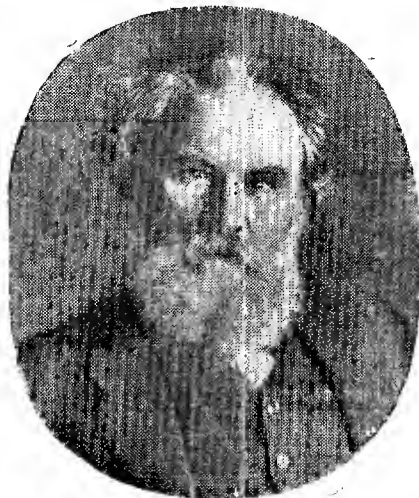
The poet's vision of “the people freed from its fetters” has come true in the free, great Land of Soviets.

Nekrasov is near and dear to the Soviet people; they cherish the memory of the democratic poet who reproduced in his works the characteristic features of the Russian people's life of his time, who fought with all his ardour for a free and happy life for the masses.

The democratic spirit of Nekrasov's poetry, his deep faith in the people, in the transforming power of free, peaceful, creative labour, makes the great Russian poet near and dear to all progressive mankind engaged in the struggle for peace and democracy, for its bright future.

Vladimir Korolenko—Russian Writer

(Commemorating the 30th Anniversary of His Death)



Vladimir Korolenko.

THE literary and ideological formative period in the life of Vladimir Korolenko, outstanding Russian writer, was the 70's and 80's of the last century. His literary and public activity was devoted to defending the people and affirming the popular striving for truth and justice.

Korolenko's very first story, “Makar's Dream,” paved the way for his entry into “big” literature and in many ways determined the path of development that his writing would take. Delineating the character of Makar, the author shows with great artistic power how a simple, downtrodden man becomes conscious of his human worth, how protest arises and grows in him. Here Korolenko wanted to show that neither exploitation, ignorance nor humiliation is able to crush the powerful forces that lie concealed in the oppressed masses, that the time would come when the people themselves would pronounce the truthful words that are so terrifying to the exploiters: “We cannot endure it.”

In 1892 Korolenko wrote his story “The River is Playing.” The leading character is the peasant ferry-man Tyulin, whom Korolenko paints in his true colours and through whom he shows that critical moments arouse in the common man the ability to perform deeds of fearless valour. Maxim Gorky gave high praise to “The River is Playing,” saying: “With the tender yet strong hand of the great artist V. G. Korolenko has given us an honest and truthful portrait of a muzhik, a real, full-length portrait...”

Besides Tyulin, the most developed folk character depicted by Korolenko is Matvei Lozinsky, hero of the story “Without a

Tongue.” Here Korolenko presents a man with great spiritual possibilities, who possesses the qualities that are typical for the Russian national character: Love of freedom, spiritual purity, kindness, boldness, independence, integrity, and great moral strength.

Korolenko was not only a writer. He was an active public leader and pamphleteer, who defended the interests of the people against the despotism and violence of the authorities.

Korolenko's works are published in the USSR in editions running into the millions. Between 1917 and 1946, for example, 333 editions of Korolenko's works were issued in the USSR, in more than 30 languages of the peoples of the Soviet Union, the editions amounting to 7,270,000 copies altogether. In the last few years several other large editions of Korolenko's works have been published.

Korolenko's name has been given to a number of secondary and higher schools, and Korolenko scholarships were established in several higher schools. In Poltava, where Korolenko lived and worked, the Korolenko museum, which was burned down during the war, was restored.

All this is confirmation of Maxim Gorky's words that “in the great work of building the new Russia the splendid writings of V. G. Korolenko, a man with a big and a strong heart, will find worthy approval.”

The Immortal Nikolai Ostrovsky



N. Ostrovsky.

DECEMBER 22, 1951, marked 15 years since the death of Nikolai Ostrovsky, outstanding Soviet writer whose glorious name and whose books are world famous.

Ostrovsky had to battle against tremendous odds in the course of his life. An incurable illness following upon a severe wound during the Civil War kept the future writer to his bed. He did not surrender, however,

but continued to work stubbornly and selflessly to help establish the new life in the country. Although he was physically incapacitated, he preserved a clear mind and an iron will, and turned to writing, using his pen to make his life and activity worthwhile.

"How the Steel Was Tempered" is Ostrovsky's most famous book. An autobiographical novel, it is in two parts. The third part was never written, although the writer had it planned out. Just a few days before his death Ostrovsky finished the first part of the novel "Born of the Storm," with the next two parts in outline. This is a book which he wanted "not simply to write but to put in the fire of my heart." He also wrote a scenario based on "How the Steel Was Tempered," and dreamed of writing a book for children to be called "Pavka's Childhood" and a book about the Soviet Army leader Semyon Budyonny.

Death tore the pen from Ostrovsky's hands at the very height of his writing career. He was only 32 years old. But Ostrovsky's wonderful books remain, his passionate and truthful words.

"For man the most wonderful thing is to have everything one creates serve people, even after one ceases to exist," Ostrovsky said. This is just what has happened to Ostrovsky himself. The first part of "How the Steel Was Tempered" appeared in 1932, and the second part two years later. There are now approximately six million copies of "How the Steel Was Tempered" and the posthumous "Born of the Storm" in the country. His works have been trans-

lated into 43 languages of the peoples of the USSR and 20 foreign languages. One should not, however, estimate the significance of Ostrovsky's literary heritage only in figures. Pavel Korchagin, the hero of "How the Steel Was Tempered," has become a model for the younger generation in the Soviet Union. He is their model, whom they study and from whom they learn. Ostrovsky's books encourage the youth to feats of labour and battle valour.

Nikolai Ostrovsky's name has been given to streets and schools, libraries and parks, Young Pioneer Houses and theatres in the USSR. There are "Nikolai Ostrovsky" steamships, "N. Ostrovsky" locomotives, and "N. Ostrovsky" aeroplanes. All this is part of the writer's immortality.

These words of Ostrovsky's ring out with especial force today:

"The banner of peace has been raised over our Soviet Land. It is a beautiful banner, it is the hope of all mankind. To look at our country is to see an industrious ant-hill. All our plans and all our thoughts are directed toward peaceful construction, toward the creation of collective wealth, toward raising the cultural level, toward concern for our wonderful children. Our banner is peace!"

Nikolai Ostrovsky was and remains one with his people and his peaceful country. In this lies his immortality. His was a life selflessly given to the great cause of Communism. Men like Nikolai Ostrovsky do not die. Today, too, they are marching in the ranks of the peace fighters!

CONTENTS

	Page	
1. Under the Banner of Lenin, Under the Leadership of Stalin	<i>S. Titarenko</i> 1	14. The Immortal Nikolai Ostrovsky 3rd cover
2. International Stalin Peace Prize Awards	2	Cover: A sculpture of V. I. Lenin on view at the Lenin Museum.
3. Soviet Cinema Delegation to Film Festival in India	<i>N. Semyonov</i> 4	Supplements: 1. Statement by J. A. Malik at the Security Council Meeting of January 17, 1952 with Regard to the Kashmir Question.
4. Puppets Behind the Foot- lights	<i>D. Shpet</i> 5	2A. Speech Delivered by M. V. Nesterov, President of Chamber of Commerce of the USSR, in the Indian Merchants' Chamber at Bombay on January 8, 1952.
5. The Kazantsev Family	8	2B. Statement made by M. V. Nesterov, President of Chamber of Commerce of the USSR, to the Press Conference held by him on 10th January, 1952 in the Soviet Pavilion at the Interna- tional Industries Fair, Bombay.
6. Soviet Uzbek Art	<i>A. Begicheva</i> 9	
7. In the Lenin Museum	12	
8. Agriculture's Technical Equipment Grows in USSR	16	
9. Tbilisi "Dynamo" Eleven	<i>V. Sinyavsky</i> 18	
10. Personal Property and Savings of Soviet Citizens	<i>N. Margolin</i> 19	
11. The Giant's Gauntlet	<i>P. Bazhov</i> 21	
12. The Great Russian Poet and Revolutionary Democrat	24	
13. Vladimir Korolenko—Russian writer	24	

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Regd. No. D-155



"V.I. Lenin in Exile in Siberia"

From the painting by A. Yeremin

V.I. Lenin speaking at the (Seventh April) Conference of the RSDLP (B)

From the painting by N. Avvakumov

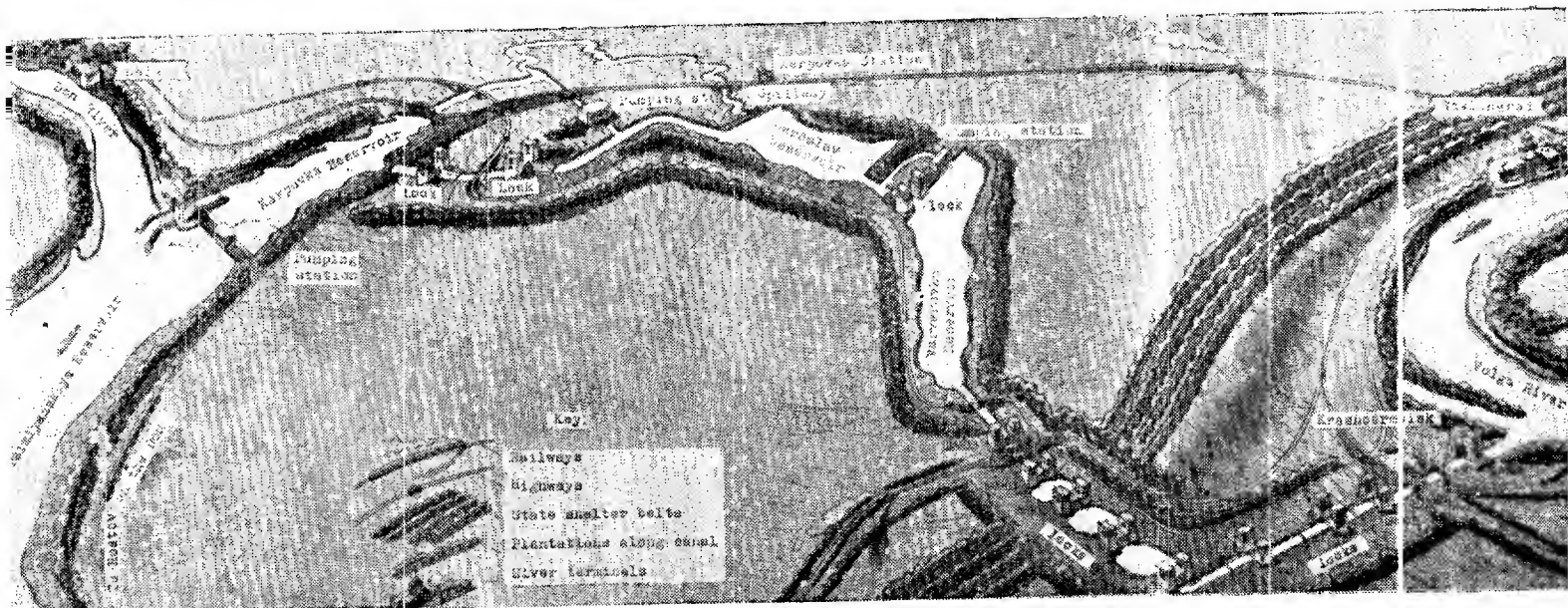




SOVIET LAND

No. 17

SEPTEMBER 10, 1952



Map of the V. I. Lenin Volga-Don Canal

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
1. Great Programme of Peaceful Economic and Cultural Construction in the USSR	1	11. Invaluable Monument of World Culture	16
2. Privileges Enjoyed by Soviet Miners <i>I. Rossokhinsky</i>	2	12. Aid to the Starving in Andhra Province	17
3. Industrial Settlement of the Petrov Plant in Stalingrad <i>N. Chumakov</i>	4	13. Economic Co-operation Between the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies <i>M. Peramov</i>	17
4. At School <i>E. Krechetova</i>	5	14. Seven Years After Japan's Surrender	20
5. Scholarships and other Benefits for Soviet Students <i>M. Krugliansky</i>	6	15. Telegram from Mao Tse-tung to J.V. Stalin	21
6. On a Tea Growing State Farm <i>M. Agajanov</i>	8	16. Telegram from J.V. Stalin to Mao Tse-tung	21
7. How Locusts Were Exterminated in the Soviet Union <i>N. Shcherbinovsky</i>	10	17. Tourism in the USSR <i>G. Ilyicheva</i>	23
8. Chinese Guests in Kuban	11	18. Soviet Sportsmen at the 15th Olympic Games	24
9. The V. I. Lenin Volga-Don Canal	12	Cover: The Statue of J. V. Stalin at the Entrance Gate of the V. I. Lenin Volga-Don Canal	
10. K. E. Tsiolkovsky---Outstanding Russian Scientist	14	Back cover: View of a Waterfall in Caucasia	

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September 10 1952.

Great Programme of Peaceful Economic and Cultural Construction in the USSR

ON August 20, the Soviet Press carried a communique announcing that a plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was held a few days ago which resolved to convene the regular 19th Congress of the CPSU on October 5, and adopted the agenda of the Congress. After the report of the Party's Central Committee and Central Auditing Commission, the Congress will take up the directives of the 19th Congress of the Party concerning the fifth Five-Year Plan of the development of the USSR for 1951-1955.

The draft directives of the 19th Congress of the Party concerning the fifth Five-Year Plan of development of the USSR in 1951-1955, published simultaneously with the above communique is a sweeping programme of peaceful economic and cultural construction, ensuring the further advancement of all branches of the national economy, expansion of the public health services, improvement of the material well-being and rise of the cultural level of the Soviet people.

Industrial output is to step up about 70 per cent in these five years. Capital development work—construction of giant hydro-electric stations, industrial enterprises, irrigation systems, dwelling houses—is to increase 50 per cent, compared with the first post-war Five-Year Plan. These figures alone most strikingly show the sweeping extent of economic and cultural construction under the second post-war Five-Year Plan.

Electrification is under the second post-war Five-Year Plan being pushed further ahead at an increasing pace. The total number of electric stations will, approximately, double and that of hydro-electric stations, treble. Huge power plants will be put into operation,

including the Kuibyshev Hydro-Electric Station with a capacity of 2,100,000 kilowatts; and also the Kama, Gorky, Mingechaur, Ust-Kamenogorsk and other hydro-electric stations with a total capacity of 1,915,000 kilowatts. The Kuibyshev-Moscow high-tension transmission line will go into service. Besides this, work will be pushed forward on the construction of the Stalingrad and Kakhovka Hydro-Electric Stations, as well as of a number of other hydro-electric plants; the Sheboksary on the Volga, the Votkinsk on the Kama, the Bukhtarna on the Irtysh, to name but a few. Work will begin on the utilization of the power resources of Angara river for developing, on the basis of cheap electric power and local raw material resources, the aluminium, chemical, ore mining, and other branches of industry.

The fifth Five-Year Plan is to provide for an extensive growth of the engineering industries as the basis for new sweeping technical progress in all branches of the national economy of the USSR. Engineering and metal machining will, approximately, double output in these five years, and thus fully meet the needs of all Soviet industry, the transport services, capital construction and socialist agriculture in equipment, machines, tools and instruments.

Soviet agriculture in the second post-war five-year period is with increased technical facilities and on a wider scientific basis continuing to pursue its major task: raising the yields of all agricultural crops, further growth of the herd of commonly owned livestock with the simultaneous rise of its productivity, increase of gross and market output of food and animal husbandry by the further consolidation and development of the

(Continued on page 9)

Life of Soviet People

Privileges Enjoyed by Soviet Miners

Interview with L. Rossochinsky, Chairman, Coal Miners Union of the USSR

EVERY year on August 31, the Soviet Union celebrates Miner's Day. Now a traditional festival of the Soviet colliers, it was instituted by the Government of the USSR in 1947, in recognition of their great services to the country. At the same time, the Government established a number of benefits and privileges for them.

The miner's trade is highly esteemed in the Soviet Union. Miners here are surrounded with great care and attention. For one thing, they are the highest paid workers. Wages in the Soviet pits are paid by the progressive piece-rate system under which for every per cent produced above target a miner is remunerated at progressively rising rates. The higher his above-target output, the higher, naturally, are his earnings. Thus miners' actual earnings substantially exceed their basic

wages. Many Stakhanovite colliers make as much as 7,000 to 8,000 rubles a month.

Nor is the Soviet miners' well-being determined only by their high cash earnings and the constantly increasing real value of their wages thanks to the systematic reduction of retail prices of consumers' goods.

Like all working people in the Soviet Union they get many benefits and services free, at state expense, which considerably augment their money wages. Besides this miners, metallurgical workers, oil men, and workers in several other industries enjoy a number of special privileges.

Thus, for example, miners once every year receive long-service bonus. The size of such a bonus ranges from 10 to 30 per cent of the miner's basic wage for the given year, depending on his length of service. In the past five years alone, the Soviet miners received from

their Government upwards of 4,500 million rubles in long-service bonuses.

For long and irreproachable service Soviet miners are also awarded Orders and medals of merit. During the five years since the special benefits and privileges have been instituted for the workers of the coal industry, Orders and medals have been awarded to tens of thousands of Soviet miners, and 150 of the best among them have been conferred the high distinction of Hero of Socialist Labour.

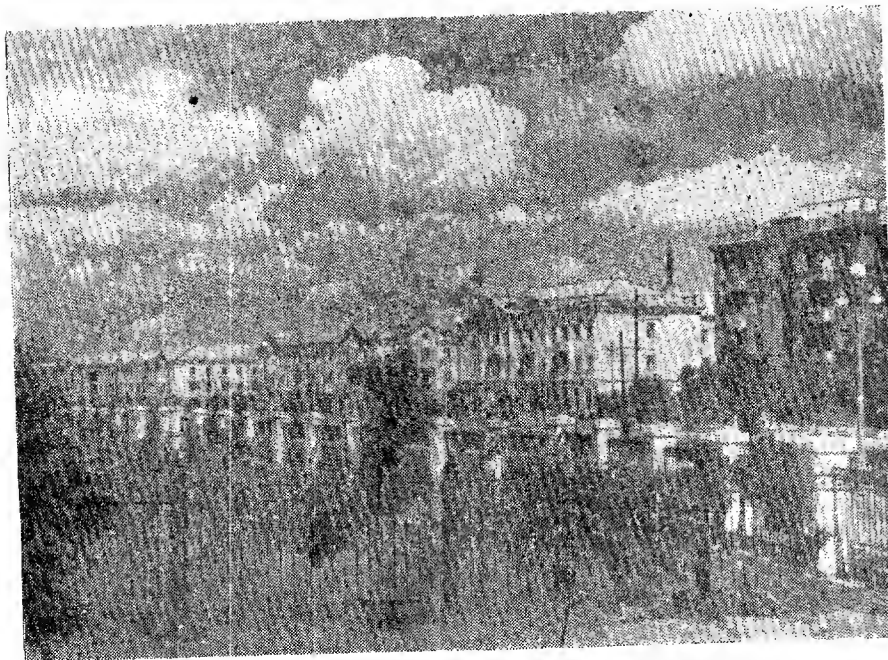
In 1947, too, the Soviet Government instituted the special title of Honoured Miner, bestowed upon workers, team leaders and foremen who have worked underground in the pits or at mine construction for a period of no less than 10 years. With the title, a miner gets a special badge and a full dress uniform.

All miners, like all workers in the USSR, are covered by state social insurance. The insured, however, make absolutely no payment into this fund, as this is done solely by the state. Yet the fund is administered entirely by the trade unions. Our union's social insurance budget for this year runs into 2,000 million rubles.

A miner, like everybody else in the Soviet Union, is free of worries as to how to provide for his family and himself in case he takes ill. In the event of sickness, he gets compensation from the state social insurance fund from the first to the last day of disability at the rate of his average monthly earnings. He also gets complete medical service which in the USSR is free to all citizens.

Soviet miners are likewise well provided in old age. Every collier who has worked in the coal industry for 20 years is up on reaching the age of 50 appointed an old-age pension equal to 50 per cent of his wages. And he gets this pension

New apartment houses for miners on Khrushchev Street in Gorlovka, a city in the Donets Coalfield



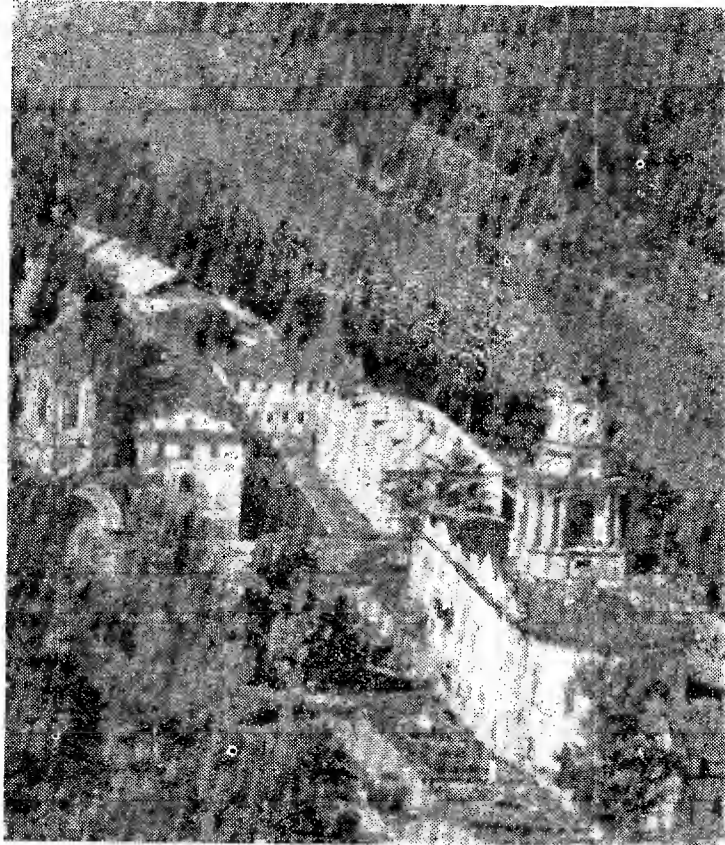
even if he continues to work, in which case it is paid to him over and above his earnings.

Great attention is devoted in the Soviet Union to safeguarding the health of the miners. There is in the coal areas a dense network of well-equipped medical service establishments staffed with thousands of highly competent doctors. Tens of millions of rubles out of the state social insurance fund are annually spent on providing miners with accommodation at rest homes and sanatoria. In 1951, some 160,000 workers and specialists of the Soviet coal industry spent their vacations at magnificent health-building establishments in the Crimea, the Caucasus, and on the Baltic Sea coast at Riga. A fifth of all the reservations made by our union at health resorts is extended to our miners entirely free, and the rest at a 70 per cent discount covered by the state social insurance fund. This year, upwards of 170,000 miners will spend their vacations and take cures at various health resorts.

Great love and care surround the Soviet miners' children. The younger ones are served by over 900 kindergartens and creches. Boys and girls of school age go out for the summer to Young Pioneer country camps maintained at the expense of the state social insurance fund. Last year, 141,000 miners' children spent the summer at 256 such camps in beautiful woodland localities. This year their number will increase to 145,000.

The Soviet Government gives particular attention to ever improving miners' housing conditions. Every year, thousands of Soviet miners move into new apartments with all modern conveniences and comforts. Some 8,000,000 square meters of housing have been built for the miners in the Soviet Union since the war. In 1951 alone, close to 1,500,000 square meters of housing were built for them, on which the Government spent upwards of 2,000 million rubles. In the centre of the Donets coalfield, Stalino, for example, over 70,000 square meters of housing were built and tenanted last year; and besides this, 12 schools, four kindergartens and a number of

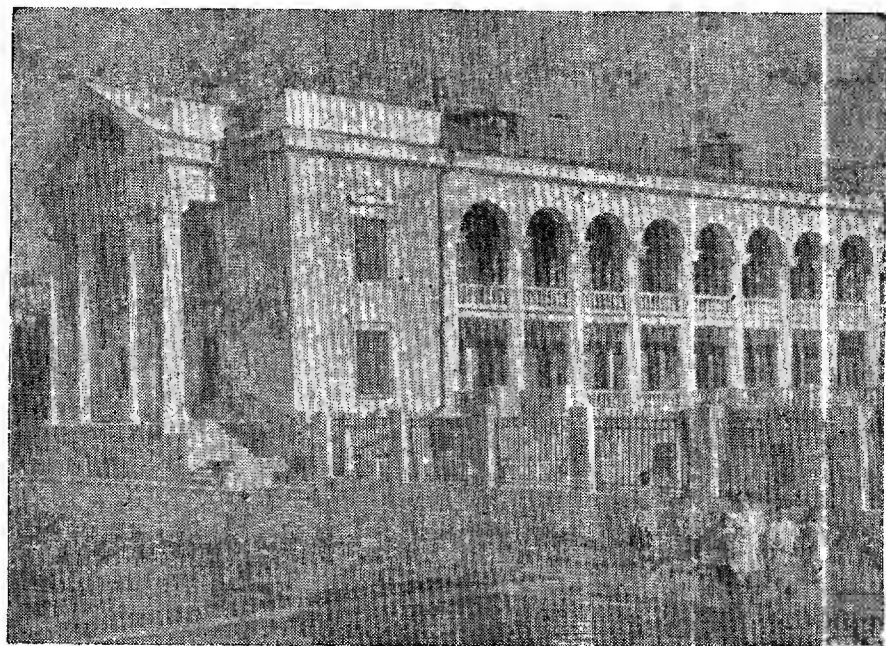
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A view of the Svyatogorsk Rest Home in Stalino Region. Here Donbas miners spend their vacations.

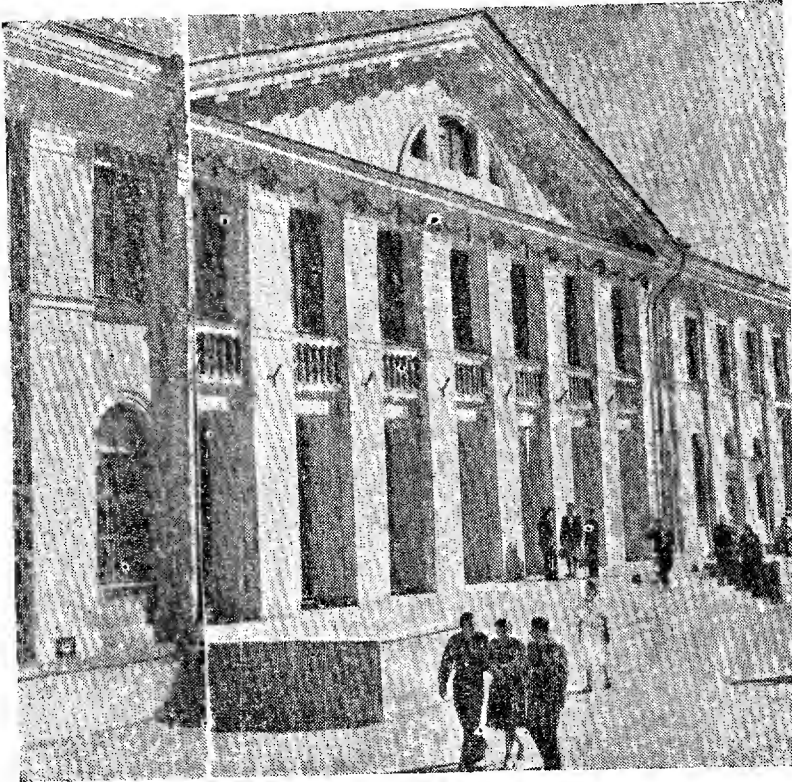
A new medical dispensary has opened in the city of Stalino for the miners of the Stalino Coal Mining Administration. The patients here have at their service excellent facilities, including a curative-physical-culture hall, hydrogen sulphide, sulphur and oxygen baths, etc.

A view of the new dispensary



Industrial Settlement of the Petrov Plant in Stalingrad

By Nikolai Chumakov



House of Culture of the Petrov Plant

THERE were fields here on which muskmelons and watermelons grew. Today a clean and well-planned settlement has appeared in their place. Its straight, green streets are lined with white, pink and bluish houses. Branches of ash, maple and poplar trees peep into the open windows and balcony doors. Children play in the shade of the trees on the spacious verandahs and terraces.

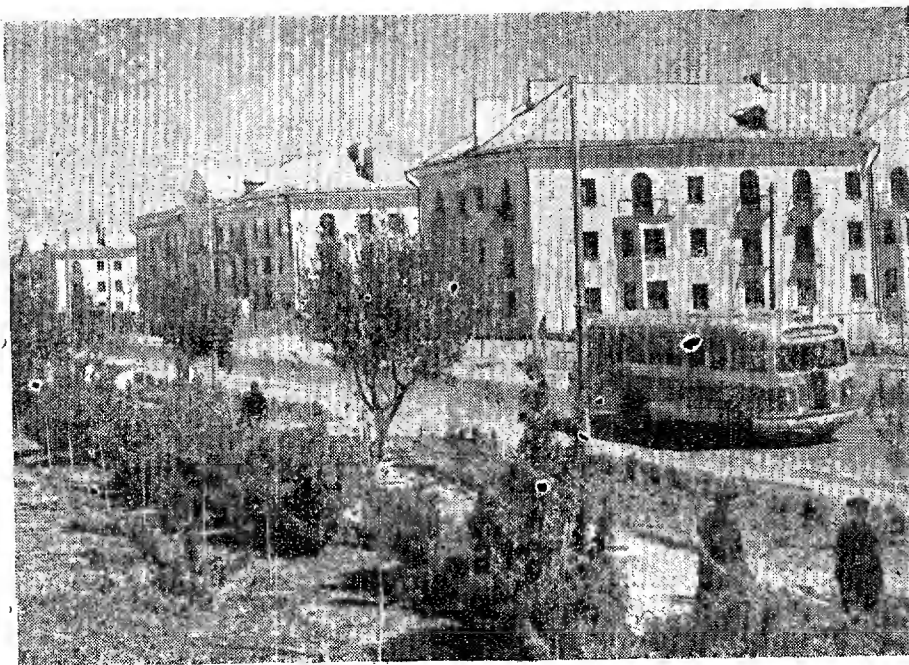
This townlet, built in the postwar years, is inhabited by workers and engineers of the Petrov Machine-Building Plant in Stalingrad. A 15-minute ride by taxi, bus or suburban train brings you to the centre of Stalingrad. This is very convenient when you want to go to the huge park situated on Volga's islands or visit the Stalingrad theatre. By the way, theatres often visit this settlement and give performances at its House of Culture.

During the day while the adults are at work the streets are quiet and deserted. But as soon as the whistle blows crowds fill them. Many women go to the nurseries and kindergartens to fetch their children.

In the evening the people throng to the open air theatre and the House of Culture. In the former a new film is being shown and in the latter—a concert or a play. Before the concert begins the people amuse themselves as they wish—some play chess in the quiet chessroom, others go to the reading room for fresh newspapers and magazines, and so on.

The ballet studio and amateur orchestra very often give performances at the House of

(Continued on page 7)



Krasnopresnenskaya Street

At School

By E. Krechetova

A CLEAR sky flooded the valley with sunshine on that morning in September. It added to the poetic charm of the valley with its graceful cypresses and poplars, gentle shady willows, mulberry and nut trees.

The big two-storey building of the school with its attractive columns and balconies could be seen from afar. The morning bell calling the children to school was heard in every part of the village, in every peasant home. Old Saadat Khanum smiled happily as she looked through the window. Her house faced the school and she could see little Gyulsum, her grand-daughter, running across the street, her silk kerchief hurriedly thrown on her back. The swarthy, sun-tanned face of the girl beamed with pleasure and pride. Gyulsum had only just turned seven, and it was thrilling to think that she would now be called a schoolgirl, which seemed the most beautiful and honourable name to her. She is very fond of her grandmother, and she often comes to the latter with her attractive ABC book to display the beautiful pictures in it and to show how well she can already read: her little finger moving over the lines of the book, as she reads the words by syllables.

Saadat Khanum learned to read when she was already the mother of a large family. But times have changed. The old peasant woman watches with pride the progress made at school by her own grand children and by those of her neighbours. And she has something to be proud of. There is not a child in the big Azerbaijanian village of Yukhary-Ovsyuzdy (Tauz District) that does not attend school. There are no longer any illiterate people among the peasants of the village. More than 100 peasant children who graduated from the village school have already received a college education in Baku or Kirovobad, in Moscow, or Leningrad. They are now employed as agronomists, teachers, engineers and doctors. There is the historian Hamid Kerimov, an associated professor in an institute, Kasan Agayev, a construction engineer, Idris Zeinalov, an agronomist and Ismail Akhundov who received a D.Sc. degree in biology—they are all now employed in Baku, the capital of the Republic. Old Saadat remembers them when they were attending the village school and she watched their games and amusements. Seventy other graduates of the village school are now attending college in different parts of the country. This very summer 17 youth and girls left the village to enter college.

More than 700 peasant children are attending the ten-year school of the village. Just as in all other schools in the USSR, the children are taught free of charge, and in their native language. The school has well equipped laboratories and science rooms in physics, chemistry, geography and biology. The students are taught to conduct experiments independently. The school library has more than 4,000 volumes in the Azerbaijan and Russian languages. These books are available to all the pupils. There are

(Continued on page 7)



At the entrance to School No. 75 in the city of Tashkent, Uzbek SSR

At a lesson in writing in the first grade at girls' secondary school No. 4 in the city of Gorky.



Scholarships and other Benefits for Soviet Students

By M. Krugliansky



In one of the rooms in the students' dormitory of the Dnepropetrovsk Mining Institute.

THE 890 higher schools of the USSR will begin the 1952-53 academic year with 1,416,000 students.

The Soviet state does everything to create the most favourable conditions for college students. All the students who make good progress in their studies receive state stipends. The amount of these stipends varies for different colleges, grades and degree of progress. Excellent marks in all the subjects entitles the student to a 25 per cent increase in his regular stipend.

The most distinguished students in many colleges are awarded special scholarships instituted by the Government in honour of outstanding statesmen, eminent scientists and writers. Then there is the special stipend of 780 rubles a month granted to students who excel in their studies, research and social activities.

But stipends represent only one of the forms of assistance given by the state to the college students. All out-of-town students are accommodated in dormitories. The student pays only 15 rubles a month for a furnished dormitory and all the services, the remainder of the cost being covered by the state. Every higher school places at the disposal of its students excellently equipped libraries which issue textbooks and other literature free of charge. At the request of the students, the library borrows the desired books from other libraries.

In the big centres the state maintains special "student towns" with dormitories, dining halls, clubs and cinemas, medical services, etc. There are several such towns in Moscow which have about 150,000 college students (apart from correspondence course students). The "student town" maintained by Moscow University has a student population of more than 3,000 representing 40 nationalities of the USSR. There are cosily furnished rooms, a club, radio centre, reading hall, a restaurant, stores, tailoring

shops, shops for repairing garments, shoes, watches and bicycles; bathrooms and a laundry. One of the best buildings is occupied by the polyclinic which caters to the students free of charge. Every building has special rooms for studies and recreation. Much attention is devoted to sports and there are track and field grounds, soccer, volleyball and other sports grounds.

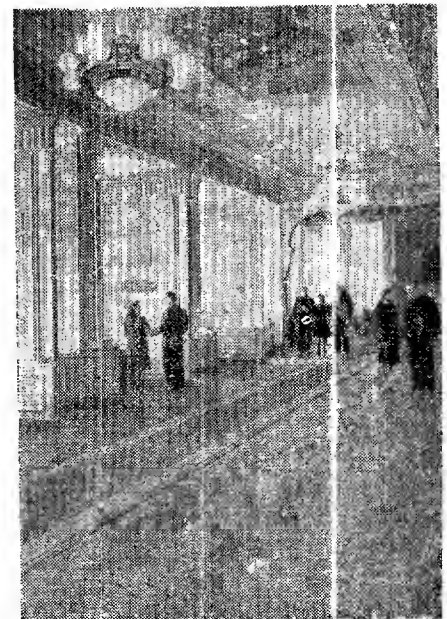
Nor is Moscow an exception. Well equipped student towns are found in many other college centres. The student town at Lesnoi is one of the biggest in Leningrad. Several thousand students of the Leningrad Polytechnical Institute live in the clean, cosy and well furnished rooms of its dormitories. There is a big club where about 1,500 youth and girls assemble in the evening to hear a lecture, see a play, attend a concert to dance or see a motion picture.

Thousands of students are sent to health resorts or tourist camps, etc.,

In the club of the dormitory of the Moscow State University.



In the foyer of the House of Culture of the students of the Moscow Institute of Railway Engineers.



during the mid-term and summer vacations. Many big institutions of higher learning have their own rest homes and sanatoria. Moscow University maintains sanatoria on the Gulf of Riga, on the Caucasian Black Sea coast and in the neighbourhood of Moscow. The Kharkov Polytechnical Institute has a rest home in the Caucasus, and the Moscow Electrical Engineering Institute—on the Southern coast of the Crimea. A sanatorium on the Black Sea coast is maintained by the University of Tbilisi.

In addition to this, the trade unions and the Ministry of Health place at least 10 per cent of all the vacancies in their rest homes and sanatoria at the disposal of the students who are accommodated free of charge, or at 30 per cent of the cost.

In addition to this, the college boards and social organizations make special arrangements every year designated to provide healthful rest and recreation facilities for the students. For example, more than 30,000 Moscow students will take part this year in excursions to the Caucasus, the Crimea, Altai and other parts of the country; they will go to mountaineering camps, to see places of historic interest, etc.

The Soviet Government devotes exceptional attention to the students, creating all the necessary conditions for successful study.

In the students' dining room of the Kirov Polytechnical Institute in the Urals.



INDUSTRIAL SETTLEMENT OF THE PETROV PLANT IN STALINGRAD

(Continued from page 4)

Culture. On a Sunday, when many of the inhabitants with their families go out sailing on the Volga, they are accompanied by amateur artists who give performances on the wood lawns of the Volga islands and sing and dance on the decks of the ships.

Various educational institutions function in the settlement of the Petrov Plant, like in other industrial townlets. Two schools are housed in bright, airy buildings. Beautifully equipped is the trade school training new cadres of workers. In the evening school 200 youth and girls continue their education without leaving their jobs. Another educational establishment an engineering high-school will be opened soon.

The settlement has a polyclinic, a chemist's shop, a post and telegraph office, a telephone exchange, a savings bank, food and other shops, as well as a dining hall, kindergartens and nurseries and a laundry.

The settlement is growing in new comfortable houses with terraces and balconies going up.

AT SCHOOL

(Continued from page 5)

fine sports grounds near the school with facilities for track and field sports, volleyball, basketball and other games.

Compulsory universal seven-year schooling is in effect in the cities as well as in the villages of Azerbaijan,

and the number of pupils attending ten-year school is growing. The 3,475 schools of the Republic have an attendance of more than 600,000. The best buildings in town and country are placed at the disposal of the schools. About 80 beautiful schools have been built in the last 15 years in Baku alone.

...A class is in progress in the village school. Ismail Gasan-zade, who has been teaching children of Village Yukhary-Ovsyuzly for 20 years now, tells the first-form pupils a story of the sad pre-revolutionary days of Azerbaijan, of the hard life which is gone forever. He tells them of the battles fought by their grandfathers and fathers for the happy life that is here today. The teacher concludes by reciting the emotional lines dedicated by the national poet, Samed Vurgun, to his native republic:

The curls of your summits are whiter than milk,
With the clouds above like a veil of silk,
You have seen the centuries pass away...
Misfortunes made your proud head gray...
Ignorant prophets tried to defame,
To call down grief upon your great name,
But hope lingered on in your tortured frame.
Glory has come more shining than e'er,
Great are your daughters and sons—your heirs...
You are my air, my bread and water,
You've opened your cities to me, my mother,
Your faithful son, I sing: live on
Azerbaijan! Azerbaijan!

...A hush fell upon the class, the children listened spellbound to their teacher whose story has set them thinking about the great, wonderful destiny of their native village, about the bright road opened before the Soviet youth by the Great October Socialist Revolution.

On a Tea Growing State Farm

By Mikhail Agajanov

THE Chakvi State Farm is one of the largest in Georgia. Its fertile land is covered with extensive citrus orchards and tea plantations. Graceful evergreen eucalypti protect the tender tea plants against wind and bad weather. There are here lots of Himalayan cedars sparkling with silver in the sun, majestic firs, Japanese cryptomeria, lovely palms. The beauty and charm of this nook of Soviet Land beats all description.

With all that, one admires here not only the enchanting landscape. The vast subtropical orchards and tea plantations have sprung upon a place until quite recently overgrown with fern. By their creative constructive effort the Soviet people are refashioning nature, bringing under cultivation land that has not been tilled for ages.

Out of its 1,300 odd hectares of land the Chakvi State Farm has over 450 under tea plantations from which it obtains an average of 5,000 kilograms of green leaves a year per hectare, with some sections of

On the grounds of the Chakvi State Farm



Vera Fiezhova, Hero of Socialist Labour, Stakhanovite at the Chakvi State Farm, gathering in the tea harvest

the plantation yielding 10,000 to 15,000 kilograms per hectare.

The place is seething with activity all the year round. From January through March the tea plantations are tilled, and the tea plants are pruned. In April the soil in the orchards is cultivated and the citrus plants are tended. With the coming of May the first pickers go out to the tea plantations. The last leaves from the tea bushes are cut in October. In November the lemons, oranges, tangerines, grapefruit, citrons and tung nuts are picked. From the coarse tea leaves picked in December the so-called "green (brick) tea" is manufactured—a favoured beverage with Kazakhs, Uzbeks, Tajiks and Mongols.

All work at the Chakvi State Farm is extensively mechanized. Tilling and preparation of the soil is performed with the aid of tractors. The soil is ploughed 45 centimeters deep. The Soviet machine-building industry has solved the problem also of machine tea picking. A special designing bureau of the Ministry of the Agricultural Machinery Industry of the USSR in Tbilisi has developed a number of machines for picking tea leaves.

Extensive research work is conducted at the state farm. To obtain rich tea crops its agronomists, of whom there are 16 here have elaborated scientific tea growing methods suitable for local conditions. These

methods have been learned and are applied by every worker. In developing their methods, the agronomists have been aided by scientists and practical growers. There is at the farm a branch of the All-Union Tea and Subtropical Plants Institute, whose research workers render it great assistance. Senior research worker of this branch, Xenia Bakhtadze, daughter of a locomotive driver, has on the basis of Michurin agronomical science for the first time in world practice developed new tea varieties by cross breeding, for which she has been awarded a Stalin Prize. Together with the farm's workers, Xenia Bakhtadze participates in all the operations of tending the tea plants, and collects material for her research work, for analyses and for drawing general conclusions concerning the most advanced methods of cultivation. The state farm has an agrotechnical laboratory where scientific premises and methods developed by foremost growers are thoroughly verified before they are widely applied in production. Neighbouring collective-farm tea growers are frequent visitors to this laboratory. And the state farm's citrus, tea and forest tree nurseries provide the collective farms with saplings.

The farm has its four tea factories and processes its own tea crop. This year they are expected to handle 2,500 tons of green tea leaves.

It has a staff of over 500. They all live in comfortable cottages set amidst flourishing orchards. Among other things the farm's workers have at their service two secondary schools (one giving instruction in Georgian, the other in Russian), several kindergartens and crèches, a polyclinic with a staff of 12 doctors, a drug store, and a fine club with a 15,000 volume library. At their club the workers have formed an amateur talent song and dance ensemble, a dramatic society and an orchestra.

In the drying department of the Chakvi tea factory



Great Programme of Peaceful Economic and Cultural Construction in the USSR

(Continued from page 1)

collective farms. Agricultural production in these five years is to increase: the gross grain harvest by 40—50 per cent, including wheat—this most valuable food crop—by 55—65 per cent; raw cotton by 45—55 per cent; flax fibre by 40—50 per cent; sugar beet by 65—70 per cent, and so on.

During the five years of 1951—1955, mechanization of field work on the collective farms will be completed; arduous operations in animal husbandry, truck gardening, fruit-growing, loading and unloading of farm produce, irrigation, draining of marshy land and reclamation of new land will be extensively mechanized.

The enormous growth of material and cultural values that are being created by the brain and brawn of the many-million Soviet people will in the second post-war five-year period increase the national income of the USSR by no less than 60 per cent. This means that the income of every working man and woman will steadily rise, as in the USSR not a penny of the national income is appropriated by parasitic elements—there are no such elements in the Land of Socialism. Growth of the national income will ensure a rise of real wages of factory and office workers by no less than 35 per cent and the cash incomes and incomes of kind (in cash terms) of collective farmers by no less than 40 per cent. The growth of the national income will enable the Soviet State in 1951—1955 to erect new houses with a total floor space of 105,000,000 square metres in cities and industrial communities alone; and greatly expand production of consumer goods. It is noteworthy that the draft of the new Five-Year Plan providing a general increase of industrial output by some 70 per cent, at the same time envisages similarly a no less than 70 per cent increase of output by the light and food industries—these biggest suppliers of consumer goods—with retail sales at state and co-operative shops likewise increasing by approximately 70 per cent.

Since the war, prices of consumer goods have already *five times* been reduced in the Soviet Union. The Government and the Communist Party of the USSR will also in the future continue to pursue the policy of reducing retail prices bearing in mind that price reduction is a major means of systematically raising real wages of factory and office workers and the value of the incomes of the farmers.

The new Five-Year Plan is a programme of peaceful economic and cultural construction. It will facilitate the further strengthening and development of co-operation between the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, as well as the development of economic relations with all countries willing to extend trade on the basis of equality and mutual advantage.

How Locusts Were Exterminated in the Soviet Union

By Professor N. Shcherbinovsky

A WIDE scale offensive against locusts was launched in the USSR already in the first years after the establishment of Soviet power. Beginning with 1919, special expeditions to combat locusts began to be formed. When in 1921-22 the Asiatic locust began to leave its nidi in the reed-beds, it was met by already well-equipped combat detachments which successfully exterminated the hosts of the insects.

During the subsequent three or four years, scientists explored nearly all the places which were regarded as permanent breeding centres of the locust. Following this, the practical task arose of rendering the nidi harmless. The solution of this task was fraught with great difficulties. The nidi, situated amidst the reed-beds, could not be reached either on foot, on horseback, or by boat.

Then, in 1925, for the first time in the world an air expedition was organized to combat by chemical means the locusts inhabiting the otherwise inaccessible reed-covered floodlands of the river Kuma in the North Caucasus. This first experiment in exterminating locusts from the air yielded excellent results.

During the past quarter of a century, hundreds of Soviet planes worked on destroying the breeding places of the Asiatic locust near lakes Ala-Kul and Balkhash, and along the shores of the Syr-Darya, Amu-Darya, Volga, Kuma, Kuban and other rivers, thus averting the danger of swarms of locusts descending upon the fields of the collective and state farms.

A ground method of combatting the larva of all species of locusts, including the "Kobylki" which are not gregarious by habit, has been elaborated and applied on a wide scale in the Soviet Union. This is the method of poisoned baits. Experts who made a study of the way of life of locusts, including the non-gregarious species at various stages of their development, noticed that locusts do not only feed on the fresh green leaves of plants. They will willingly devour withered grass and will settle in large numbers on the dung of horses and other animals, particularly if it is moist. A series of experiments was carried out with various baits, containing a strong poison, that were set for the locusts.

Among the baits tested were wheat bran, oil-cake flour made from the seeds of the cotton-plant, sunflower and other plants, rice husks, finely mashed straw, manure, sawdust. Dozens of different kinds of essences and aromatic substances were tested with a view to increasing the attraction of the bait. The poisons used were Paris green, arsenious-acid sodium or calcium, silico-sodium fluoride,

It appeared that locusts were not particular about their food and willingly fed on any of the above baits, all the more so if the latter was offered to them moist in hot dry weather.

Practical experience showed that in preparing the bait it was advisable to use, to every 10 kg. of dry material, 125 grams of arsenious compounds, or 400 grams of silico-sodium fluoride with the addition of five to ten litres of water.

The bait is usually prepared in shallow pits with a well-pounded floor, in wooden boxes, and so forth. The pits, in accordance with the required quantity of bait, were made 5-6 m. long and 0.75 m. deep. These pits were filled with the necessary amount of bait and then the poisonous solution was poured over the mass, the whole lot being thoroughly mixed. Well-prepared bait crumbled in the hand when squeezed, without any liquid oozing from it. Such bait could easily be scattered over the soil in the locust-afflicted regions.

If the poisonous bait had to be spread over large areas, a special crew consisting of ten to fifteen and even more workers was organised. Some of these prepared the bait, others carted it to the more remote districts in thick sacks. The remainder scattered the bait over the area where the larva of the locusts were concentrated. These workers had thick aprons or pails in which they carried the bait.

The workers took their places in a row, at a distance of six to eight metres from each other. As they walked forward, they threw even handfuls of the bait to the right and left at every other step. The bait was not very densely scattered. On no account was it allowed to fall in lumps, as this might have led to the poisoning of cattle which will also readily eat bran and oil cakes.

As a rule, 20 kg. of dry bait were spread over one hectare in the USSR. The bait retains its properties, depending upon the weather (if there is no rain), for ten to twelve days. The locusts, having fed on the bait, perished after one or two days.

These methods were used against the non-gregarious insects practically everywhere in the USSR where the crops were threatened. After the formation of the collective farms with their thousands of hectares of land, Soviet engineers designed special machines for mixing the bait with the poisons and equipped trucks to scatter the bait. Moreover, they installed similar devices in aircraft which made it possible to treat large areas in short periods of time, preventing the crops from being injured.

The bait now began to be prepared in good time. It

was no longer made by dissolving the poison in water, but by sprinkling the poison over the dry bait. Bait so prepared can be stored for long periods.

In the USSR, besides the method of poisoned baits, depending upon the local conditions use is also made of the ordinary methods of dusting or spraying the plants in the areas where the non-gregarious insects have deposited their eggs. For dusting on the ground, arsenious-acid calcium is used, which is previously mixed with dry, sifted dust in the proportion of 1:1. One hectare of soil requires from ten to 12 kg. of this mixture. For spraying, an arsenious-acid sodium solution of two grams to a litre of water is used against the young larva, and three grams to a litre against the older chrysalis. The expenditure of liquid is limited to 300 litres per hectare. In some cases, however, this figure is increased to 600 litres.

In the USSR, in recent years wide use has been made of new poison preparations-DDT (dichlorodiphenyl-trichloromethylmethane) and, in particular, hexachlorane. After being sprayed with this preparation, the larva and also the adult insects soon go into convulsions, stop feeding and perish in the course of twenty-four hours. If the hexachlorane dust is 7 per cent strong it is used to the amount of 10—12 kg. per hectare.

Twelve per cent dust is used to the amount of six to eight kilograms per hectare. When, working with these poisons, all the necessary precautions are taken to avoid poisoning of human beings and domestic animals.

While widely applying chemical methods of exterminating locusts, Soviet people in some cases also resort to mechanical methods, for instance, digging snare-trenches. This method is used in cases where large swarms of Asiatic Moroccan or other locusts are on the move or if, in the given locality, the deposits of eggs in the soil have not been discovered in good time and the soil has not been chemically treated. The snare-trenches are usually 60—80 cm. deep, 80—100 cm. wide at the bottom and 60—80 cm. at the top. This shape makes it more difficult for the larva to crawl up the slanting walls, and they fall off and drop to the bottom.

In the USSR, instead of the laborious method of digging trenches, so-called portable shields of galvanised iron are sometimes used. These shields are no less than 40 cm. high and are fastened together by means of special iron clamps. These were sometimes placed over a stretch of one kilometre and more. Every 15—20 m. small spaces were left between the shields—gates beyond which deep pits were dug. The larva of gregarious locusts usually move in huge masses in one and the same direction and, therefore, they crawl stubbornly along the shields falling through the gates and into the pits.

In the USSR, however, these mechanical methods were only subsidiary ones. The basic method of combatting locusts was the method of scattering chemicals from the air. By this method, the main nidi of Asiatic and Moroccan locusts were exterminated in the Soviet Union. It is resorted to also at present in cases of flights of locusts from adjacent countries. In the steppe and semi-desert regions, where the local non-gregarious species sometimes multiply in large numbers, the collective farmers under the guidance of agronomists or instructors rapidly exterminate them by the method of poisoned baits.

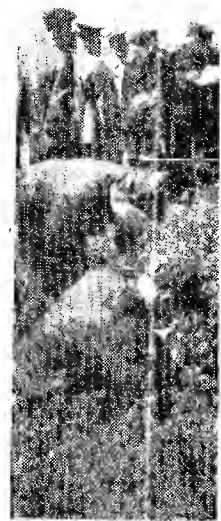


The Chinese delegates presented the collective farm children books with their autographs.

Chinese Guests in Kuban

A Chinese delegation recently went to Kuban. It included ordinary peasants, and leaders of agricultural organizations. The delegation was headed by Chan Lin-chi, Deputy-Minister of Agriculture of the Chinese People's Republic.

The guests visited many collective farms, machine and tractor stations, state farms and scientific institutions in this area. They studied the rich experience of the collective farmers.



Ivan Misyurin, chairman of the Moloto Collective Farm conversing with the Chinese delegates.

The Chinese guests examining lucerne in the collective farm fields.



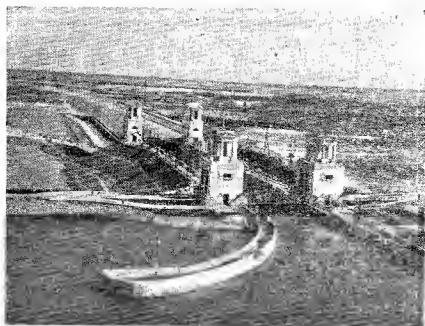
The V.I. Lenin Volga Don-Canal



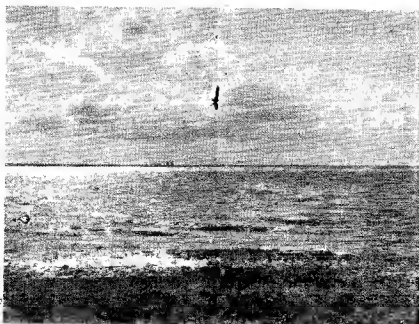
View from the canal from the Volga.



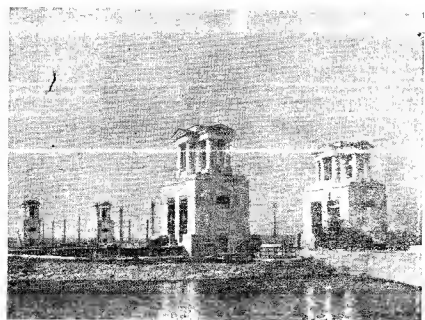
Locks Nos. 7, 8, and 9 on the Volga Stairway.



A view of Lock No. 10.



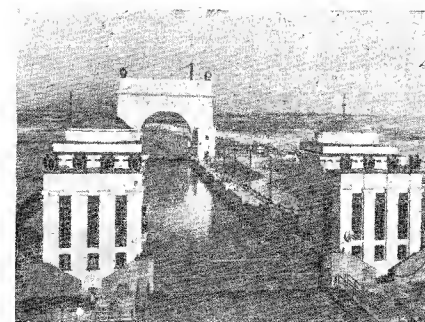
A View of Tomiyanskaya Sea.



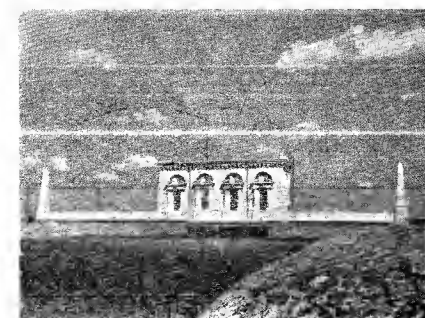
Another view of Lock No. 10.



A view of the entrance to the canal from the Don.



Lock No. 13.



The Mariinskaya pumping plant.

Soviet Science and Culture

K.E. Tsiolkovsky

Outstanding Russian Scientist

(On His 95th Birth Anniversary)

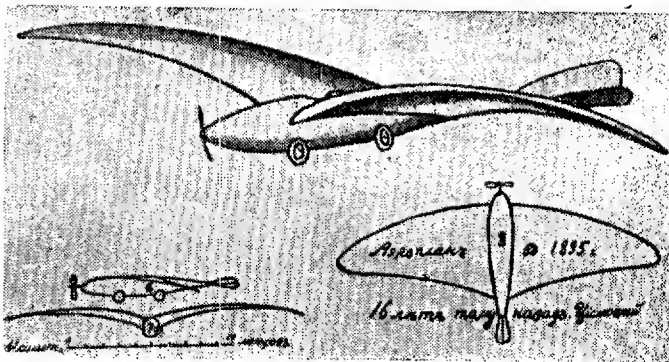
K. E. Tsiolkovsky, founder of the modern theory of rocket propulsion and the author of the project for the first jet plane in the world, is one of the remarkable Russian scientists who boldly developed the science of aviation and blazed for mankind the trail to conquering the air.

Konstantin Tsiolkovsky was born in the village of Izhevskoye Ryazan Province, on September 17, 1857, into the family of a scientist, an afforestation expert. In early childhood Tsiolkovsky grew deaf, which laid its stamp on his whole life, and, particularly, deprived him of the opportunity to continue study in school. But being drawn to engineering and inspired by his propensity for inventing he studied a great deal on his own, developing his own method of reinforcing the knowledge he gained from books by experiments.

At the age of 16, Tsiolkovsky came to Moscow where in three years he finished most of the university curriculum. On returning home he passed the examination for a teacher in mathematics and taught in a school in Borovsk and then in Kaluga. Simultaneously he engaged in scientific research, setting up for this purpose a small laboratory in his home.

The range of his scientific quests was extremely wide. But there was strict interrelation between all the questions he studied—he was most of all interested in problems related to flight in air and beyond the earth's atmosphere, in interplanetary space. Rather

Sketch of a 1895 aeroplane made by K. E. Tsiolkovsky which bears his personal signatures. The upper drawing, based on the charts of the inventor, gives a general idea of the exterior of the plane

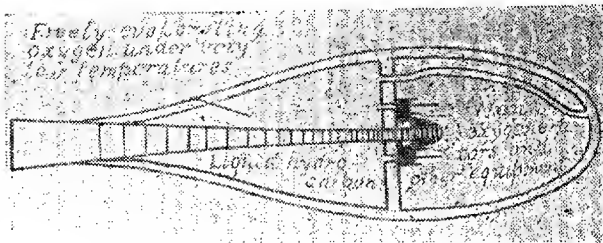


K. E. Tsiolkovsky

interesting in conception was one of Tsiolkovsky's early scientific works, "Mechanics of a Similarly Changing Organism" (1882-1883). In it the scientist for the first time analysed the structure of organisms and their properties depending on their dimensions and the force of gravity. Tsiolkovsky's work was given a positive appraisal by the great Russian physiologist I. M. Sechenov. Almost 40 years later, in 1919-1920 Tsiolkovsky again returned to this subject, enlarged it and wrote several remarkable papers under the general title "Mechanics and Biology".

In 1885 Tsiolkovsky started his extensive research in the theory and design of all-metal dirigibles. He read his first paper on this subject (preserved in the form of a manuscript). "The Theory and Experience of Aerostats", (1887) on the proposal of A. G. Stoletov, at the physics department of the Naturalists' Society of Moscow. Tsiolkovsky made detailed aerostatic calculations of a dirigible of a new type, having a metallic envelope, able to change its volume during flights and heat the gas. Besides the novelty of design, this paper contained a number of other important ideas which subsequently were incorporated in the methods of calculating and manufacturing dirigibles throughout the world. They are used to this day. Of especial importance among these innovations was the hydrostatic method of testing models of dirigible envelopes. It was outlined in greater detail in the second edition of the work "A Metallic, Controlled Aerostat". Tsiolkovsky backed his conclusions with detailed calculations, diagrams and experiments.

In 1891 Tsiolkovsky wrote and published a paper, "The Pressure of a Liquid on a Place Evenly Moving in it", which was a valuable contribution to aerodynamics, this important branch of aviation. In this study Tsiolkovsky for the first time established analytically and proved experimentally (by devising an original instrument) the importance of an elongated wing. It is significant that this paper was recommended for publication in the bulletin of the physics department



A rocket designed by K. E. Tsiolkovsky in 1915.

of the Naturalists' Society by the outstanding Russian scientists N. E. Zhukovsky and A. G. Stoletov.

Tsiolkovsky was many years ahead of engineering in foreign countries also in his work "The Aeroplane, or Bird-Like (Aviation) Flying Craft", printed in 1894 in the Moscow magazine "Nauka i Zhizn" (Science and Life.) The scientist presented for the first time the aerodynamic calculations of an aeroplane and presented rational lay-outs for it, which were embodied in aircraft designs only decades later.

In 1896 he resumed his experiments in air resistance and, developing them, built in Kaluga the first wind tunnel in Russia in 1897. He outfitted it with aerodynamic scales of his own design, a grid rectifying the stream of air and other instruments. He prepared more than 150 models of different shape and studied in detail the laws of their resistance to air. The first cycle of these studies resulted in a paper, "Pressure of Air on Planes Introduced Into an Artificial Air Stream", published in 1898.

Successful works in aerodynamics were soon followed by studies of rocket engines. Tsiolkovsky was the first man in the world to undertake scientifically the study of the problem of inter-planetary communication by jet-propelled flying craft. In May 1903 the fifth issue of the journal "Nauchnoye Obozrenie" (Science Review) published Tsiolkovsky's classical work "Study of Cosmic Space by Rocket Device". The Russian scientist for the first time presented the equation of motion by a rocket, gave the general design of the rocket including the steering equipment in its tail and pointed to the advantages of liquid fuel. Tsiolkovsky's brilliant work was the foundation for the theory of rocket propulsion he developed. Subsequently he repeatedly came back to these questions, designing a number of new, improved rockets and elaborating the main formulas and laws of rocket propulsion, which are the keystone of the modern theory of rockets and jet-propelled device. Forecasting the boundless prospects the use of jet-propelled machines opens to mankind Tsiolkovsky wrote "The era of propeller aeroplanes must be followed by an era of jet-propelled aeroplanes, or a roplanes of the stratosphere". "Jet-propelled device", Tsiolkovsky pointed out, "will gain for man limitless spaces and will yield solar energy two billion times greater than that which man has on Earth".

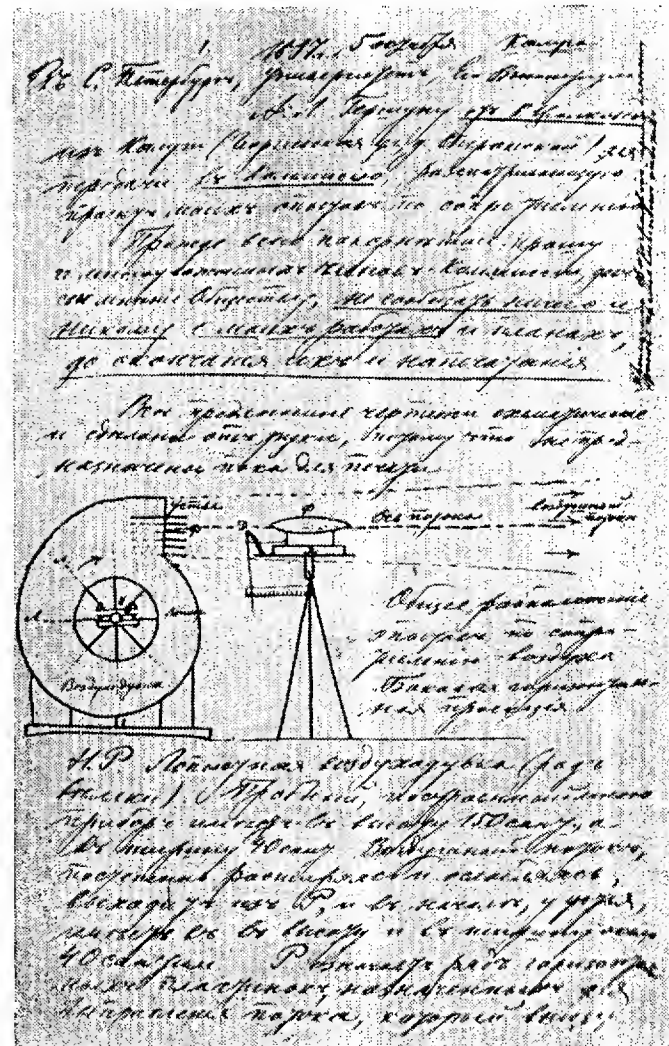
The Great October Socialist Revolution opened a

new page in Tsiolkovsky's life. By special decision of the Soviet Government he was given a personal pension and, all conditions were provided for enabling him to continue his researches and inventions. Tsiolkovsky extended the range of his investigations. Together with new inventions and papers in jet propulsion, dirigible manufacture and aerodynamics, he studied major problems of natural science and the development of the country's productive forces. He wrote about the irrigation of deserts, different methods of using solar energy, studies of the sea depths. He wrote annually more than 20 papers. In 1934 two volumes of his "Selected Works" on all-metal dirigibles and jet-propelled flying craft were published.

The Soviet Government held in high esteem the scientific activities of Tsiolkovsky. In 1932 the Soviet Government awarded him the Order of the Red Banner

(Continued on page 19)

A photostatic letter by K. E. Tsiolkovsky (October 5, 1897) in which he informs the Presidium of the Russian Physico-Chemical Society of the fact that he built an aerodynamic tunnel in Kaluga and began experiments.





Invaluable Monument of World Culture

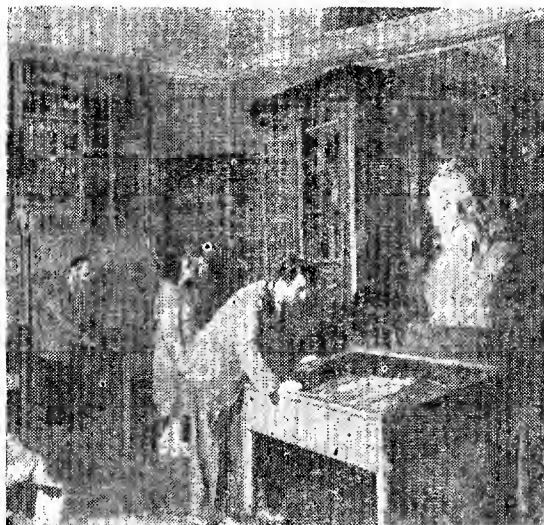
MATENADARAN—which means collection of manuscripts—is the world's oldest treasure-house in which is concentrated the cultural heritage of the Armenian people of more than two thousand years.

The wealth of Matenadaran is made up of the manuscript funds of the oldest city of the Ararat Valley Echmiadzin, the Akhpat and Sevan monasteries and many other sources. In one of its first decrees the Government of the Armenian SSR announced Matenadaran the property of the people and took measures to preserve and replenish it.

During the years of Soviet power the collection more than doubled. Today there are about 14,000 manuscripts, fragments and parchment insertions. Many of the manuscripts have been illustrated by ancient skillful Armenian miniature painters. Some of the book manuscripts have been preserved for thousands of years.

Preserved in Matenadaran are collections of chronicles, the works of Armenian, Georgian, Uzbek, Persian, Arab and Greek authors, those of prominent mathematicians, cosmographers and medical scientists of the Middle Ages.

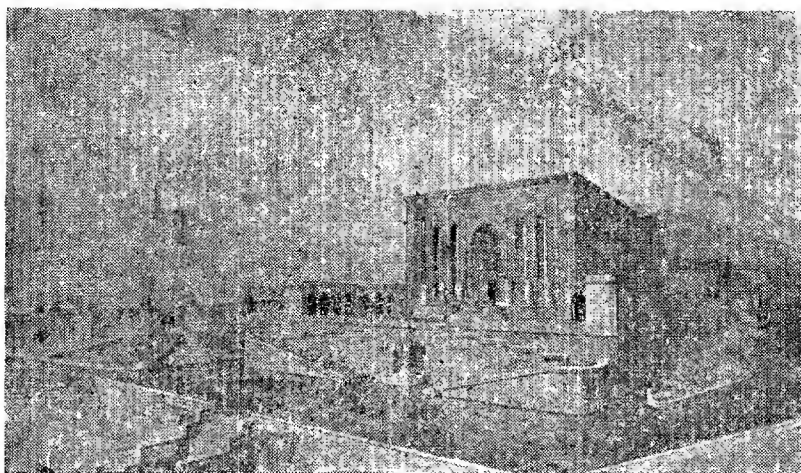
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One of Matenadaran's rare books—history of Armenia by Moses Horenatsi, Armenian thinker of the 5th century, founder of classic historiography of the Armenian people.

In one of the halls of the library. In the forefront is Vagharshat Shahnazarian, post-graduate student of the Yerevan State University.

This is what the new Matenadaran building will look like. The author of the project is architect M. Grigorian, Stalin Prize Winner.



Aid to the Starving in Andhra Province

(Telegram from V. Kuznetsov to Mr. Krishna Rao)

*Krishna Rao,
General Secretary of the Joint Committee for
Rendering Aid to the Starving in Andhra Province
INDIA.*

The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR received your letter requesting aid in food for the starving population of Andhra Province.

On behalf of the workers and all the working people of the Soviet Union the Soviet trade unions express deep sympathy to the working people of Andhra province and districts of the Madras State in connection with the great calamity that befell them and despatch to the Joint Committee for Rend-

ering Aid to the starving population: 10,000 tons of wheat, 5,000 tons of rice, 500,000 tins of condensed milk. Besides this, the Soviet trade unions allocated 250,000 Indian rupees for aid to the starving.

The working people of the Soviet Union sincerely wish the Joint Committee and all the working people of India success in effecting measures to combat starvation and save millions of human lives from the great calamity that befell Andhra Province and other districts.

V. Kuznetsov,
*All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.
(Pravda, August 31, 1952).*

ECONOMIC COOPERATION BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION AND THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACIES

By M. Paromov, M. Sc. (Economics)

Democratic Principles Of Cooperation

THE relations firmly established and promoted between the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies are that of friendly economic cooperation and mutual assistance based on the principles of complete equality and mutual advantage, of respect for state sovereignty and independence.

These relations differ fundamentally from the system of preferences and discriminations now prevalent in the economic relations between the capitalist states. The USSR consistently upholds the principles of economic cooperation which tend to strengthen the economic independence of the cooperating states.

It is natural that the People's Democracies are furthering in every way economic cooperation with the Soviet Union based on these principles, because it is an earnest of their rapid progress and prosperity.

"Without economic relations with the USSR and without the assistance of the USSR," declared Deputy Prime-Minister of Poland G. Minc, "the People's Democracies would not have been in a position to preserve their economic and political sovereignty;

they would have fallen prey to the tyranny of the imperialist vultures, to their dictates; they would have been reduced to a backward appendage of their economy and would not have been in a position to build the socialist society in general."

Growing Volume of Trade Between the USSR and the People's Democracies

The forms of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies are very varied.

Their mutual trade, which is free from any restrictions, is being successfully advanced. Whereas immediately before the second world war, the share of the Soviet Union in the foreign trade of the Central and Southeast European countries was only 0.1-1.1 per cent, in 1951 this share has grown to 25 per cent in Poland's foreign trade, to more than 28 per cent in Czechoslovakia's, to 29 per cent in Hungary's, to 51 per cent in Rumania's, to 58 per cent in Bulgaria's and to 57 per cent in Albania's foreign trade.

The People's Democracies supply to the Soviet Union coal, oil, non-ferrous metals and iron and steel,

railway equipment, fabrics, tobacco, foodstuffs and other items of their traditional exports. The Soviet Union delivers to the People's Democracies goods which assist in the fulfilment of their national economic plans, such as iron, manganese and chromium ores, petroleum products, automobiles, tractors, harvester combines, chemicals, agricultural machinery, equipment for the heavy machinery industry, for textile mills, construction, ore mining and other industries, as well as cotton and food.

Trade between the countries of the socialist camp is conducted on the basis of uniform, fair, mutually advantageous prices, which leave no room for inequivalent exchanges characteristic of foreign trade under capitalism.

A major obstacle to the development of trade in the West is the dollar hunger, whereas trade between the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies is done without dollars, and in some cases without any currency, because they have real possibilities for planning their payment balances and to base them on the principle of equality of mutual deliveries of goods and services.

Soviet Credits Stimulate Imports of Equipment

The Soviet Union advances to the People's Democracies extensive credits on easy terms; the importing countries pay for these credits with items of their traditional exports. Poland and Czechoslovakia received from the USSR credits in gold and free currency on these terms. In addition to this, Poland received from the USSR on two occasions credits in the amount of 2,200 million rubles for financing purchases of equipment; China received 1,200 million rubles for the same purpose. Contrary to capitalist credits, Soviet credits are not used as means of economic expansion, because they are not conditioned by any rights to concessions, or by property rights to the enterprises built with the aid of these credits.

Soviet Equipment For Industrialization

Taking a friendly interest in the industrialization of the People's Democracies, the Soviet Union supplies to these countries in very large quantities construction machinery and complete sets of equipment for power stations, radio stations, big iron and steel mills, machinery and tractor plants, chemical factories, for the ore-mining, textile, food and other industries.

With Soviet machinery the People's Democracies are building and equipping new enterprises in the basic industries which strengthen the economic independence of these countries. The enterprises in question include the Cracow Steel Mills in Poland, the Stalin Steel Mills in Hungary, big hydro-electric stations, the Danube-Black Sea Canal in Rumania, Europe's biggest enterprise for the production of fertilizers in Bulgaria, the Selit Hydro-Electric Station, the Stalin Textile Mills and sugar refineries in Albania.

Equipment, machinery and other means of

production constitute the largest share of Soviet deliveries to the People's Democracies, and therein lies the fundamental difference between the trade conducted by the Soviet Union and the trade conducted by the USA, Britain and other industrially advanced capitalist countries. It is in place to recall here that food and agricultural produce made up 46 per cent of U. S. exports to Western Europe under the Marshall Plan, and a further 46 per cent was composed of manufactures and semi-manufactures which found no market in the USA. As for the deliveries of equipment, they were negligible and consisted of second-rate goods for which there is no demand in the USA.

Friendly Scientific and Technical Assistance

At the request of the governments of the People's Democracies, the Soviet Union has commissioned scientists, engineers, technicians, planning and other specialists to render expert scientific and technical assistance to these countries; the Soviet Union has undertaken the preparation of complex technical designs down to blueprints, scientific investigations, the compilation of technical documents at cost prices, as well as the installation of equipment and the training of skilled operators for the new enterprises. The Soviet Union has also turned over patents and licenses to the People's Democracies free of charge. The Soviet Union is thus exporting to the People's Democracies on a vast scale the most advanced scientific and technical knowledge in the world.

x x x

Economic cooperation between the USSR and the People's Democracies stimulate their uninterrupted economic progress. It is enough to say that in 1951 alone industrial output increased in Poland by 24.4 per cent, in Czechoslovakia by 14.9 per cent, in Hungary by 30.1 per cent, in Rumania by 28.7 per cent, in Bulgaria by 19 per cent and in Albania by 47.1 per cent, whereas in the prewar period the annual growth of industrial output in these countries averaged no more than 1-2 per cent.

The rapid economic progress of the People's Democracies, based in close economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and on its assistance, is distinguished not only by quantitative growth, but also by profound qualitative changes. With the aid of the Soviet Union these countries have in the last few years built hundreds of big industrial enterprises and launched new branches of production in the heavy industry which assist them in overcoming their technical and economic backwardness and in accelerating socialist industrialization. Bulgaria, for example, has last year alone built with the aid of the Soviet Union 4 hydro-electric stations and two fuel-driven stations with a capacity exceeding the combined capacities of all the electric power stations in that country before the establishment of the People's Democratic regime. Bulgaria now has her own industries for the production

of electrical equipment, agricultural machinery and chemicals. The Rumanian republic has within a short space of time developed the production of machine tools, of heavy and light machinery; which was practically nil in prewar Rumania. Poland is successfully furthering the production of many types of machines, industrial equipment and materials which were not produced in that country before the war, such as heavy and special machine-tools, tractors and trucks, sea-going vessels, equipment for the key industries, including the heavy industry, the production of synthetic materials, etc. Noteworthy progress has been made by industry in Czechoslovakia. Thanks to the fruitful assistance of the USSR, Hungary has developed within a brief period from an economically backward into an industrial country.

By delivering Soviet tractors, harvester combines and other up-to-date agricultural machines, select seed and mineral fertilizers, as well as sharing the latest achievements of Soviet agricultural scientists, the USSR assists in furthering the progress of agriculture in these countries.

Relying on their economic development upon the immense assistance of the USSR, the People's Democracies are speeding their socialist industrialization, which is the basis of their economic and political independence.

K. E. Tsiolkovsky

(Continued from page 15)

of Labour on the occasion of his 75th birthday. Profound gratitude to the Bolshevik Party and the Soviet Government resounds in the letter the scientist and patriot wrote to J. V. Stalin in 1935: "All my life I dreamed of my studies advancing if only a little, the progress of mankind. Prior to the Revolution my dream could not be realized.

"Only the October Revolution brought recognition to the works of the self-taught researcher: only the Soviet state and the Party of Lenin and Stalin rendered me effective help. I felt the love of the popular masses and this lent me strength to continue working, while already being sick. Now, however, disease deprives me of the opportunity to complete the work started.

"I am turning over all my works in aviation, rocket navigation and inter-planetary communication to the Bolshevik Party and the Soviet Government, the real leaders of the progress of human culture. I am confident that they will successfully complete these works."

The Soviet scientist soon received an answer to his letter:

"To the famous worker in science Comrade K. E. Tsiolkovsky.

"Accept my gratitude for your letter, filled with confidence in the Bolsheviks and the Soviet state.

"I wish you health and further fruitful activity for the good of the working people.

"I shake your hand.

J. Stalin."

Konstantin Tsiolkovsky died on September 19, 1935. The next day the newspapers published the decision of the Soviet Government on measures perpetuating the memory of the great Russian scientist and on turning over his works to the Central Administration of Civil Aviation. Subsequently they were turned over by decision of the Government to the USSR Academy of Sciences, which set up a special commission to elaborate the works of K. E. Tsiolkovsky.

The scientific ideas of Tsiolkovsky have exercised great influence on Soviet and world engineering. Especially successful is the work of elaborating Tsiolkovsky's remarkable ideas conducted by Soviet scientists, who represent the most advanced science in the world.

Invaluable Monument of World Culture

(Continued from page 16)

Of tremendous value is the most ancient manuscript in Matenadaran written on paper, a copy of the work of Ananii Shirakatsi, famous mathematician of the 7th century, the oldest chronicle on parchment—so-called Lazarev's Gospel written in the 9th century, palimpsests of the 5th century, found in a bound manuscript of the year 1283, and other fragments of the 6th and 7th centuries. Preserved here are the pearls of Eastern poetry—list of the Pentateuch "Hamse" by the Azerbaijan poet Giandjevi Nizami, re-copied in 1560 and a still rarer copy of the Uzbek classic Alisher Navoi "Divan" of 1499. Besides this, there are upto two-hundred thousand ancient documents describing the history and culture of Armenia, the peoples of the Caucasus and the Near East.

Of tremendous interest are the works of ancient miniature painters illustrating the manuscripts. In spite of the centuries that have passed these paintings have preserved the brightness and freshness of colour. Making a study of the miniature paintings Soviet painters are discovering the secret of durable colours and are utilising their recipes in modern art for artistic carpet weaving and for the production of textiles.

The Armenian people take great care of the treasures of ancient culture which are organically revealed in their living and immortal connection with present day. A special new building is now under construction for Matenadaran which will make it possible to further improve the study and observation of the treasures of world culture.

The new repository which is being erected according to the project of the architect Mark Grigorian, Stalin Prize Winner, will be a magnificent building with broad stairways leading to the main entrance, with sculptures of Armenian historians, with underground store rooms, auditoriums and halls for research work,

Seven Years After Japan's Surrender

September 2nd is a memorable date in the history of mankind. On that day seven years ago, militarist Japan signed the instrument of unconditional surrender. Japan's surrender marked the end of the Second World War, the hardest of wars with the greatest bloodshed known in history.

Many peoples made contributions to the victory over imperialist Japan. A great contribution was made to this victory by the Chinese people, the first victim of aggression. In spite of the machinations of the anti-national Kuomintang clique, the Chinese people carried on for many years a heroic struggle against the Japanese aggressor. The people's resistance forces struggled against the invaders in the countries of East and South-East Asia temporarily occupied by the Japanese imperialists. But aggressive Japan, which for decades had been preparing war, which was armed to the teeth owing to the generous aid of the world imperialists and had a rich colonial empire to rely upon, was a strong and dangerous enemy.

When the USA, Britain and China addressed to Japan the demand for unconditional surrender on July 26th, 1945, her government declared that it would pay no attention to this demand.

Continuing the war, Japan's adventurist ruling clique hoped that it would persuade Washington and London to a compromise and secure mild peace terms. Some influential circles in the USA and Britain were inclined to enter into a secret deal with Tokyo. They considered Japan, which no longer was a dangerous rival for the Wall Street and London City monopolists, a desirable ally in the struggle against the peoples of Asia, against the surging national liberation movement. A monstrous act of treachery was thus being prepared behind the back of the peoples engaged in the war.

But the Soviet Union's entry into the war with Japan interfered with this plan. True to its duties as an ally and prompted by the noble desire to hasten the end of the Second World War, the Soviet Union declared war on Japan. The Soviet Armed Forces advanced against the powerful Kwantung Army—which, as the "New York Times" admitted, was the flower of the Japanese Army in quality, and possessed greater strength than the Japanese forces at any other place and routed it.

Only then did the criminal gang of Japan's imperialist rulers acknowledged its defeat.

Inestimable Service to Mankind

By speeding the end of the war the Soviet Union rendered an inestimable service to mankind, a service that is remembered with gratitude by hundreds of millions of honest people the world over.

The defeat of the forces of war and fascism in the Second World War (and the Soviet Union made the

decisive contribution to this defeat) was a most important pre-condition for the victory of the Chinese people which led to the establishment of the Chinese People's Republic. Appraising the significance of this event for the victory of the Chinese people, their leader, Mao Tse-tung wrote: "If it had not been for the existence of the Soviet Union, if it had not been for its victory in the anti-fascist Second World War, if it had not been for the defeat of Japanese imperialism—which is particularly important for us—if it had not been for the appearance of the People's Democracies in Europe . . . Then the pressure from the international reactionary forces would of course have been far greater than today. Could we win under such circumstances? Decidedly not. And it would also have been impossible to consolidate this victory after it has been won."

The decisive role played by the Soviet Union in achieving victory over Japan enabled the Korean people to found their people's republic, afforded the possibility for the establishment of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, and lastly, inspired the peoples of Asia and the Far East to a still more determined struggle for their freedom and independence.

The defeat of Japanese militarism opened before the peoples of the Pacific countries the possibility of peaceful development, creating the conditions for security and friendly co-operation; as for Japan, she received the possibility for the fundamental re-organisation of all her life on the basis of democratic principles in order to root out once and for all the very source of aggressive Japanese imperialism. A clear programme for this re-organization was formulated in the Cairo and Potsdam declarations, in the Yalta agreement and in the decisions of the Far Eastern Commission which bear the signatures of the American representatives as well.

USA Following Aggressive Policy

But the USA, whose sole aim in the war against Japan was the elimination of a dangerous rival in the plunder of the Asian peoples and to take over its positions in the Pacific countries in the first place, failed in its international obligations. From the very outset of Japan's occupation it has been pursuing a policy of restoring the Japanese war machine, of converting her into a vassal of Washington with a strong war potential, into a base for American aggression in Asia. At the same time the USA used every effort to sustain reactionary and corrupt anti-democratic elements in power in Japan and to crush the rapidly growing Japanese democratic forces which carry on an uncompromising struggle against the revival of militarism and against the conversion of Japan into a colony of American imperialism.

(Continued on page 22)

Telegram from Mao Tse-tung to J.V. Stalin

*Generalissimo J. V. Stalin,
Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
MOSCOW*

On the occasion of the 7th anniversary of the victory in the anti-Japanese war permit me on my own behalf and on behalf of the People's Liberation Army of China and of the Chinese people as a whole to convey to you, to the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union and to all Soviet people cordial congratulations and heartfelt gratitude.

The great aid rendered by the Soviet Union to the Chinese people in the anti-Japanese war and the rout by the Soviet Army of the main forces of the Japanese Army—the Kwantung Army—enabled the Chinese people to achieve final victory in the anti-Japanese war. The Soviet Union is rendering fraternal assistance to the Chinese people in restoring and developing

China and is thereby contributing to the rapid growth and strengthening of the forces of the Chinese people.

Today, when Japanese militarism is reviving and the aggressive forces of Japan are again rearing their heads, the inviolable friendship and alliance between China and the Soviet Union constitute the firm guarantee for preventing the recurrence of aggression on the part of Japan or any other state as would unite with Japan in acts of aggression, a firm guarantee for preserving peace in the East and throughout the world.

Long live the great unbreakable friendship between the Chinese People's Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!

*Mao Tse-tung
Chairman of the Central People's
Government of the Chinese People's
Republic.*

September 2, 1952.

Telegram from J.V. Stalin to Mao Tse-tung

*Comrade Mao Tse-tung,
Chairman of the Central People's Government
of the Chinese People's Republic
PEKING*

I beg you, Comrade Chairman, to accept my gratitude for the sentiments you have expressed with regard to the Soviet people and the Soviet Army in connection with the 7th anniversary of the victory over Japanese imperialists.

In this historic victory a great part was played by the Chinese people and their People's Liberation Army whose heroism and selflessness facilitated the cause of liquidating Japanese aggression.

The great friendship between the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic is a reliable guarantee against the threat of

another aggression, a powerful stronghold of peace in the Far East and throughout the world

Accept, Comrade Chairman, congratulations of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Army on the occasion of the 7th anniversary of the liberation of the Chinese People from the yoke of Japanese imperialism.

Long live the unbreakable friendship of the Chinese People's Republic and the Soviet Union!

Long live the People's Liberation Army of the Chinese People's Republic!

*J. Stalin
Chairman of the Council of
Ministers of the U.S.S.R.*

September 2, 1952.

(Continued from page 2.)

Acting from the Japanese military base, the American imperialists set out to crush the freedom and independence of the Asian peoples. The Japanese islands are being used by the American imperialists as a base for the war of annihilation they have been conducting against the Korean people for more than two years now. The American invaders are using for their armed intervention in Korea not only Japan's war industry, but also her troops which include war criminals—former officers of the Emperor's Army who are practised hands in massacres of civilians. American planes take off from Japanese territory to make their provocative raids on the Chinese People's Republic.

The Soviet Union has been and is conducting an indefatigable struggle against the policy of the USA in Japan which is incompatible with the assumed international obligations. The Soviet representatives in the Allied Council for Japan and in the Far East Commission insisted on the adherence of the USA to the principles of the Potsdam declaration. The Soviet Union is fighting for a democratic peace settlement with Japan which would take into account the interests of all the peoples, the Japanese included, the interests of peace and security in the Far East and in Asia. But it appears that the conclusion of a Peace Treaty based on genuinely democratic principles did not fit in with the plans of the U. S. ruling circles.

Fascization of Japan

In order to secure a free hand for the purpose of accelerating Japan's remilitarization and fascization, they resorted to another breach of international agreements and forced the separate "Peace Treaty" upon Japan. This treaty and its supplement, the so-called "Security Pact", are directly intended to hasten the restoration of the Japanese Army, Navy and Air Force, and the conversion of Japan into the principal American military base and arsenal in Asia. The separate "treaty" perpetuates American military occupation of Japan. It arrests with heavy fetters the development of her peaceful economy and places her national economy under the control of the American monopolies rendering easier the conversion of Japan into their colony.

The Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic, India and Burma—countries representing the overwhelming majority of the population in Asia, countries without which any peace settlement in the Far East is impossible, refused to sign the San Francisco treaty. This document therefore has no legal value whatever.

Restoration and expansion of the Japanese war industry, which for two years has been serving as an arsenal for the war of the American invaders in Korea, is in full swing now with the direct assistance of the American occupation authorities.

Japan's Armed Forces are being rapidly restored. According to Japanese Press reports, the army, which is being revived under the signboard of the "reserve police corps", will have a strength of 300,000 at the end of 1952. Pentagon has prepared a plan for introducing compulsory military service in Japan.

Washington's policy of reviving Japanese militarism

is in complete harmony with the ambitions of the Japanese revanchists. The recently rehabilitated fascist Hatoyama declared that "Japan must be rearmed, and this rearmament must be conducted legally, openly and vigorously."

The American occupation authorities and their Japanese henchmen are financing remilitarization by draining the pockets of the Japanese working people steadily reducing their living standard. Direct and indirect military expenditures swallow up nearly 75 per cent of the Japanese national budget, while allocations for peaceful purposes are being systematically cut.

Japan's remilitarization is attended by her feverish fascization. The "law for preventing subversive activities" dictated by the American occupation authorities became effective on July 21. This fascist law enables the Japanese rulers to employ terror against any progressive organization, or progressive citizens, who oppose the policy of war.

Peoples Determined Resistance Against Aggressive Policy of U.S.A.

The aggressive policy pursued by the USA in the Far East and Asia and the attending revival of militarist Japan encounters a determined resistance on the part of the peace-loving peoples who justly regard it as a threat to the peaceful development of the countries of Asia and of the whole world. In the face of severe terror, the Japanese people led by the working class are conducting a tenacious struggle. The scope attained by the strike movement in the past year has no parallel in Japan's history. The working people of Japan are connecting the struggle for their daily needs with the movement against the San Francisco dictates, the movement for a genuine Peace Treaty, for a policy of peace and co-operation among the nations. The Japanese fighters against the militarization and colonization of their country by the American imperialists draw inspiration from the New Year's message of J. V. Stalin who voiced the conviction that the Japanese people will achieve the regeneration and independence of their country.

A colossal contribution to the struggle against the American aggressor is represented by the heroic struggle of the Korean people and Chinese People's volunteers. This struggle against the berserk interventionists which has been going on for more than two years now is vivid proof of the fact that no military technique, no atrocities can break the will of a people fighting for the freedom and independence of its country. The resistance movement against the aggressive policy of the USA is growing also in other countries of Asia and the Far East. The peace-loving peoples are constantly strengthening the struggle for stable peace and security. A most important contribution to the maintenance and consolidation of peace in the Far East is represented by the Soviet-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Aid which is designated to prevent a recurrence of aggression and violation of the peace by Japan or by any other state which may join with Japan directly or indirectly in acts of aggression.

Speaking of the unbreakable friendship between the peoples of the USSR and China, J. V. Stalin said that it does and will safeguard the peace in the Far East against all and sundry aggressors and instigators of war.

Tourism in the USSR

By Galina Ilyicheva

Master of Sports of the USSR in Tourism

EVERY year more and more people in the USSR spend their holidays touring. Tourism in the USSR is widespread among the broad masses.

The All-Union Council of Trade Unions of the USSR (AUCCTU) has a special tourist and excursion bureau which has more than 70 tourist centres in picturesque spots and the biggest cities of the country. They are to be found on the Caucasian Black Sea coast, among the lakes on the Karelian Isthmus, at the Ilmen Preservic in the Urals, in Transcarpathia, in the mountains of Crimea, on Seliger Lake, in Tbilisi, Riga, Uzhgorod, Baku and other places. The number of tourist centres are constantly growing. In 1952, for example, five new centres were opened. Four and half million rubles have been allocated for improving the existing centres.

The Tourist and Excursion Bureau of the AUCCTU organizes trips along forty-seven different routes. Acquiring a pass for a given route the tourist receives at the centre food and other services, undertakes trips and excursions under the guidance of experienced instructors, acquaints himself with historical memorials and museums. The tourist himself pays only 30 per cent of the cost, the remaining sum is defrayed by the trade union. In 1952 Soviet trade unions allocated 21 million rubles for the purchase of tourist passes for working people and members of their families.

Tens of thousands of travellers will take the routes mapped out by the tourist centre but many more will take routes they mapped out themselves. Groups of workers of the Stalin Auto Plant, Moscow, for example, will go to the Urals and the Caucasus. The tourists of the Moscow machine-building plant mapped out an interesting trip in canoes belonging to the plant's sports group.

On Rabochy Street in Moscow, there stands a white, two-story building—the Tourists Club. Here, frequently lectures, reports and consultations are arranged which are attended by dozens of tourists. Here one will find novices asking what route to choose for the first Sunday trip and veteran travellers who had covered many a thousand kilometres with a rucksack flung across the shoulders. Some come to the club for advice, others to tell about their travels, and still others, to acquaint themselves with literature on the area of the route planned. The Club's library has about 15,000 special books, among which many are rare and valuable publications. Functioning at the club are the following touring sections: walking, sailing, cycling, motoring and motor-cycling, as well as cinema and photo sections, a hiring station has been organized where tourists may procure a tent, rucksack, sleeping bag or canoe. Every week the Club organizes one-day or week-end outings to beautiful spots, and historical places around Moscow.

Similar tourist clubs are to be found in many cities of USSR.

Motoring is becoming more and more popular. Members of the automobile section of the Moscow Tourists Club leave Moscow in their own cars for Transcarpathia, the Caucasus, the Crimea and the Ukraine. Tashkent tourists are motoring along the route of the future Main Turkmen Canal.

Tourism among children has become particularly widespread in the USSR in the post-war years; the number of young travellers is growing from year to year. Last year eight million school children went on trips and excursions and this year the number will be much larger.

The "USSR Tourist" badge was introduced more than 15 years ago. This pretty blue badge with a compass and tent engraved on it is now worn by many thousands of tourists. More than 25,000 people were awarded this badge in 1951. But to receive this badge it is not only necessary to undertake a specified trip of certain difficulty, but to pass an examination according to a special programme. To indicate the qualification of the sportsmen, categories and the title of master of sports have been introduced in tourism since 1949. In 1951 the number of tourists acknowledged as well qualified, (i.e., enrolled in one or another of the categories) increased almost threefold.

Everything goes to show that the present season will bring a new upsurge in tourism in the USSR. Tens of thousands of youths and girls are undertaking long and short trips.

Privileges Enjoyed by Soviet Miners

(Continued from page 3)

other public service and cultural establishments were erected.

Any miner who wants to build his own house gets every assistance from the state. In the picturesque environs of mining towns, thousands of cottages are every year built by miners. The private home builders get plots of land entirely free of charge, are granted long-term loans repayable in easy instalments, are provided with building materials and the necessary transportation facilities. In the postwar years alone, 84,000 miners have with state aid built their own houses.

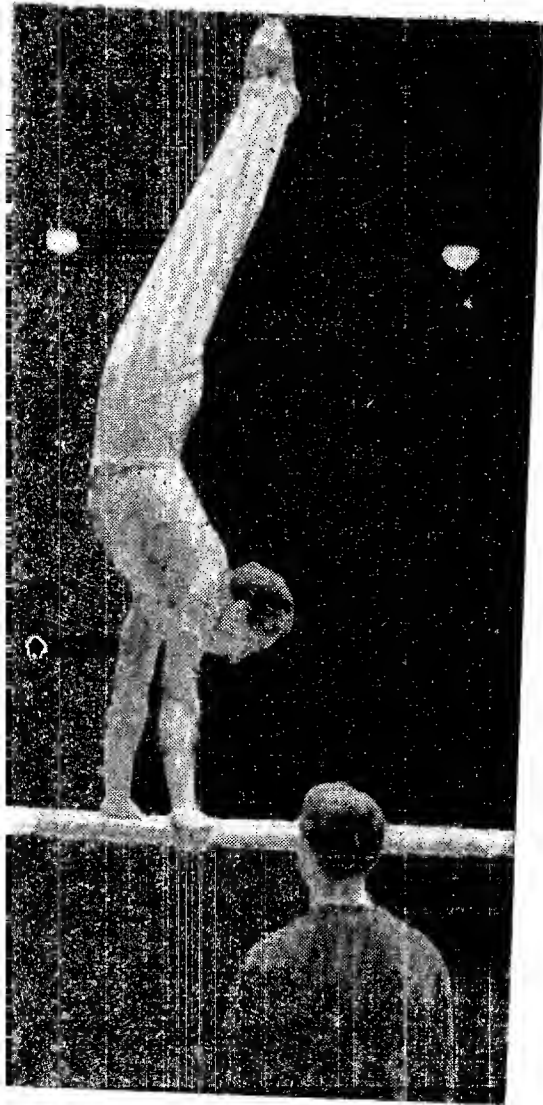
The Soviet state unflinchingly promotes the advancement of the miners' cultural and technical levels.

There is today in the coal industry a network of some 850 personnel training and educational centres where miners at state expense advance their skills. Last year, they were attended by over 300,000 persons.

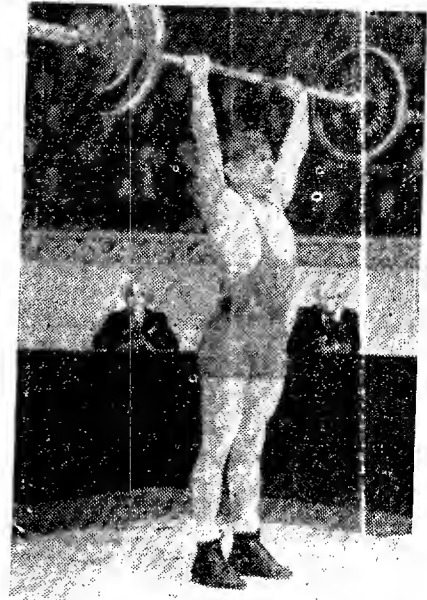
The number of cultural institutions serving the miners is growing incessantly. Already now the mining towns and villages number about 700 Palaces of Culture and other clubs, some 900 libraries with a book fund aggregating 4,500,000 volumes, 250 parks of culture and rest, a great many stadiums and sports grounds.

To this great concern of the state for their welfare Soviet miners respond with sedulous, creative work, ever increasing the productivity of their labour and year after year overfulfilling their state output targets.

SOVIET SPORTS MEN AT



The Soviet runner V. Kazantsev took second place in the 3,000-metre race, and was awarded a silver medal.



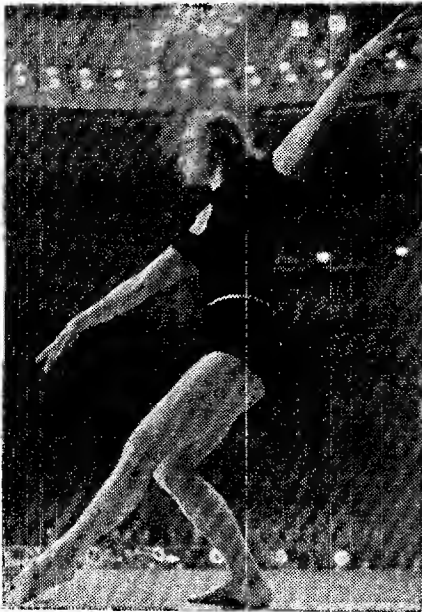
The Soviet weight-lifter I. Udodov is the Olympic bar and champion. He lifted 315 kilograms in the triple event and established a new Olympic record. Udodov was awarded a gold medal.

The Soviet athlete G. Shaginjan is an Olympic champion in gymnastics. He was awarded a gold medal.

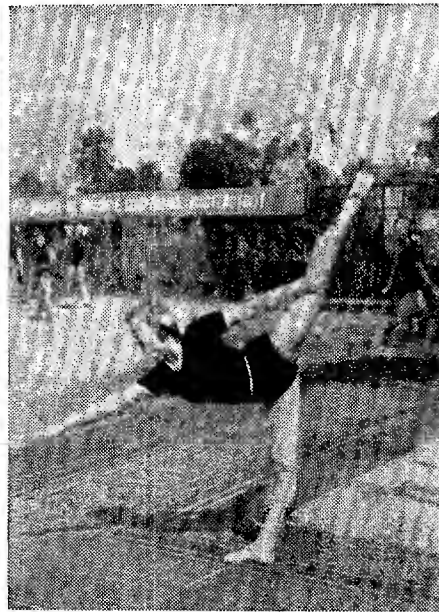
*Men and women teams of the Soviet Union won international gymnastics contests and were awarded gold medals.
Soviet gymnasts on the Victor's Rostrum in the Menshinsky gymnasium.*



15TH OLYMPIC GAMES



The Soviet gymnast G. Minacheva is an Olympic champion. She was awarded a gold medal.



The Soviet gymnast G. Shamrai is an Olympic champion. She was awarded a gold medal.

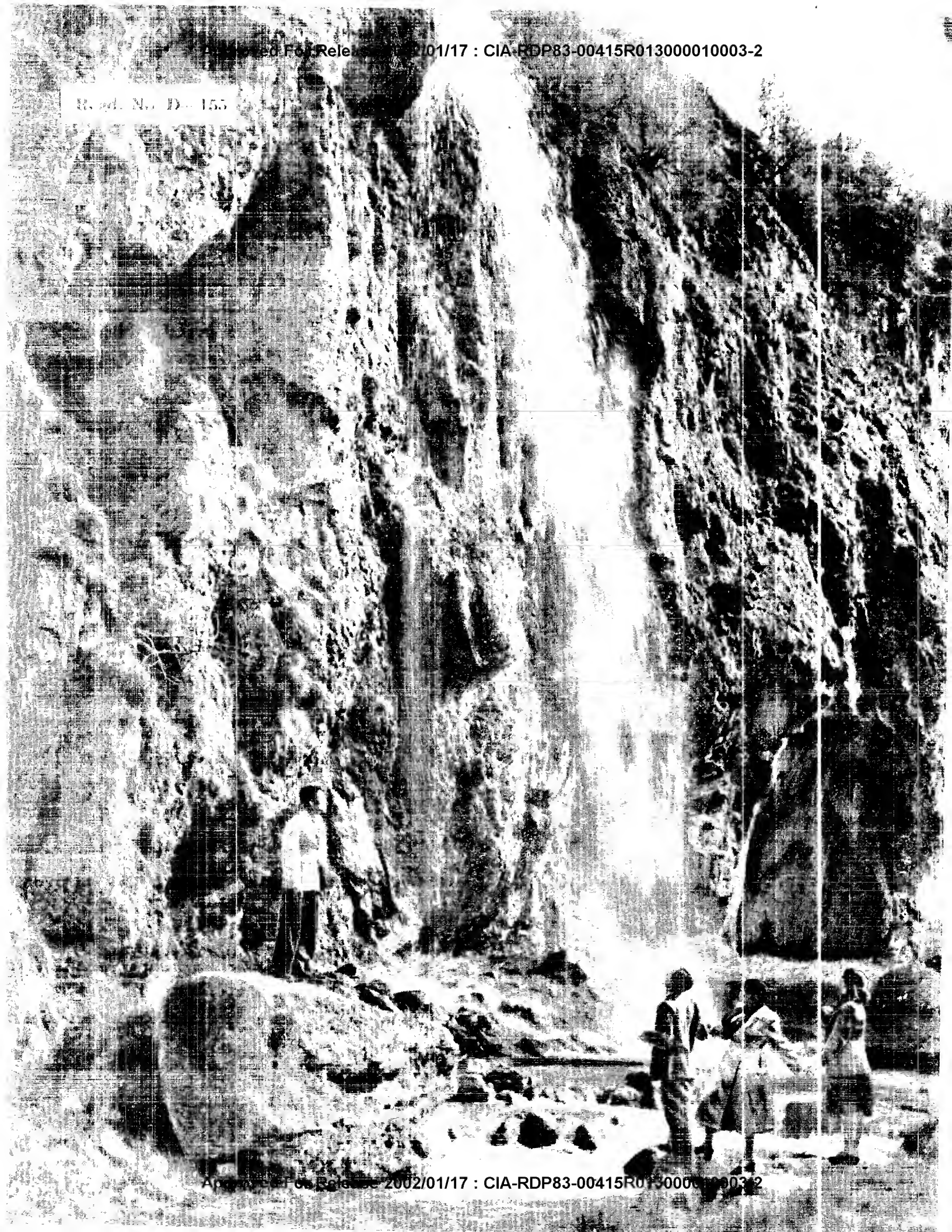
The Soviet athlete V. Chukarin is the absolute Olympic champion in gymnastics. He was awarded three gold and two silver medals.



400 m. Hurdles. Y. Litnev of the USSR (No. 417) huris himself over the finishing line to win a heat. In the final he was runners-up-time 51.3 sec.



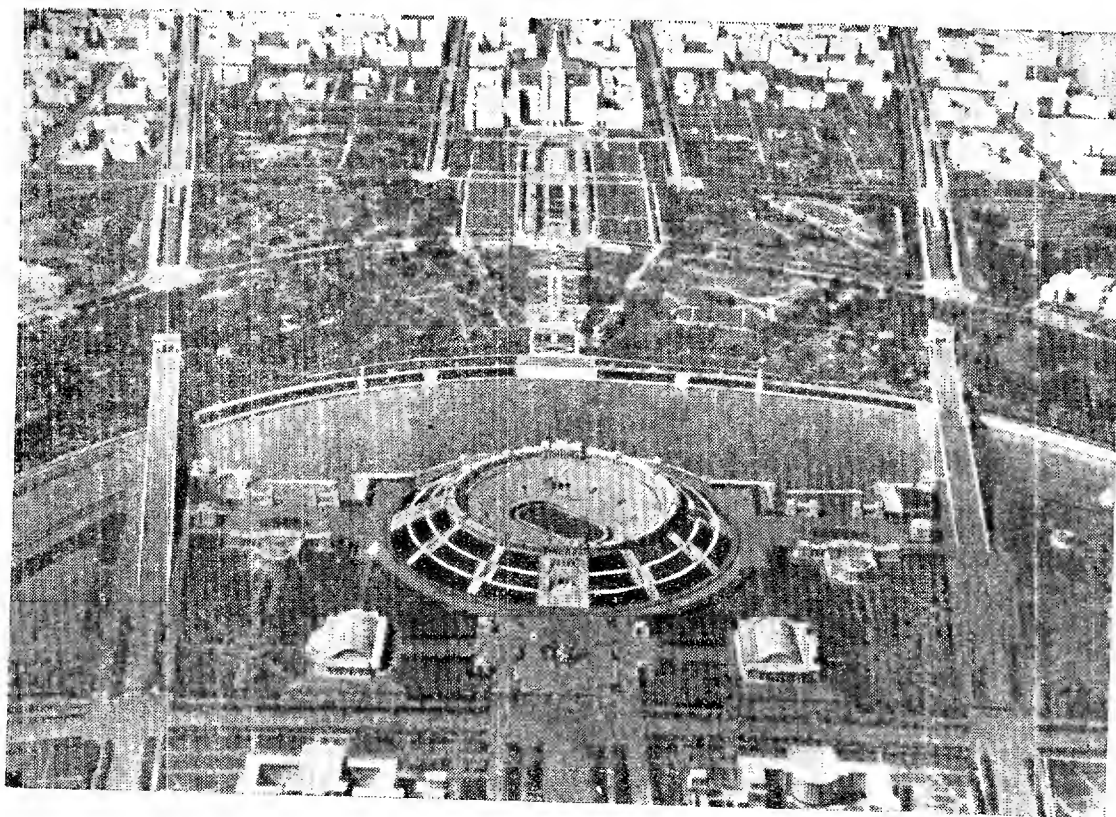
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SOVIET LAND



No. 16
August 25,
1962



Model of one of the reconstructed sections of the South Western district of Moscow. In the foreground a new stadium with a seating capacity of 200,000.

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
1. Why are Crises Impossible in USSR <i>V. Kronrod</i>	1	12. The Coexistence Problem	17
2. At the construction site of Mingechaur Hydro-Electric Station in Azerbaijan	3	13. The Painter A. E. Arkhipov	19
3. Trip to Takhia-Tash <i>Va. Lyubin</i>	4	14. The Eve of the Day of Reckoning <i>M. Bubennov</i>	20
4. Soviet Science Serves Agriculture <i>M. Avayev</i>	5	15. Results of the 15th Olympic Games at Helsinki <i>N. N. Romanov</i>	23
5. Academician Yakovlev — Michurin's Disciple	7	16. Sports as a Factor of Friendship	23
6. The Story of an Experiment <i>O.B. Lefeshinskaya</i>	9	17. Village Sportsmen <i>A. Finyagin</i>	24
7. In Their Native Language <i>O. Moshensky</i>	10	Cover: In the children's section of the Gorky Central Park of Culture and Rest in Moscow.	
8. "Through India"	11	Back cover: In the park at "Yasnaya Polyana" the memorial estate of the Russian writer Leo Tolstoy.	
9. "Children's Towns" in Moscow Parks <i>M. Rozhdestvenskaya</i>	12		
10. The Health Resorts of Southern Crimea	14		
11. Workers Club Stages "Faust"	16		

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Why Are Crises Impossible In The USSR

By Y. Kronrod

THE Press in the USA and Great Britain, France and Italy, Western Germany and some other countries no longer tries to make a secret of the fact that while boosting the branches of economy connected with the production of armaments, the militarization of economy in these countries dealt a hard blow to civilian production, badly reducing the purchasing capacity of the population. It is becoming increasingly obvious that far from averting an economic crisis, militarization of economy aggravates with growing force the preconditions for this crisis.

It is natural, therefore, that under these circumstances the plain people take an increasing interest in the state of affairs prevailing in the camp of peace, socialism and democracy headed by the USSR. This camp is free from unemployment, from depressions, from the danger of crises. National economy is flourishing in the countries of this camp. Their industry and agriculture are being rapidly advanced. Construction is conducted there on a vast scale.

But where is the explanation? What accounts for this striking contrast? Why is socialist economy free from the terrible shocks and devastating hurricanes of economic crises? In order to understand this, let us look first of all at the economic development in the Land of Soviets and see how socialism stimulates the growth of the productive forces.

No Possibility of Crises

Industry and other branches of national economy of the USSR were gravely injured by the First World War and foreign intervention. Production dropped to 1/5-1/6 of the prewar level. Output in the steel mills and coal mines was practically nil. This was the state of affairs in 1920-1921. But the war was no sooner over, when the USSR set out on the road to speedy recovery. The restoration of industry was completed in 1925-1926, despite the fact that the USSR received no foreign loans and for many years was actually confronted with a foreign blockade. **The Land of Soviets overcame, relying on its own resources, the deep economic chaos, accomplishing its recovery in double quick time than France,**

Germany and other countries which suffered incomparably smaller damage than the USSR.

Immediately after restoration had been completed (in 1926), large-scale industrialization was launched in the USSR. In 1928, the country undertook the realization of the great Stalin First Five-Year Plan. This plan was accomplished ahead of schedule, in 1928-1932, in those very years when the countries of the capitalist world were in the throes of the most severe economic crisis. This crisis which swept all the countries of the world and flung capitalist economy back to the level of production prevailing three-four decades earlier, stopped at the borders of the Land of Soviets. **Soviet economy was free from crises in those years; on the contrary, it attained a rate of development unparalleled anywhere or at any time.**

The Second Five-Year Plan was likewise completed by the USSR ahead of schedule, in 1933-1937. It brought about another very great increase in industrial production. Gross industrial output increased 2.2 times over, and a threefold increase was registered in production in the metal-working industries which supplied equipment to all national economy. Production in other branches of national economy was also rapidly scaling the ascending curve. As a result of this, the national income of the USSR in 1937 was 3.3 times that of 1929.

Striking Contrast

In the same years the capitalist countries had barely managed to creep out of the crisis, but they were powerless to overcome depression. Industry and other branches of economy found themselves stuck at a low point and could not regain even the pre-crisis level. It is enough to say that in 1937 the national income of the USA was still 14 per cent below the 1929 figure. Nor did Germany, France and other countries regain the pre-crisis level of economy. This notwithstanding, another critical decline in production began in these countries in 1937-1938.

As for Soviet national economy, its development was constantly gaining momentum. The Third Five-

Year Plan brought another marked increase in production.

As a result of this uninterrupted, crisis-free and inordinately rapid development of socialist economy, the USSR had already before the war developed into a leading industrial power of the world, advancing to the top of the list in Europe for the volume of industrial production.

After the second world war, which brought out in still bolder relief the great superiority of socialist economy, the Soviet people undertook the realization of the postwar Five-Year Plan for the restoration and development of national economy.

The postwar years witnessed another remarkable economic upsurge in the USSR. The prewar level of industrial output was exceeded by 73 per cent in 1950. In 1946—1950, socialist industry was increasing production at the annual average rate of more than 20 per cent. In 1951, the level of production increased to more than double the volume of output in the prewar year of 1940.

What are the main factors which free the socialist system of economy from economic crises and stimulate its uninterrupted progress?

Key Productive Forces—in the Hands of People

The point is that socialist ownership of the means of production and planned, proportionate development of the national economy based on it, planned state management of economy exclude the very possibility of economic crises.

Crises owe their origin to the capitalist mode of production. The deepest cause of these crises lies in the basic contradiction of capitalism, the contradiction between the social character of production and private capitalist appropriation. In the chase after the highest profits the capitalists are systematically increasing production and cutting wages to the limit. In the final analysis, the growing production of commodities comes up against a very limited market. The result is a crisis of overproduction.

An entirely different situation prevails under Socialism. In the USSR all the key productive forces—the land, mineral wealth, forests, factories and mines, railways and other transport, banks and communications, etc., are not private, but state property, i.e., the property of all the people.

J. V. Stalin points out that under Socialism, “the relations of production fully correspond to the state of productive forces, for the social character of the process of production is reinforced by the social ownership of the means of production. For this reason Socialist production in the USSR knows no periodical crises of overproduction and their accompanying absurdities.”

Complete Harmony of Production and Consumption

Production directed by the state on the basis of a national economic plan is carried on not in the interest

of profits, but for the purpose of satisfying the demands of society. Thanks to the socialist system, the development of national economy in the USSR is governed by the fundamental economic law which is expressed in satisfying to the highest degree the growing economic and cultural requirements of all society through an increase in production based on most improved technique. Under socialism production cannot encounter an inadequacy of solvent demand. Along with raising the volume of production, the socialist state is systematically increasing the purchasing capacity of the population: the incomes of the population are rising, while prices for general consumer goods are being gradually reduced. As a result of this, the rapidly growing production in the USSR finds a market which is expanding with equal speed. The Land of Socialism has therefore been in a position to increase production year after year without experiencing depressions, slumps and crises.

Allow me to illustrate it by an example from the postwar period.

As mentioned above, the volume of industrial production in the USSR rose in 1950—the last year of the postwar five-year plan—to 73 per cent above the industrial output in the prewar year of 1940. There was a corresponding increase in the incomes of the population. The incomes of the workers, peasants and intellectuals in 1950 were higher by 62 per cent than in 1940 (in comparable prices). An equally substantial increase took place in the sales of general consumer goods.

In 1951, when, as compared with 1950, industrial production rose by 16 per cent and the national income—by 12 per cent, the incomes of the population (in comparable prices) increased by 10 per cent and the volume of trade—by 15 per cent.

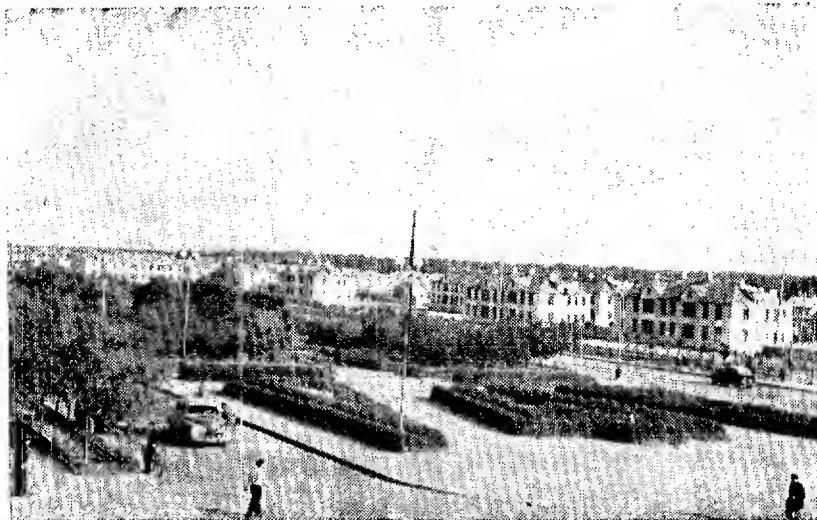
Consequently, the planned development of economy in the Land of Socialism, based on public, socialist property, ensures the complete harmony of production and consumption, the systematic expansion of the market corresponding to the growth of production, thus excluding the very possibility of economic crises.

Inseparably connected with this law of socialist economy is the fact that unemployment—this frightful ulcer produced by the capitalist mode of production—does not and cannot exist in the Soviet Union. The victory of socialism has forever banished unemployment from the USSR.

The number of wage and salaried workers is rapidly mounting in the USSR. Their number has grown from 12.2 million in 1929, to 31.5 million in 1940, 39.2 million in 1950 and 40.8 million in 1951. The rapid progress of socialist economy in the USSR creates an unlimited demand for skilled specialists.

It follows that Socialist property and the planned system of national economy based on it, socialist extended reproduction and peaceful development of economy—these are the factors which render the USSR immune to crises and unemployment and guarantee the systematic advancement of the economy and of the living standard of the people.

At the Construction Site of Mingechaur Hydroelectric Station in Azerbaijan

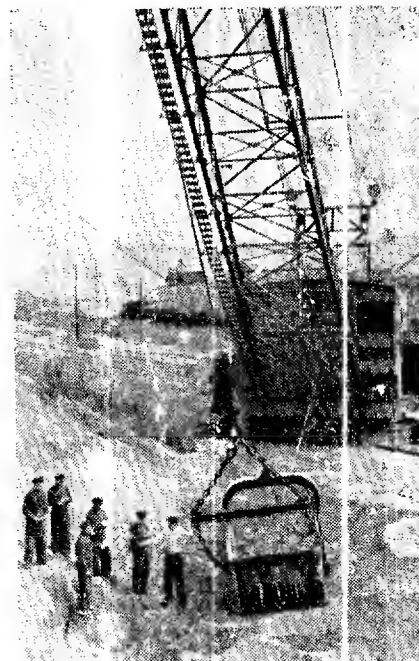
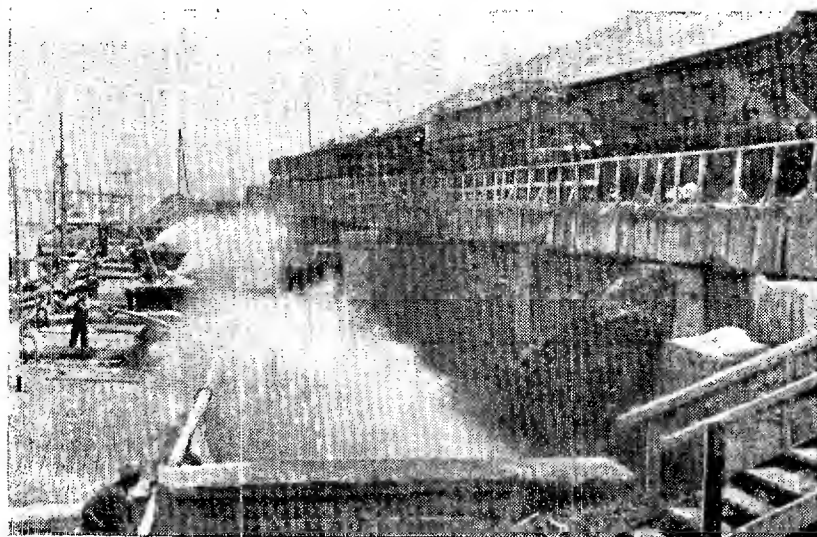


A big town with wide asphalted avenues, green boulevards and monumental buildings has grown up in the vicinity of the construction site. Functioning in the town is a house of culture, several schools, libraries, children's and medical institutions. The streets are lined with greenery. In the autumn of 1951 alone over 100,000 trees and shrubs were planted in Mingechaur.

One of the streets in Mingechaur.

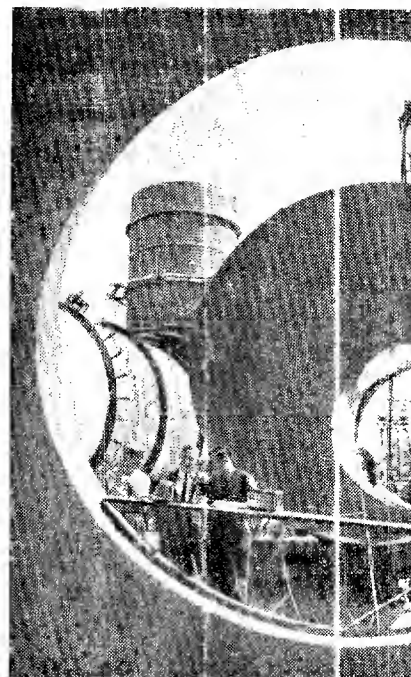
In an uninterrupted stream dump cars bring gravel from the quarries to the mixing-bunker where a system of hydraulic monitors dilute the mixture then fed through pipes to the dams by special suction dredges.

A mixing bunker at one of the construction sectors.



One of the construction sectors. Baryan Salamanov (right) one of the best electric welders, conversing with vocational school trainees, future excavator operators.

mounting a high-pressure tub.



A Trip To Takhia-Tash

By Ya. Lyubin

TWO short stops at Stalingrad and Baku, then the blue waves of the Caspian Sea, and the plane is already taxiing up to the building of the Ashkhabad air port.

The capital of sunny Turkmenia meets us with the cool shade of its quiet streets. The southernmost of the capitals of the Union Republics, Ashkhabad was considered one of the most beautiful cities of Central Asia before the earthquake. Yet already today, while it is being built up anew, it seems still more beautiful.

The capital of Turkmenia leaves a particularly lasting impression when you see its southern part outlined against the background of the picturesque Kopetdag mountain range.

Not so long ago, the dusty steppe roads and caravan paths leading from distant regions connected with Khoresm and the North-East Kara-Kum Desert, which met in the vicinity of Ashkhabad, played a considerable role in the life of the Republic. At present, they have lost their one-time importance. The steel main line, boldly laid across the shifting sands to the promontory of Takhia-Tash, has brought life to the desert and has stirred to still greater activity the oases of Turkmenia, ancient Khoresm and Kara-Kalpakia.

The road to the Takhia-Tash promontory begins on the way from Ashkhabad to Tashkent at Charjou, the second largest city in Turkmenistan. Smothered in greenery, hot Charjou lies on the left bank of the turbulent Amu-Darya which carries its chocolate-coloured waters—due to the great admixture of silt and clay—to the Aral Sea.

Several years ago, in a suburb of Charjou facing the Kara-Kum desert, a railway line was laid through the green mulberry trees

and a small bright building appeared with the inscription "Station of Charjou II." From this little base the attack on the desert began, which has now turned into the grand battle waged by Soviet patriots to bring water to the Kara-Kum desert from Takhia-Tash to Krasnovodsk.

It is early morning of a day which promises to be hot. Peter Kovalenchenko, the driver of a blue rail-car, and his assistant Beshim Cahriyev, a Charjou collective farmer, are preparing for a distant trip. The station-master, a young Turkmenian, hands over the staff. The road is clear! A long whistle and our rail-car quickly gathers speed. On either side run the cultivated fields and orchards of the Charjou oasis. At the 64th Kilometre lies the nursery of the state shelter-belt station. On a large plot of land, wrested by persistent effort from the salt-marshes that crowd in on all sides, stands a rustling wood of young trees, amidst the greenery the tall stems of the crimson mallow stand out vividly. These trees and flowers are being cultivated in order to fix the shifting sands along the line which runs into the desert for over 500 km., in order to plant green shelter-belts and blossoming orchards.

It is still long before midday but the desert is already making itself felt. As soon as we leave the nursery behind us, the burning sands begin. The yellow grass spreads like a large carpet with an interwoven design of silvery wormwood bushes and sparse, stunted saksaul and other trees.

"And in winter, the frost here sometimes reaches 30 deg. below zero," says the driver Peter Kovalenchenko, wiping the perspiration from his face.

The new main line runs through the territory of two republics—the Turkmen and the Uzbek SSR.

In the fraternal family of nations of the USSR, the peoples of these republics live and work in friendship. Thousands of collective farmers helped to lay the earthen permanent way.

The Turkmenians have a saying: "Drop by drop forms a lake, no drops—a desert." And every builder tries to work as well as possible in order to hasten the construction of the Main Turkmenian Canal.

The day of February 28th, 1952, came. On that memorable day, the builders laid the last section of rails at the station of Takhia-Tash. A small signboard was nailed up on the wall of a goods van, and the station-master Mikhail Izyumnikov met the first train bringing goods for the grand construction work of Communism.

Here is Siding No. 405—the first stop in the sun-parched desert. As to practically all the stations, water is brought here in cisterns from Charjou. But this does not interfere with the cultivation of greenery. Soon, merry three-year-old Boiram, the little son of Tolmaz Uruzbayev, chief of the siding, will play in his own garden. The boy and the little saplings are coevals.

"We shall grow up to be big," says Boiram, and without listening to his father's warning: "Be careful, you'll fall!", he runs for water to a large concrete reservoir hidden in the ground.

A little over 300 km. from Charjou, near the station of Pitnyak, lies the border of Uzbekistan. The vicinity of the Amu-Darya, flowing parallel with the railway line, has an effect on the surrounding landscape. More and more often you meet large aryks (irrigation channels), groves of mulberry and apricot trees, big cotton plantations. The desert lies behind us? At each station we see huge warehouses of cotton; chemical fertilizers and agricultural machines are being unloaded. The oasis with the ruins of ancient fortresses and quaint clayhouses stretches right up to Urgench.

Urgench stands on the banks of a

(Continued on page 8)

Soviet Science Serves Agriculture

By Mikhail Avayev

Master of Agricultural Sciences, Lecturer at the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy in Moscow

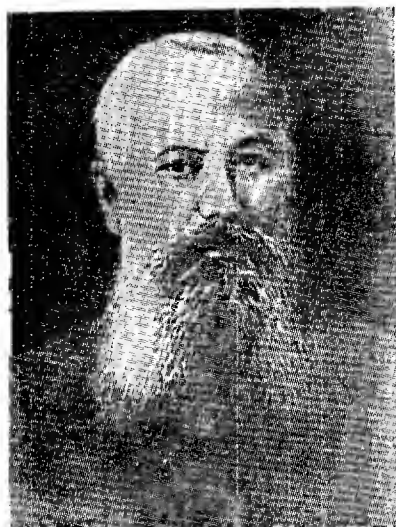
SOVIET science is inseparably connected with practice. Soviet scientists are not armchair savants who stand aloof from practical life. They work in close cooperation with men of practice. In the USSR practical workers engaged in production also contribute to the advancement of science.

Agricultural science is developing apace in the USSR. It plays a major role in the steady rise of socialist farming and animal breeding.

Great Predecessors

Even before the Revolution many progressive Russian scientists' works gained renown as classics of agricultural science. The names of Dokuchayev, founder of soil science, of Kostychev, the outstanding Russian agronomist, of Timiryazev, the father of the science about the life of plants, of Kuleshov, Bogdanov, Chervinsky and other scientists in the field of zootechnique are well known to all progressive mankind. Their works are a valuable contribution to

*Vassili Vassilyevich Dokuchaev (1846-1903)
A prominent Russian scientist, and founder
of the science of pedology.*



*Famous Russian scientist, Kliment
Arkadyevich Timiryazev (1843-1920)*

advanced agrobiolgy which has attained its fullest development under the conditions of the Soviet Socialist state where science has been placed at the service of the people.

The eminent Russian scientist V. R. Williams pursued his scientific researches at the junction of two eras. Proceeding from the scientific achievements of Dokuchayev and Kostychev he created an agronomic theory which treats of the formation and the restoration of soil fertility. On the basis of his progressive agronomic theory of the soil forming process and of the processes leading to the creation and the destruction of soil fertility, Williams elaborated and proposed his travopolye system of farming which now serves as the foundation of husbandry on the collective and state farms of the USSR.

Michurin's Theory

The teachings of another great Russian scientist, the transformer of nature I. V. Michurin, have marked a new stage in the development of materialist biology. Thanks to the solicitude of V. I. Lenin and J. V.

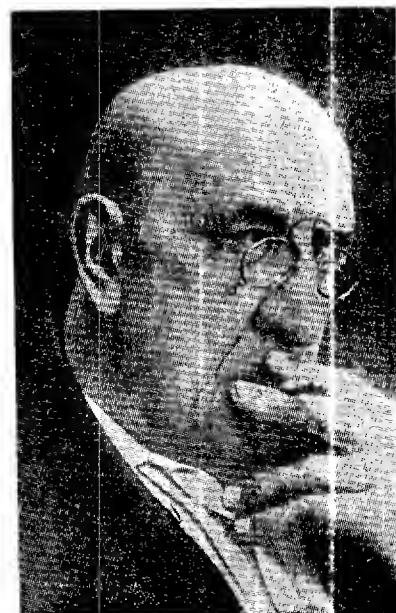
Stalin Michurin's teachings have become available to millions of Soviet peasants, agronomists and research workers.

Michurin's theory is based on practical experience and has been backed by the numerous experiments of Michurin who bred more than 300 new varieties of fruit, small fruit, and decorative plants.

Michurin's theory has established the very important precept that the organism and the conditions necessary for its life constitute a unity. By gaining control over the conditions of the life and the development of plants and animals it is possible to alter the hereditary properties of organisms in a given direction i.e., to change them according to plan, and to create new forms of plants and animals. Thus, under the Socialist system biology has been transformed from a science that mainly explains nature into one that remodels nature for the benefit of man.

Michurin found methods of creating plants with a destabilized heredity that can be easily altered. For instance,

Vassili Robertovich Williams (1863-1939)





Michurin making the rounds of his orchard (1934)

the nature of a plant organism can be made more plastic by means of vegetative hybridization (through the coalescence of tissues belonging to plants of different strains) and also by crossing remote forms (through sexual hybridization). New properties of adjustment to environmental conditions develop in the hybrid plants.

Of great importance for the directed breeding of new plant forms are the methods of training hybrid organisms. Through the agency of environmental conditions (soil, temperature, nutrition, etc.), it is possible to develop and fix hereditary properties necessary for the breeding of new varieties. According to Michurin's teachings hybridization fails to give positive results unless favourable conditions are created for the development of the desired properties in the organism.

Michurin's materialist teachings have dealt a crushing blow to the reactionary biological theories of the Weismannists and Morganists who maintain that it is impossible to alter the properties and characters of plants and animals or to induce them to develop in a given direction through the action of external conditions.

Academician Lysenko

An outstanding continuer of Michurin's work is Academician T. D. Lysenko. Academician Lysenko's theory of the phasic development of plants is a brilliant achievement of Michurin agrobiological science which is successfully developing in the USSR.

Lysenko established that growth and development of a plant are not one and the same. Growth leads to an increment of the vegetative mass of the plant while development is a chain of separate qualitative changes through which the plant passes in its development from the seed to the fruit-bearing stage. Lysenko disclosed two stages in the development of plants, namely, the vernalization and the photo stages.

In cereals the vernalization stage sets in as soon as the embryo in the seed begins to grow. Different plants require different conditions to traverse this stage. Winter wheat passes through the vernalization stage at a low temperature ranging from 0° to 3°C above zero, while spring wheat requires a higher temperature—from 8° to 15°C and cotton—from 25° to 30°C. In the absence of low temperatures winter cereals fail to traverse the vernalization stage and cannot pass on to the next stage of development, i.e., they fail to ear and flower. That is why winter cereals sown in spring grow but fail to ear and

yield a crop. However, if the germinating seeds are kept at a temperature of 9° to +3°C for a period of 30 to 50 days the plants will ear and yield a crop even if planted in spring.

On the basis of the theory of phasic development of plants Lysenko worked out an important method for practical farming, namely, the vernalization of seeds of spring cereals before sowing to accelerate their development and boost their yields. Vernalization is now broadly applied on the collective farms and state farms of the USSR.

The second phase in the development of plants—the photo stage sets in only after the completion of the vernalization stage. To traverse this stage the plant requires a definite amount of daylight.

Many of the agricultural measures recommended by T. D. Lysenko are based on his law of the phasic development of plants. Among them are the summer planting of potatoes in the South of the USSR as a means of combatting the degeneration of this crop, the conversion of spring varieties into winter ones, and many others.

Guided by the teachings of Michurin and Lysenko Soviet scientists have bred hundreds of new varieties of cereals, leguminous crops, oil bearing plants and grasses, to say nothing of the new fruit and small fruit cultures

Academician Lysenko (the fourth to the right) talking to a group of collective farmers of the Odessa region. Lysenko is demonstrating to his visitors a new variety of bred wheat bred on the fields of the Research Institute



Science Helps In Transforming Nature

The works of Dokuchayev, Kostychev, Williams, Michurin and Lysenko serve as the basis for the Stalin plan of transforming nature in the steppe and forest-steppe districts of the European part of the USSR. As is known, this plan provides for the shelterbelt afforestation of more than six million hectares of land, the application of tea crop and fodder crop rotations on the collective and state farms in combination with a correct system of soil cultivation and dressing with organic and mineral fertilizers, the building of more than 44,000 ponds and reservoirs, the sowing of varieties best adapted to local conditions, etc.

The Stalin plan of transforming nature has been further developed in the great construction works of Communism. The Soviet Union is building the world's greatest hydroelectric stations, reservoirs, and irrigation systems; the new "seas" will send water to more than 28,000,000 hectares of arid land. The hydroelectric stations will supply industry and agriculture with a great amount of cheap electric power. The first of the Stalin construction works--the V.I. Lenin Volga-Don Shipping Canal--has been already opened for navigation. The waters of the Don are already irrigating the arid lands in the Rostov region.

Remarkable front-rankers of agricultural production have appeared on the collective farms and state farms. Well-armed with knowledge, they are enriching Soviet agricultural science with new achievements. Their names are widely known throughout the country. Among them one may mention P. N. Sergeyev, head agronomist in the Novo-Armensky district, Stalingrad region. In applying the travopolye system of farming in this typical arid district of the Southeast of the USSR, Sergeyev made a number of significant corrections to this system and worked out some new advanced agrotechnical methods. The Soviet Government has conferred the title of Hero of Socialist Labour upon him and he was awarded the Stalin Prize for his innovations.

For thirty years the rank-and-file collective farmer T. S. Maltsev has been conducting experimental work on the "Zavet Ilyicha" Collective Farm, Schadrinsk district, Kurgan region in the Transurals. Maltsev's achievements are of nation-wide economic significance.

Fruitful Results

By broadly applying the achievements of Michurin agrobiological science the collective farms and state farms are boosting their yields. On the collective farm "Avangard", Kzyl-Orda region, Kazakh SSR the collective farmers have been obtaining rice yields amounting to 4.63 tons of rice per hectare on an area of 1,212 hectares. The best rice growers on this collective farm obtain as much as 15.6 tons per hectare.

Scientific methods of farming have enabled the collective farmers to raise the yields of other crops to

an unprecedented level. Chuganak Beisiyev of the "Kumman" Collective Farm in Uil district, Aktyubinsk region of the Kazakh SSR, gathered an average of 20.1 tons of millet per hectare on an area of four hectares.

Animal breeding, too, is being developed in the USSR on the basis of the scientific principles of Michurin biology. The pedigree stock on the collective farms is increasing from year to year. This is facilitated by the wide network of pedigree farms organized by the State.

The rich technical equipment of socialist agriculture, the extensive application of the achievements of agricultural science in practical farming and the tremendous help that the Soviet Government offers the collective farms and state farms contribute to the steady growth of productivity of agriculture in the Soviet Union and to the creation of an abundance of farm produce for the working people and raw materials for industry.

Academician Yakovlev-- Michurin's Disciple

IN 1924 in the city of Kozlov, Tambov region a young man dressed in a jacket with green piping, like the agronomists used to wear previously in Russia, walked into Michurin's garden. It was Pavel Yakovlev.

"Ivan Vladimirovich," he said addressing the famous horticulturist, "I would like to work with you!"

Michurin looked attentively at the young agronomist. He needed people badly. After the Great October Socialist Revolution the road to the peasant orchards was opened for the excellent Michurin varieties of fruit and berries. Michurin's nursery in Kozlov grew rapidly. Thanks to the support of the Soviet Government the cause to which the remaker of nature devoted his life, triumphed. Michurin's science became a powerful instrument of the broad masses of Soviet peasantry in remaking



Academician Yakovlev engaged in artificial pollination of plants. He is taking the pollen of southern peaches from young trees which are preserved in hothouses during the winter.

the nature of plants for the benefit of man.

Pavel Nikanorovich Yakovlev became Michurin's closest

assistant, a direct participant in his skillful experiments. Several years later, noting the outstanding abilities of his pupil, Michurin sent him to the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, to take a post-graduate course.

After Michurin's death Yakovlev continued the work Michurin did not finish in producing new varieties of fruit and small fruit plants.

The city of Michurinsk, as Kozlov was named, was turned into one of the biggest scientific centres of advanced horticulture with scientific institutes and other research institutions, with a specialised high school and Fruit and Vegetable Institute where Yakovlev headed the chair of fruit growing. Yakovlev was elected member of the Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences of the USSR.

Pavel Yakovlev is in charge of the main nursery—the most valuable scientific treasure house which Michurin bequeathed to the Soviet people. From an area of four hectares Michurin's main nursery has grown in Soviet years to 100 hectares.

The collection of plants gathered by Michurin from various parts of the globe, is carefully tended by a group of scientific workers headed by Academician Yakovlev. The golden fund of the nursery are the living originals of Michurin's famous varieties of apple trees "Bellefleur-Kitaika", "Picpin-Shafranny"; of pear trees "Beurre-Kozlovskaya", "Doch Blankovoi", and others. Some 150,000 hybrid plants,

raised from seeds, obtained by crossing different varieties and species, have been collected here.

The workers in the main nursery are engaged in plant breeding and every year add to the Michurin fund new varieties for collective farm and state farm orchards. Academician Yakovlev is successfully continuing the work begun by Michurin in raising frost-resistant varieties of pears for the central regions of the USSR.

The "Osemnaya Yakovleva" pear has been highly appraised after testing its frost-resistance as well as the superior quality of its fruits. A new hybrid of the Ussurian and a southern variety of pear has been created which makes it possible to shift this valuable fruit still further north. Yakovlev succeeded in attaining the world's first valuable hybrid of the sand cherry and southern apricot, as well as hybrids of the plum and apricot, and the peach and plum. Academician Yakovlev's scientific works earned him a Stalin Prize.

The Soviet Land knows Academician Yakovlev not only as a talented scientist but also as a prominent public figure. The working people elected him deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Many-sided and rich is the life of the Soviet scientist before whom the Soviet State opens the broadest prospects for scientific activity. It is with a feeling of deep satisfaction that Pavel Yakovlev is working, helping the country to carry out



This blossoming hybrid tree has a complicated and interesting genealogy. The Bulgarian student Georgi Buchkov, who came to Michurinsk to study Michurin varieties of fruit trees, is making a note of everything that may be useful to horticulturists in his country.

Michurin's dream of transforming the country into a flourishing garden. Every one of his days is filled with constructive work for the happiness of the Soviet people.

A Trip to Takhia-Tash

(Continued from page 4)

canal born of the turbulent Amu-Darya. The spacious, light houses of the railwaymen's settlement begin immediately behind the station-building, now under construction.

Not for long does the line run through the green oasis. Soon the sands and salt-marshes of the Kara-Kum desert begin again. However, fairly numerous irrigation channels and canals protect the crops of the diligent cotton-growers of Turkmenistan.

On the third day after leaving Charjon, Takhia-Tash appears on the salt-marsh steppe. Along the lines of the station lie piles of goods machine parts and equipment, carefully packed in cases.

The sun rises, heralding a new day of the great offensive against the Kara-Kum Desert.



Michurin's orchard is the best practical school for future horticulturists. Students of the Michurin Fruit and Vegetable Institute situated nearby, very often come to this orchard to their teacher, Professor Yakovlev.

ON SCIENTIFIC TOPICS

THE chief symptom of an organism's aging is a general slackening of metabolism and the atrophy of normally developed cells in all tissues. Why does this happen? What is the secret of metabolic activity?

On examining the cell walls of young and old cells under high magnification we noticed that in young cells they consist of minute protein particles. The walls of old cells are more compact; their protein particles are considerably larger. Evidently with age the cell wall becomes more compact, coarser, and drier.

We managed to elucidate the causes underlying this condensation. It was shown that the protein particles have remarkable structure. They carry simultaneously both a positive and a negative electric charge. This facilitates their rapid reaction with acids and alkalies. It is on this that active metabolism in protein is based.

The protein molecules that carry electric charges of two kinds can react not only with the molecules of acids and alkalies coming from the external environment, but also with each other. When two protein molecules unite into one they lose part of their energy. Thus with age the protein molecules in the cell wall grow larger and become more compact; as a result they lose their energy, and the metabolism in the cells slackens down.

Having elucidated this point we naturally raised the question as to whether this process was reversible. Is it possible to break up these condensed protein particles and restore their initial electric charge?

After trying an endless number of ways and means it was found that it is possible to impart once again a fine granular structure to the cell wall protein substances and after recharging them, as it were, to restore their former metabolic activity.

For this purpose ordinary baking soda, or sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO_3) is an excellent means. In our experiments a 1 per cent sodium bicarbonate solution noticeably altered the structure of the cell wall of erythrocytes. It acquired a fine granular structure and became more active.

But if the structure of the aging condensed cell wall particles can be changed at man's will that means that the onset of aging and even death itself can be retarded. By keeping up metabolic activity at a high level in the organism human life can probably be prolonged to 150 years.

We are preoccupied with these and many other problems at present. Our studies of the causes underlying aging and the slackening of metabolism in organisms are being continued in order to learn how to prevent their untimely onset.

In our laboratory we work only with animal cells.

But are not plant cells subject to the same regularities and phenomena?

This question arose accidentally, and we were unable to make a special study of it. Nevertheless a very simple experiment was performed in our laboratory. Some beet seeds were placed for twenty-four hours in a 1 per cent sodium bicarbonate solution and then planted in jars. Seeds soaked for twenty-four hours in water instead of sodium bicarbonate were planted simultaneously to serve as controls.

The results were remarkable. The seeds treated with sodium bicarbonate produced a crop of tops and roots that were almost by fifty percent bigger than the controls. Through the magazine "Molodoy Kolkhoznik" (Young Collective Farmer) I appealed to the collective farm youth to repeat this experiment with beets on the fields

of their farms instead of the laboratory.

Suddenly I received the following letter:

"Dear Olga Borisovna,

In your article printed in one of the issues of the "Molodoy Kolkhoznik" you appealed to the youth to perform an experiment in the open that would throw light on the influence of a 1 per cent solution of sodium bicarbonate on the metabolic activity of beet cells. This experiment was carried out on an experimental plot by a group of students of the Valdai Pedagogical School. We are forwarding their report on this experiment.

"In your article you wrote that the crop of tops and roots was increased by 40 per cent. We did not determine the influence of the 1 per cent sodium bicarbonate solution on the crop of tops, but the root crop in our experiment was increased by 37 per cent.

"What a remarkable means of increasing yields! How simple and how accessible it is!

"In our experiment performed on a 10 square meter plot the beet root crop was increased by 27 kilograms. If reckoned in hectares this amounts to an extra yield of 270 centners.

"We demonstrated this experiment at the district agricultural exhibition. The front rankers of vegetable growing in the district approved of it. They intend to apply this method on their collective farms in the future.

"This year we conducted our experiment on an experimental plot with beet seeds only, but next year we intend to perform it with other cultures too."

I, of course, was very glad to receive the letter and read very attentively the protocols, notes and the results of the observations. I found that the students had conducted their experiments faultlessly.

Some time later a representative of this school came to visit me. I thanked him for his help and began to question him in detail about the experiments.

"Do you know Olga Borisovna," he said suddenly, "We didn't write about everything in the letter. Besides the beet seeds last spring we soaked some cucumber and melon seeds in the sodium bicarbonate solution and then planted them. And do you know, the result was astounding. The plants grew so rapidly

(Continued on page 23)

In Their Native Language

By O. Moshensky

BOOKS are published in the Soviet Union in 119 languages of the peoples inhabiting the USSR. This figure provides a clear idea of how the Soviet national policy is put into practice. In the USSR, where full equality of nations exists, books, magazines and newspapers come out in the languages of even the smallest nationalities.

For 40 peoples living on the territory of the USSR a written language was created only after the Revolution. The Kurds and the Beludis, the Talishes, the Tazes, the Eskimos, the Chukchis,

Revolution, books in the non-Russian languages amount to more than one-fourth the total.

The type of literature published both in the Russian and other languages is graphic proof that in the Soviet Union books serve to enlighten the masses, to instil in the reader the finest human qualities.

The works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and other political books are issued in large editions. In Uzbekistan, for example, editions of the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin published in the



Newspapers and magazines published in Armenian language



Books issued in the Tajik language by the State Publishing House of the Tajik SSR

the Nanais and all the others who had no written language now read books in their native tongue.

To obtain a clearer picture of the achievements in the USSR since the Great October Socialist Revolution, one must remember that in pre-revolutionary Russia books were put out only in 49 languages. Books not issued in Russian amounted only to one-fifteenth of all the books published. Today, when the flood of books issued by Soviet publishing houses is approximately ten times greater than before the

Soviet years exceed 10,000,000 copies. Incidentally, many Uzbeks read Lenin and Stalin in the original. The interest that Soviet men and women show in the classics of Marxism-Leninism and other political literature is highly indicative; every Soviet citizen endeavours to obtain as thorough an understanding as possible of the tasks that face him in the common effort of building Communism.

Fiction and poetry, both classical and contemporary, hold an important place in the output of the non-Russian publishing

houses. The great Russian writers are extremely popular. The works of Pushkin, for example, have been published in the Soviet years in 80 languages, the works of Leo Tolstoy and Maxim Gorky in 71. While the readers of each nationality naturally enjoy their own classics, a great interest is shown in the classical writers of the other peoples of the USSR. The works of the great Ukrainian poet Taras Shevchenko have been published

V. Mayakovsky's works published in the languages of the peoples of the USSR



in 35 languages, those of the wonderful Azerbaijan poet Nizami in 17, and of the great Uzbek poet Alisher Navoi in 17.

Foreign classical literature is likewise extensively published. Not long ago the newspapers of North Ossetia announced the appearance in the Ossetian language of a new translation of Shakespeare's "Othello." This is not surprising. Shakespeare has been translated into more than 20 Soviet languages, Hugo into 44 and Dickens into 15. The works of progressive modern foreign authors are also widely issued in the USSR.

Books by Soviet writers are in great demand. The best books, no matter in what language they are written, are translated and published in dozens of other languages of the peoples of the USSR. In these books the reader finds descriptions of the present-day life of the Soviet people and their heroic constructive effort and answers to vital problems of Socialist ethics.

The Uzbek books published in the largest editions last year were Aibek's "Wind of the Golden Valley," Pard Tursun's "The Teacher", A. Mukhtar's "Where the Rivers Meet," and the poems "To Comrade Stalin" by Gafur Gulyam and "Road to Happiness" by E. Rakhim. All of these works, which depict the creative labour of Soviet men and women, have been translated into the Russian language. Every successful book is very quickly translated into the Russian and then into the other languages of the USSR, in this way coming within the reach of all the Soviet people.

Books dealing with the fight for peace and the movement of the peace champions are issued in all the languages of the peoples of the USSR. Last year, for instance, Byelorussian authors, and poets published more than 200 works that were inspired by this great theme.

Much scientific and popular

science literature is published in the USSR in Russian and in the other languages. Almost all the Soviet Republics now have their own Academies of Science, and there is no Soviet Republic without a network of scientific research institutions. This year just the publishing house of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences plans to issue 230 monographs, collections of papers, and popular science publications.

Books and pamphlets describing in popular form the latest achievements of science and the work of great scientists of the past are put out in the Soviet Union in huge editions.

The citizen of the USSR finds in books a friend, adviser and helper in life. The Socialist system has brought books within the reach of all sections of the population.

"Through India"

"THROUGH India" is the name of a new documentary colour film now featured in the USSR. It was filmed at the time of the International Film Festival in India by the talented cameramen A. Sologubov, G. Monglovskaya, I. Sokolnikov and the producer, L. Varlamov, who were members of the Soviet delegation to this festival.

The film has won the admiration of the Soviet audiences. It pictures the rich nature of India, her wonderful landscapes, life in the biggest Indian cities and small villages, harvesting in the fields, historic places associated with the memory of the Sepoy Mutiny against

the British colonial rule, religious rituals, festivities at Delhi, performances by distinguished actors, noteworthy architectural memorials which represent masterpieces of world art, witnesses of the ancient culture of the talented and industrious Indian people.

The commentaries to the film seem as if they were broadening the picture: they enlighten upon architectural styles, the time when one or another historic memorial was built and its significance. Folk legends and ancient tales cited by the announcer initiate the audiences

(Continued on page 15)



At the "Hermitage" cinema theatre, Moscow, before the beginning of the show.

"CHILDREN'S TOWNS" IN MOSCOW PARKS

By Maya Rozhdestvenskaya



Young "builders" in the children's section of the Gorky Central Park of Culture and Rest.

THE green tracts of parks and gardens in the Soviet capital are like wonderful oases. Thousands of people come there for a rest and interesting pastime.

The first visitors who come to these parks in the morning are the children. True, with the coming of summer most of the young Muscovites have left town; some went to country places with their kindergartens and others—to summer camps. Other

children are awaiting their turn to go to camp. And in the meantime they have facilities for a good rest and recreation in the "children's towns" of the parks of culture and rest.

"Welcome!" bids the inviting sign over the light archway leading to the children's town in the Sokolniki Park. There are sculptures in the shady alleys and colourful flowers on the lawns.

Let us look into the "attraction grounds" which constantly resound with merry laughter. Swings fly smoothly into the air. A merry-go-round is turning. There is a brave little lad perched proudly upon a wooden horse. From time to time he looks to the right where youthful artists are working with brush and easel in front of a white pavilion. The little equestrian is convinced that they are painting his picture...

On the walls in the pavilion, called "Hall of Interesting Occupations," one may see productions of the amateur artists: paintings, water colour, pencil drawings. Attention is attracted by a portrait of J. V. Stalin embroidered in silk. On display in the showcases are skillfully carved wooden caskets and beautifully ornamented picture frames, statuettes made of plasticine, soft toys and objects fashioned of cardboard. All these were made by members of the amateur circles in the park, under the guidance of expert instructors. Right now they are working on new productions. Vladimir Mozharov a ninth-form student with abilities for wood carving is completing a beautiful frame; 12-year old Valya Bunevich is doing an attractive piece of embroidery in ancient Russian style...

Volleyballs are flying over the sports grounds. Athletic minded youngsters are engaged in gymnastic and acrobatic exercises

and assist them in selecting their future professions. What a variety of interesting lectures and talks are arranged by the lecture service for children maintained in the parks! Every lecture is illustrated with exhibitions, films, slides and experiments. Scientists, innovators in production, writers and actors come to the children. The library of the park arranges literary reviews and loud reading of books which attract scores of listeners.

And now follow me into the technical hobby circles where youngsters are building miniature models of dams and tall buildings, assembling radio sets and instruments for experiment; in physics, testing models of ships and planes, and learning photography. Members of the young tourists' and automobile clubs are making interesting trips. At the beginning of July, about 60 youths set out on the Moscow-Stalingrad-Moscow motoring race, covering about 8,000 km. by car and motorcycle.

...There is a small building amid trees surrounded by a fence. A little girl, her eyes shining with curiosity, stops in front of the wicket gate.

"Look here," she says to her friend, "here is the young naturalists' centre. Whatever have they not got here!"

The two little girls have never been to the Sokolniki Park before, and everything excites their wonder. They had already managed to join a circle on the first day...

There really is much of interest on the territory of the young naturalists' centre. Medicinal herbs and technical plants grow on the neatly cultivated beds. There are Michurin apple trees in the orchard, and stretching along the fence is an experimental shelter belt made up of a variety of trees. The centre has its animal section. Among its population you will see a turtle, doves, moles, an



Reading room in the Dzerzhinsky Park.



Children's section of the Gorky Park of Culture and Rest. A lesson in painting.

wolves, foxes, bear cubs and other young animals kept behind special enclosures also attract many visitors. The workers of the zoo sometimes take them out of the park to illustrate their lectures: in the schools.

In addition to the children's towns in the general parks, there are special children's parks in 16 districts of the capital. These parks arrange varied and interesting

(Continued on page 16)

In a children's park of Dzerzhinsky District, Moscow. Playing a game of table soccer.



in a special hall. There are special premises for air and sun baths. An amateur art contest is in progress on the vast grounds called "mass field". The youngsters dance and sing. The game room is filled with noisy merriment. Table soccer is one of the most favourite games. Moving the figures of the "team members" over special boards, they become absorbed in the competitions.

There is a special playground in children's town for the very little ones, with a rich choice of toys.

There is a one-day rest home in the park which accommodates 550 people. The school children accommodated in this rest home also avail themselves of the attractions in the park.

The Soviet parks are not only places for amusement, but real centres for disseminating socialist culture. The personnel of the children's towns cultivate in their visitors love of labour and sports, develop their initiative

aquarium with live fry, and even raccoons (a present from the Moscow zoo) which seem quite at home in a tiny little house in the yard. Last year there was Mashka, a mischievous bear cub, to delight the children who came to the park. Mashka had grown since then and was returned to the zoo. He looks quite ferocious now. But whenever any of his former "attendants" call "Mashka", the bear immediately lifts his shaggy head and running up to the wire net looks affectionately at his old friends.

Like all the children, the "Sokolniki" naturalists frequently go to the Moscow zoo which has animals representing the fauna of the whole world. Especially many visitors crowd in front of the home of the family of Indian elephants: Shango, Molly and three-year-old Moskvich who was born in the zoo. The elephants are fond of bathing in the big pool, and they delight in munching the sugar they receive for dessert. In general, they feel quite fine. . . . The little

Playing volleyball at the Park of Culture and Rest at Sokolniki, Moscow.



JULY and August is the height of the health resort season in the USSR. Millions of working people spend their annual paid vacations at sanatoria or rest homes. Upwards of 4,000,000 working people will this year spend their vacations at the health building establishments belonging to the unions; the various ministries or other organisations.

The Soviet working people going to health resorts have a great choice to pick from. There are in the USSR some 130 resort areas, situated in the most picturesque places throughout the country.

Among the resorts enjoying particular favour with the working people are those on the southern coast of the Crimea.

Sunny Crimea is rich and picturesque. Its southern shore constitutes a narrow strip of coast 105 kilometres long and from two to ten kilometres wide. It is walled off from the north by a tall mountain range which keeps out from here the cold winds.

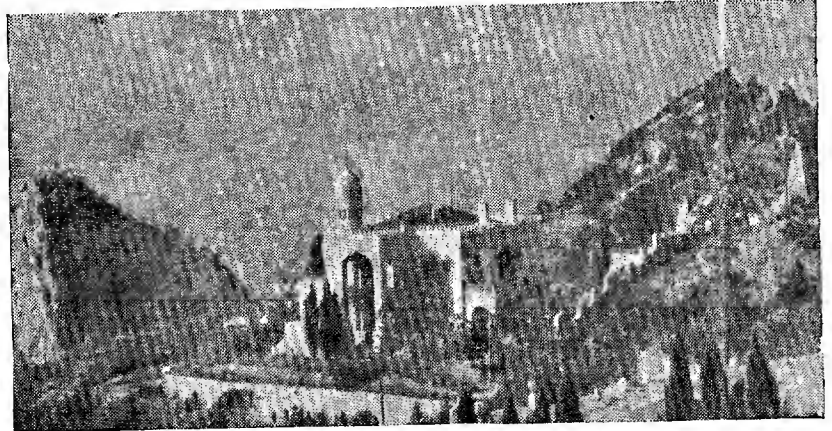
Here, on the sea coast, at Melas, Kastropol, Simeiz, Alupka, Miskhor, Yalta, Gurzuf, Alushta and other resorts, amidst pine woods covering the mountain slopes and boundless vineyards; the palaces of the tsars and grand dukes and the villas and mansions of the rich have been turned into sanatoria and health building establishments for workers and peasants, and many new magnificent ones have been built.

Most of the sanatoria, and there are about a hundred here, are general-therapeutic ones. Every year, tens of thousands of working people build up their health in them. The sanatoria have all the necessary treatment and diagnostic equipment: X-ray physiotherapeutic, curative physical culture and massage, dental, electrotherapy, electro-cardiography, hydropathic and other facilities. Vacationers are under constant observation of competent doctors and other medical personnel.

Great attention at the sanatoria is devoted to cultural services for their guests, who have here at their disposal libraries, games, sports grounds.

The number of sanatoria on the southern coast of the Crimea is growing with every year.

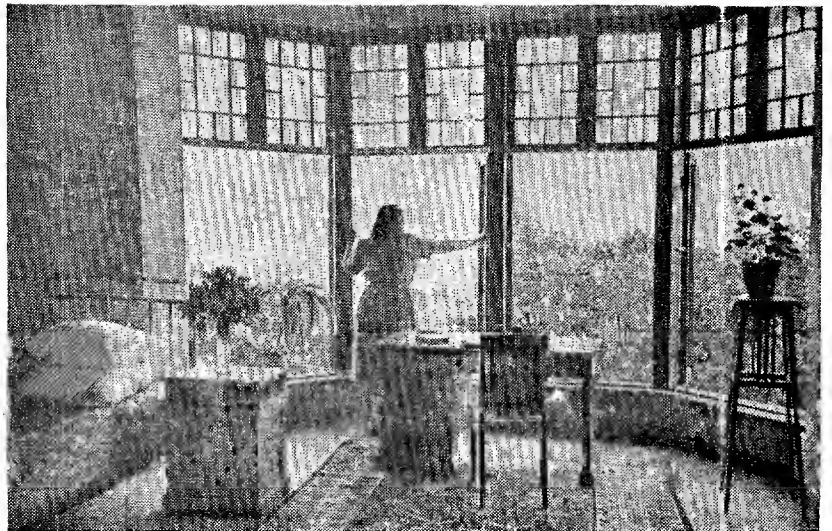
THE HEALTH RESORTS



The "Kryn" Sanatorium in Simeiz, Crimea.

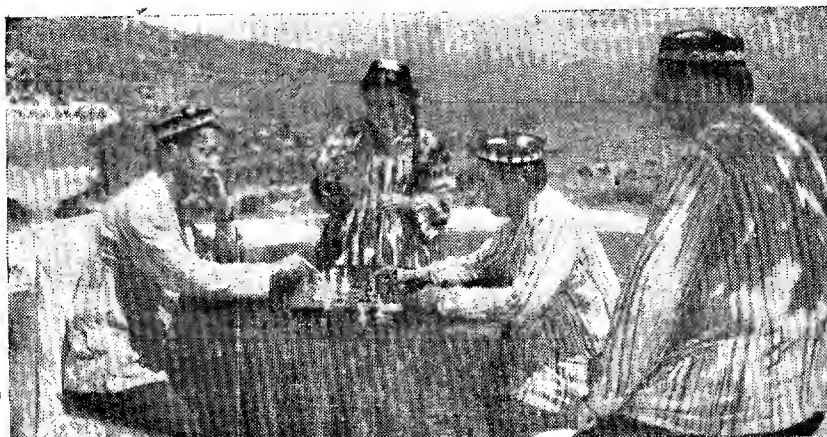


Vacationers at the "Murat" Sanatorium in Miskhor, Crimea, taking a sun bath.



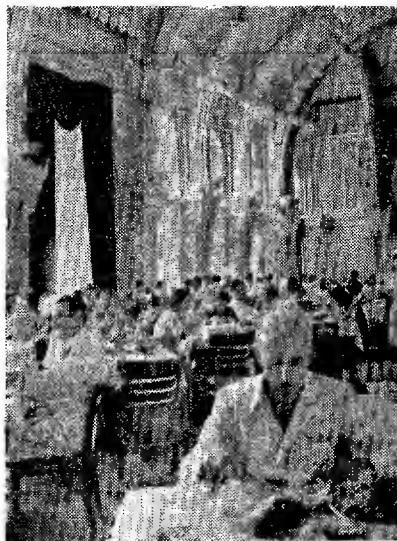
One of the rooms at the "Kharaks" Sanatorium in Miskhor, Crimea.

OF SOUTHERN CRIMEA



Guests at the "Uzbekistan" Sanatorium in Yalta, Crimea.

A glimpse of the dining room at the "Gurzuf" Sanatorium in the Crimea.



Guests at the "Kurpaty" Sanatorium in the Crimea: A, Lavrukhina (left), a dairymaid at the "Konstantinovo" State Farm, Moscow Region and Maria Rozhenko, a working woman at the "Chebanovka" State Farm in Moldavia, on the beach.



"THROUGH INDIA"

(Continued from page 11)

into Indian folklores. The music based on Indian national melodies is a fitting accompaniment to the film.

Taking into account the great interest displayed by the Soviet people in India, the studio has duplicated this film in 16 national languages of the peoples of the USSR.

Announcements were published in the Press a few days before its appearance on the screen. The public was also informed of this through posters and bills with scenes of India issued by Soviet publishing houses in some 250,000 copies.

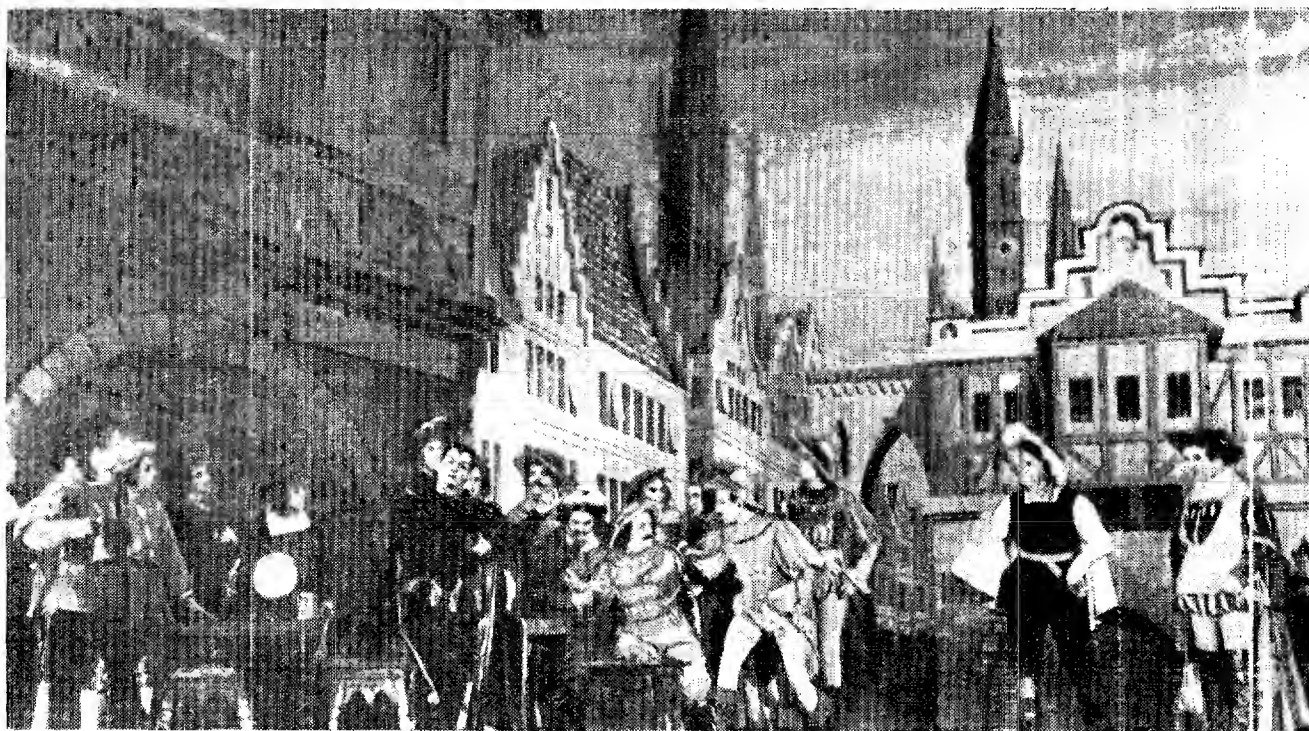
"Through India" is now being shown in all parts of the USSR, in the biggest cinema houses of Moscow, and in village clubs. It is featured simultaneously and with invariable success on about 600 screens. Some 200,000 people saw the film in twenty Moscow cinema theatres during the first week. "Through India", a film which bears the imprint of simplicity and sincerity, of great respect and affection for the people of India, has stirred up much interest among the Soviet public.

"Children's Towns" in Moscow Parks

(Continued from page 13)

activities; "Flower Day", "Fairy Tale Day", "Favourite Game Day", etc., are very popular. Lecture halls and amateur art circles function in all the parks; physical culture competitions and games are organized for the youngsters.

Everything here is for the children of the working people. Everyone, from the three-year old child who is building a house of blocks, to the senior student in secondary school who is looking forward to entering college within a year or two, finds something of interest here.



Scene from Act two of Gounod's opera "Faust".

In center: Engineer G. Beskin in the role of Mephistopheles; extreme right: P. Pirogov, a pensioner in the role of Valentin.

WORKERS' CLUB STAGES "FAUST"

GOUNOD'S "Faust" is the latest opera to be staged by the men and women who belong to the amateur talent studio of opera and ballet at the Kirov Palace of Culture in Leningrad. Under the direction of G. Doniyakh, an Honoured Art Worker, the members of this studio have, in the past five years, put on the operas "Rusalka" ("The Mermaid") by Dargomyzhsky, Muscogsky's "The Fair at Sorochintsy" and Verdi's "La Traviata." "Rusalka" and "The Fair at Sorochintsy" were given first prizes at the USSR review of amateur talent last year. In producing "Faust" the studio undertook a still more difficult task and coped with it successfully.

In recent months the studio had an influx of new members and the studio group now comprises some 200 men and women. One of them is the pensioner P. Pirogov, who joined the group only a few years ago. In "Faust" he sang Valentin and was a tremendous success. Another singer A.

Philippov, a mechanic, can perform the roles of Valentin and Wagner.

In the studio's new production laurels also go to the two women who sing Margaret. They are V. Filatova, senior librarian at the Saltykov-Shchedrin State Public Library, and V. Tikhomirova, a cost accountant in the Leningrad bread distribution network.

Especially worthy of note at the premiere was the performance by G. Beskin, an engineer, who gave a vivid, interesting interpretation of Mephistopheles. In the studio's coming production of the opera "Ivan Susanin" Beskin has been assigned the leading role.

Among the studio members there are many young people, men and women who follow a great variety of professions and trades. They include the mechanic A. Borodavkin, the woman tool-maker M. Maizal, the lathe-operator G. Sinitsky and the students A. Manukhov and Rashid Sabitov. Manukhov gave an excellent performance as Faust, and Sabitov, a future mining

engineer, danced Bacchus in the "Walpurgis Night" scene to great applause. The role of the Bacchante was executed with airiness and grace by E. Chulkova, a cook at the Sevkalbel Plant dining-room.

Like all the productions staged by the Kirov Palace studio "Faust" was accompanied by the orchestra of the Leningrad Maly Opera House. The producer was Honoured Artist of the Republic A. Viner; N. Liberman directed the choreographic group, the ballet master was Honoured Art Worker F. Lopukhov, the stage director was S. Lapirov, the leader of the choir Y. Slavnitsky, and the concertmaster Y. Finkelstein.

At the present time the studio is working together with composer I. Dzerzhinsky on the staging of a new version of his opera "And Quiet Flows the Don." The premiere of this opera is set for the beginning of November, when the country will be marking the 35th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The Coexistence Problem

"New York Times" Article Discussed

IN ITS June 19th issue the "New York Times" published an article by its Washington correspondent Mr. Waggoner on the peaceful coexistence of the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. Judging by all the signs, the views he expresses are not only, and not so much, his own, as those of certain official Washington circles. At any rate, Mr. Waggoner keeps referring to Washington "experts", who are examining recent Soviet actions and statements. All the more reason, therefore, to examine Mr. Waggoner's article.

Its obvious intention is to have the reader believe that the Soviet Union has abandoned its original stand on the question of the peaceful coexistence of the capitalist and socialist systems, and for that reason the "experts" fail "to discern signs of peace or co-operation from Moscow."

Only those who deliberately set out to distort and misrepresent the facts can accuse the Soviet Union of having changed its policy on the question of the peaceful coexistence of the two systems on the basis of international co-operation.

Soviet recognition of the necessity and feasibility of the two systems living side by side in peace is not something transient or temporary but a constant factor of Soviet foreign policy. It forms an integral part of the fundamental principles of the teachings of Lenin and Stalin. It is the cornerstone, the very essence, of the policy which the Soviet Union has been pursuing since its very inception.

World history has passed through several stages in that period, but at each of them the foreign policy of the U.S.S.R. was invariably directed at ensuring peace and peaceful co-operation between all countries, irrespective of their social and political systems.

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Foreign policy is inseparable from domestic policy ; it is, in fact, a continuation and extension of the latter. This rule applies to the U.S.S.R. as it does to any other country. Even its bitterest enemies do not deny that the U.S.S.R. has invariably set the world an example of fraternity and friendship among the nations inhabiting its territory. The same principle of friendship and co-operation among nations is also the cornerstone of its foreign policy.

In 1922, in an interview with a correspondent of the London "Observer" and the "Manchester Guardian", V. I. Lenin especially stressed this basic and distinguishing feature of Soviet foreign policy. He told the correspondent: "Our experience has firmly convinced us that only the greatest concern for the interests of the various nations can remove the causes of conflicts, remove mutual distrust, remove the fear of intrigue, and create the confidence, especially among the workers and peasants speaking different languages, without which peaceful relations between the nations and any successful development of all that is precious in modern civilization, are absolutely impossible."

Soviet people have always regarded it their sacred

duty to apply this principle expounded by Lenin. That explains the continuity between the historic Decree on Peace, made public on November 8, 1917, by the newly-formed Soviet government, and the proposal for a Five-Power Peace Pact which the government of the U.S.S.R. has been consistently advocating in these past years.

The Decree on Peace called for an end to the war and for the conclusion of a just, democratic peace. It was addressed to all belligerents, to all the peoples. The major belligerent powers at that time were the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, that is, the chief capitalist countries. The very first action of the new Soviet government was thus based on the principle of peaceful coexistence of two divergent social and economic systems.

In 1919 V. I. Lenin submitted to the Seventh All-Russian Congress of Soviets, the supreme legislative body of the country, a resolution which stated: "The Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic desires to live in peace with all nations and to devote all its energies to internal development, in order to organize industry, transport and public administration on the basis of the Soviet system, which it has hitherto been prevented from doing by the interference of the Entente and the hunger blockade." Here again V. I. Lenin stressed the desire of the U.S.S.R. to live in peace with all capitalist countries, for at that time there were no other countries.

Two years later, in December, 1921, in his report to the Ninth All-Russian Congress of Soviets, Lenin squarely put the question: is there any possibility of the peaceful coexistence of Soviet Russia and the capitalist countries? His reply, a firm and unhesitating "yes," has determined the policy of the Soviet government ever since.

In his talk with Harold Stassen in 1947, J. V. Stalin said: "The idea of co-operation between the two systems was first expressed by Lenin. Lenin is our teacher, and we, Soviet people, are Lenin's pupils. We have never departed and never shall depart from Lenin's teachings." These words have been borne out by the entire record of the Soviet Union.

The socialist system of society has enabled the Soviet Union to achieve in a short space of time economic and cultural progress and an improvement in the welfare of its peoples, unparalleled in history. And it is characteristic that the stronger the Soviet Union grew, the greater its progress in the work of construction, and the greater its prestige in international affairs, the more persistent and resolute were its efforts to promote peaceful co-operation between the two divergent systems, capitalism and socialism.

This is but natural and logical: every new step in the building of socialism opens up ever-wider prospects for further creative endeavour and, consequently, adds to the Soviet Union's interest in consolidating

peace and international security and in developing international economic intercourse.

The record of the past three decades furnishes ample proof of this and also provides a clue to an understanding of the future. With the further development of socialist society in the Soviet Union the possibilities of peaceful coexistence and effective co-operation of the two systems, far from diminishing, are bound to increase and expand. This J. V. Stalin stressed in his reply to a "Sunday Times" Moscow correspondent in September, 1946. The correspondent asked whether, with the continued advance of the Soviet Union towards Communism, the possibilities of peaceful co-operation between the Soviet Union and the outside world would not decrease. J. V. Stalin replied: "I do not doubt that the possibilities of peaceful co-operation, far from decreasing, may even grow."

Any unbiased person making a study of the statements by V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin over the course of the last thirty-five years, statements made at different periods and under totally different conditions, will arrive at the inescapable conclusion that **the Soviet Union regards the peaceful coexistence of the two divergent systems as the inviolable foundation of its foreign policy.**

Truth is tested by practice. A survey of the leading trends in international affairs since the inception of Soviet government will show how this policy has worked out.

The last thirty and more years have seen many an attempt by aggressive circles in the West to embroil the capitalist world and the land of socialism in war. Yet, the second world war started as a conflict between two groups of capitalist powers. Later, after Hitler Germany's treacherous attack on the Soviet Union, there came into being the powerful anti-Hitler coalition of the Soviet Union—a socialist state—and the United States, Britain and France—capitalist states. Opposed to it was the coalition made up of Germany, Japan and Italy, all of them capitalist states.

Thus the antagonisms between the various capitalist states proved to be more acute and profound than the antagonisms between the two systems.

Even though the prewar period was one of constant anti-Soviet intrigue by the Western powers, still the possibility of capitalism and socialism existing side by side in peace was fully confirmed.

The outcome of the second world war greatly increased these possibilities. In 1943, in reply to a question by Elliott Roosevelt whether it was possible for the U.S.A. to live peacefully side by side with the Soviet Union, J. V. Stalin said: "This is not only possible. It is wise and entirely within the bounds of realization. In the most strenuous times, during the war, the differences in government did not prevent our two nations from joining together and vanquishing our foes. Even more so is it possible to continue this relationship in time of peace."

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What, then, has led the Washington "experts" and Mr. Waggoner, who pleads their case on the pages of the "New York Times", to assume that the Soviet Union has abandoned its earlier stand on the question of peaceful coexistence of the two systems? Be it noted,

in the first place, that all this talk of the Washington "experts" about a supposed "evolution" of Soviet policy only exposes their own turnabout.

For years many official American spokesmen claimed that the Soviet Union denied the very principle of peaceful coexistence. The Washington "experts" are telling a different story now, and are, in effect, admitting that their earlier position was, to put it mildly, at variance with the facts. For it is absurd to maintain that a totally negative stand can develop into one more totally negative, though that is what their argument amounts to. If there can be any talk of evolution, then only in respect to the methods of these Washington "experts": they have publicly renounced their earlier assertions and, in an attempt to make political capital, are now affirming the very opposite. But this will not get them any too far, for now as before they are twisting and garbling the facts.

Mr. Waggoner affirms that whereas in the past the Soviet Union attached no "strings" to its statements about the possibility of the peaceful coexistence of the two systems, now it is advancing definite conditions, namely, willingness of both sides to co-operate, readiness to discharge the obligations they have assumed, and so on and so forth.

The "New York Times" and its Washington correspondent have put themselves in a ludicrous position, for it stands to reason that peaceful coexistence and effective co-operation of the two systems are possible only if the representatives of both parties desire such co-operation and, conversely, are impossible if one of the parties obstinately refuses to co-operate. That is precisely why J. V. Stalin said, in his interview with Stassen in 1947: "Of course, it is understood that given the desire to co-operate, co-operation is fully possible between different economic systems. But if there is no desire to co-operate, even with the same economic system, states and people can fight each other."

J. V. Stalin expressed the same thought in April of this year in his replies to a group of American newspaper editors who asked him: "On what basis is the coexistence of capitalism and Communism possible?" The reply was: "The peaceful coexistence of capitalism and Communism is quite possible provided there is a mutual desire to co-operate, readiness to carry out undertaken commitments, and observance of the principle of equality and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states."

Naturally, peaceful coexistence and effective co-operation between states, including states with different economic systems, are inconceivable if one of the parties fails to carry out its obligations and embarks on a policy of interfering in the internal affairs of the other, or if it commits itself to a policy of discrimination against the other party.

Behind all this talk of the Washington "experts" about new Soviet stipulations which, they claim, hinder the peaceful coexistence of the two systems is reluctance to support and develop peaceful international co-operation on the only acceptable basis of mutual respect of interests, equality, faithful discharge of obligations and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries. The "evolution" discovered by

the Washington "experts" applies to their own position, not to that of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Waggoner tells us that these "experts" fail "to discern signs of peace or co-operation from Moscow." There is no need for special investigations to discern such "signs". Soviet foreign policy is not a book sealed with seven seals, it is known to hundreds of millions of people as are its aims. These aims are:

Conclusion of a Peace Pact between the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China. Unconditional prohibition of atomic and germ weapons as weapons designed for the mass extermination of human life, and establishment of stringent international control to enforce the ban. Reduction of the armaments and armed forces, first of the five Great

Powers and subsequently of all nations. The reunion of Germany and her conversion into a peaceable, democratic state. The conclusion of a just peace treaty with Germany, to be followed by the withdrawal of all occupation forces. Termination of the war in Korea and the speedy peaceful settlement of the Korean problem. A just peace treaty for Japan and withdrawal of all occupation troops.

Who will deny that implementation of these measures, on which the Soviet Union insists, would go a long way towards consolidating peace and international security? And if this peace programme is not being carried out, the reason should be sought in the postwar evolution of the policies of the Western powers, the United States primarily.

From "News" No. 14, 1952

The Painter A. E. Arkhipov

(Marking the 90th Anniversary of his Birth)

ON August 27th of this year the Soviet public will mark the 90th anniversary of the birth of A. E. Arkhipov, master of Russian genre painting, a People's Artist of the Republic, and the teacher of a number of outstanding Soviet artists.

Arkhipov is a name well-known in the Soviet Union. His paintings hang in many museums and are favourites with the Soviet people.

Arkhipov was born into a peasant family in the village of Yegorovo, Ryazan Gubernia. His grandfather and father were serfs. Life in the Arkhipov family was not easy. A constant struggle had to be waged against hunger, poverty and want.

At an early age the future artist became a pupil of icon painters. One of them, Zaikov, was much impressed by Arkhipov's gift for drawing and at his recommendation the boy was entered at the Moscow School of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture. There he studied under the outstanding Russian realist painters Perov, Makovsky, Pryanishnikov and Polenov, graduating in 1883.

By 1886 Arkhipov had won general recognition with his painting "The Girl Friends", for which



A. E. Arkhipov

he was awarded a Grand Silver Medal and an honorary title. Knowing the life of the Russian pre-revolutionary peasantry, Arkhipov depicted their hard lot. Arkhipov's scenes of everyday peasant life rang out as a protest against the cheerless life of the toiling peasant. In the next few years Arkhipov painted a number of pictures that became widely famous, among them "Along the Oka River", "On the Volga,"

"The Send-Off", "The Road to Exile", "Women at Work in an Iron Foundry", "After the Pogrom", and "Poor Peasant beside a Grave." In 1895 he was given the title of Academician of Painting.

In 1901 Arkhipov painted one of his greatest pictures "The Washerwomen," depicting the hard life of the Russian working class. One has but to glance at the bent figures of the washerwomen, worn out by exhausting labour in a damp, dark cellar, to understand the message of social protest carried by the picture. In the years that followed Arkhipov painted a series of wonderful landscapes of the Russian North. In 1916 he was elected a member of the Academy of Arts.

During the Great October Socialist Revolution Arkhipov joined the Association of Artists of Revolutionary Russia and painted a series of vivid, joyous portraits of Russian peasant women. In 1927 the Soviet Government bestowed upon him the title of People's Artist of the Republic in recognition of his great services in helping to develop Soviet art.

Arkhipov died in 1930 at the age of 69. His realistic genre paintings have become a part of the golden treasury of Soviet fine arts.

The Eve of The Day of Reckoning

*Excerpt from Book Two of the Novel by Mikhail Bubennov
"The White Birch"*

THE second German fascist offensive, begun November 16th with the objective of surrounding and capturing Moscow, had been halted on all sectors of the 600-kilometer Western Front.

This time, too, Hitler's plan had fallen through....

With great difficulty the Hitlerite northern shock grouping seized Rogachev, Klin and Solnechnogorsk in the last days of November; its tank units managed to break through only to Yakhroma.

Unable to take Tula, the Hitlerite southern shock grouping bypassed it on the east and seized Stalinogorsk and Venev in an attempt to reach the Oka, but it was halted seven kilometres south of Kahira.

After marking time for many days the Hitlerite central auxiliary grouping forced the Nara River in several places, but was immediately thrown back by our troops.

The encirclement and capture of Moscow did not take place.

The German fascist troops suffered heavy losses during the offensive, when they were drawn into exhausting battles. Hundreds of burnt and smashed tanks, guns and lorries lay strewn on the fields of the Moscow area. More than 50,000 Hitlerites had left their bones there. On many sectors the Hitlerites were already going over to the defensive. Hitler's headquarters no longer issued boasting communiques about the offensive on Moscow. Instead, it complained of the frosts and snowfalls. It affirmed that the Russian winter did not permit big offensive operations.

It was not, of course, a matter of the Russian winter....

Despite the enemy's two-fold and three-fold numerical superiority, the troops of the Western Front had displayed miraculous grit in defending the Soviet capital. They had courageously fought for every inch of native soil. They had bravely launched endless counter-attacks. They had converted the whole of Moscow Region into one huge graveyard of Hitlerite troops and material. Now, hardened and tempered in bitter battle, the troops of the Western Front were, with the forces at their disposal, dealing the enemy telling counter-blows everywhere, and especially on the flanks.

Even so, Hitler could hardly suspect what awaited his troops near Moscow in the near future.

In their endeavour to surround Moscow the German fascist shock groupings had advanced far beyond the remaining line of the front. Confident that the Red Army's forces were almost depleted, that it had no strategic reserves whatsoever, the groupings gave poor protection to their flanks, leaving them open to blows from our troops.

Beginning with November 20th, the fourth day of the German offensive, our fresh reserves began to arrive at the Moscow front from deep in the rear, according to Stalin's plan and order. They were brought up in full secrecy. In the dark of night numberless trains carrying infantry, tanks and artillery halted and unloaded at small stations east of Moscow. From here the reserves moved up to the appointed places under cover of night. While the troops of the Western Front were fearlessly defending the near approaches to Moscow, three fresh armies of Soviet troops supplied with first-class equipment by our heroic rear, were being concentrated in the district of Dmitrov and Zagorsk, on the flank of the enemy's northern grouping, and in the district of Kashira and south of Ryazan, on the flank of the southern grouping. Fresh troops also appeared west of the capital. No matter how threatening the situation was at times on the near approaches to Moscow, no matter how hard a time Moscow's gallant defenders were having, Stalin held back these reserves, did not send them into action.

The day of reckoning with the enemy was drawing near.

During these days Stalin pondered much on the coming counter-offensive of our troops. This well-prepared and organized counter-offensive, Stalin felt, should be a most unique type of offensive, as a result of which our troops would not only smash the enemy near Moscow but would also deal him powerful blows in the north and south. Fulfilment of this counter-offensive plan might thus become the decisive military event of the first year of the Great Patriotic War. In the Battle of Moscow the Soviet Army was to raise the banner of victory, in order later to carry it to Berlin....

While thinking about the counter-offensive and closely watching for the moment to begin it, Stalin acquainted himself first-hand with the military situation on different sectors of the Moscow front. These days he especially wished to be as close as possible to the Army in the Field.

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....On his way to the forward defence lines, while passing through a big village on Volokolamsk Highway, Stalin noticed a small white flag with a vivid red cross in the middle floating above the entrance to a stone building. This was an army field hospital. Stalin ordered the driver to stop the car, and in a few minutes he was in a ward where lay men wounded in the recent fighting.

There were four of them. They lay in white hospital cots set in a row, heads toward a windowless wall, with a space for passage between each. The opposite wall had two windows facing south. Without

lifting their heads the wounded could see the red setting sun low over the houses on the other side of the highway.

The sudden appearance of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief accompanied by generals, the head of the hospital and the doctor on duty excited the wounded unbelievably. All four simultaneously made jerky motions beneath the woollen blankets, unconsciously moved by the desire to spring to their feet and greet Stalin in military fashion, but only one of them, a man with a bandaged chest and neck, somehow managed to sit up. A bitter sense of their helplessness once again swept over the other three. Physical pain, no matter how great they could bear without a murmur, but they could not conceal the anguish they felt now at not having the strength to welcome Stalin at attention. One gave an agonized groan. Another moved his head on the pillow in distress. The third ground his teeth in bitter disappointment.

Stalin noticed that the wounded were upset.

"Good-day, Comrades, good-day," he therefore said heartily as he halted by the cot nearest to the door, in which sat a wounded man with an amazed and blissful expression on his high checkboned young face. "But I have a big request to make of you, Comrades,—you must all lie quietly," he said after they had replied to his greeting. "Yes, indeed, you have to lie quietly. As for us, we can, and should, stand here in front of you."

Embarrassment flickered in the quick grey eyes of the wounded man sitting up in the cot.

"Allow me to sit up, Comrade Stalin," he said, closing his thin fingers around the edge of the bed. "Honest to goodness, I'm sick of lying down. It's the fourth day now...."

"Very well, sit up," Stalin said. "I see your hair has just been clipped. Are you an officer?"

"Yes, sir. A Guards lieutenant...."

"What's your name?"

"Murashov."

Stalin glanced at the doctor on duty, who hastened to report that Murashov had several flesh wounds from shell splinters; two fragments had been removed the day before, and four left for the next operation.

"Let them stay there!" Murashov said in sudden animation, and Stalin saw at once that before him sat a man who was not downhearted and was probably a vivacious young fellow in ordinary life. "They'll make me stronger, that's all! Then only an armour-piercing bullet can get me...."

"Have you been at the front long, Comrade Murashov?"

"Since the first day of the war, Comrade Stalin."

"First time you're in hospital?"

"Yes."

"Tell me, Comrade Murashov," said Stalin, placing his hand on the bed post, "which period of the war has been the most difficult for you?"

"The first month, Comrade Stalin."

"I see. And now?"

Murashov sighed, but replied with a smile, "it's not easy now either, of course, to be quite frank. The Germans still have a big advantage in equipment. And their being so near Moscow makes it hard going. But still, it's much easier fighting now than it was even a

month ago."

"Why is that?" asked Stalin.

"In the first place, Comrade Stalin, we've changed," Murashov replied. "Our men have seen those fascists face to face. We've found out what they're like, and come to see clearly, very clearly, what the threat to our country is.... And we've all grown vicious and merciless in battle. That seems to give us more strength. And we've all realized that, like you said, the devil isn't as terrible as he's painted. Now all of us know that the talk about the German army being invincible is stupid, is plain nonsense. Look at the way they're running from us! That's what has made it easier."

"And in the second place?" asked Stalin.

"In the second place, the Germans have changed too," Murashov went on. "In a word, they see that plundering is a dangerous game. I've talked with German prisoners, Comrade Stalin. A month ago they still believed they would take Moscow soon, but now they've stopped thinking about it."

"Not even thinking of it, you say?"

"Yes."

Listening to Murashov, Stalin cast several glances at the other wounded men, as though he were trying to learn their attitude to what the lieutenant was saying.

"They will confirm it," Murashov said, turning to his fellow patients. "Am I right, lads?"

The man lying next to him was very pale; his right arm was amputated. He grew agitated when Stalin approached him, but still not a drop of colour appeared in his broad, good-natured face. Only his one remaining hand twitched several times as it lay on his chest beneath the blanket.

"That's right," he said in a low voice "The Germans are a lot weaker."

On the next cot a man with a bandaged head lay motionless. Only his stubborn mouth, turned-up nose and big dark velvety eyes were visible. He had long been waiting for the moment when Stalin would approach his cot, and was fairly trembling with impatience and anticipation of the happy moment.

"The Germans are wheezing, and now's the time to give it to them!" he declared.

With a slight gesture of his right hand Stalin stopped the doctor, who had opened his mouth to describe the condition of the two men. It was clear without his words that their condition was grave, that they were out of the running for a long time, if not forever. Stifling a sigh, Stalin cautiously, so as not to irritate the men's greatest wounds, their mental wounds, of which the doctor had forgotten, began to ask them where they were from, where they had worked before the war, how their families were getting along, whether they had children, whether they got letters from home; had their names been submitted for decoration....

Matvei Yurgin lay on the fourth cot, beside the wall. He lay high on several pillows, covered to the chin with a blanket, and as Stalin approached he stared at him with an expression of such amazement that it seemed he would not be able to keep from crying out. It was as though he were seeing Stalin in the ward for the first time. Stalin realized that during the few minutes he had been talking with the other men

Yurgin was unconscious and that he had just recovered consciousness.

"It is ... really you?" asked Yurgin, wheezing heavily. "Really ... you?"

"Yes, it is I," replied Stalin.

Glancing at Yurgin's leaden-hued face, with its black growth of beard on the gaunt cheeks and feverishly glittering eyes, Stalin realized that the patient was at death's door. A momentary shadow crossed Stalin's face as he sank heavily onto the stool beside the bed. He adjusted the pillow beneath Yurgin's head and asked, "Feel bad?"

Yurgin replied with a look that said he could not lie, that he was having a hard struggle against death, and did not yet know who would emerge the victor.

"Take courage," Stalin said.

Yurgin lowered his eyelids, following the advice. Then raised them immediately with a glance that begged Stalin to lean closer. Stalin did:

"Soon?" Yurgin asked in a whisper.

Stalin understood. He bent still lower over Yurgin and replied, also in a whisper, "Very soon . . ."

Wishing all the wounded men rapid recovery, Stalin left the ward and walked into the doctor's office. He stood by the window for a moment, gazing silently at the forest shining silvery in the pale wintery sun. Then, without turning, he asked the doctor behind him in a low voice, "Will he live?"

"We have no hope," the doctor replied apologetically.

Stalin turned. "You must have hope," he said. Then he remarked softly, his voice filled with emotion, "An immortal people!"

...Before evening Stalin reached the forward defence line, a high, wooded rise beside the Volokolamsk Highway.

It had been quiet here for more than two days now. Light snowflakes, like dandelion fluff, were falling, and although it was windless they floated in the air for a long time before coming to rest on the ground.

Stalin and the small group of generals accompanying him walked over to the western fringe of the woods where, looking through the spaces between the snow-covered alder bushes, one could see a large territory with the naked eye.

"That's the village of Lenino, isn't it?" Stalin asked. His outstretched hand in a woollen mitten accidentally touched a alder branch and sent down a shower of powdery snow. "Lenino. . . ." he repeated thoughtfully after he had received confirmation that he was right. Turning suddenly to the generals he asked, "By the way, what was the village called before?"

Without stopping to think, two of the generals nearby looked simultaneously at their maps, but the village in front of them naturally had only one name shown on the map, the name given it many years ago. Although the faces of the generals were quite different, they now both wore the absolutely same expression of chagrin at this gap in their knowledge. Also simultaneously, the generals glanced at Borodin, hoping that he would help them out, but the division commander, expecting their questioning look, tugged lightly at his moustaches and glanced in turn at Ozerov. However, Ozerov did not know the former name of

the village either. Feeling that the others might be forgiven but that he certainly could not since he and his regiment had been holding down positions near Lenino for several days now, Ozerov instantly turned red, and in search of help looked at the soldiers standing nearby.

"So no one knows?" Stalin asked.

At that moment Guards Sergeant Andrei Lopukhov, who was standing in the group of men, pulled himself erect as though propelled inwardly, lifting his submachine gun still higher on his chest.

Stalin instantly noticed Andrei's movement and turned a calm, inquiring glance on him. In the dark, shining eyes of the tall young man wearing a camouflage cape, in the handsome weatherbeaten Russian face glowing with happiness he saw a bold readiness to speak.

"Do you know?" Stalin asked Lopukhov.

"Yes, Comrade Supreme Commander-in-Chief!" Andrei replied, taking a step forward.

"What was the name of this village before?"

"Comrade Supreme Commander-in-Chief, this village used to be called Lupikha," Andrei replied loudly and distinctly, at this moment glad only that he had replied without stumbling.

Stalin also took a step toward Andrei.

"Are you from Lenino, Comrade Lopukhov?"

"No, Comrade Stalin."

"Then how do you happen to know the old name?"

"I met a soldier from here, Comrade Stalin. We got to talking, and I asked what the name used to be."

"And why did you ask?"

"Just in case, Comrade Stalin!"

Stalin gave a barely perceptible smile.

"It turns out it wasn't for nothing," he said slowly and thoughtfully. "Yes, our men must always know everything. Just in case. So that used to be Lupikha?"¹ he went on, turning to the rest. "A suitable name . . . With a nod to the west he raised his voice a trifle. "Here is where we must thrash the German invaders, thrash them mercilessly for daring to raise their filthy hands against the land of Lenin!"

Stalin was about to pick up the binoculars hanging on his chest when he again turned to the soldiers.

"There's no denying they've already taken a good beating here," he said, glancing at Andrei, for whom he had taken a big liking for his youth and fine military bearing. "But it seems to me they have to be given a bigger, still more merciless beating. I should like to know what you think of this, Comrades Guardsmen?"

Andrei snapped to attention.

"Comrade Supreme Commander-in-Chief," he said clearly and boldly, "all the Guardsmen think that it's time to kick the beast out! All we're waiting for is the order!"

"That's the way to think, Comrades Guardsmen; just the way!" said Stalin seriously. "Yes, it's time to drive those brutal invaders out of our country! Like the first, the second German fascist offensive against Moscow has failed. The plan to encircle and take Moscow has burst like a soap bubble. That's

¹ The name comes from the Russian verb lupit, which means to thrash, to give a beating to.

clear both to us and to the German invaders. It was just for this reason that Hitler left the Eastern Front. He decided to choose quieter places to take an airing. Ran away because he was afraid. But he won't be able to escape responsibility. He'll have to answer for everything!"

As he picked up his binoculars again Stalin suddenly said, "There's going to be a storm."

All quickly looked around and were no little surprised to see what had happened to the weather the past few minutes while they were listening to Stalin. The sky had darkened, a haze had enveloped the woods, the snow flakes were whirling faster than ever, and a raw wind came from the fields. With an involuntary shiver they all sensed that in a little while, very soon, a mighty and irresistible Russian snowstorm would come sweeping across the lands about Moscow, filling the sky with its whistle and roar. . . .

The Story of an Experiment

(Continued from page 9)

that even the experienced agronomists were perplexed. The ovaries grew to an enormous size."

Subsequently I received a few more communications from the Ukraine, the Gorky region and even from abroad—from the People's Democracies. True, in most cases they came from scientists. The specialists are repeating my experiments with plant organisms on a broad scale.

The assistance of my correspondents and the active participation of youth in these experiments give me the greatest pleasure. I have not the least doubt that the results of the experiments that will be obtained this year will make it possible broadly to recommend the treatment of seeds of certain cultures with sodium bicarbonate as a new and very effective agricultural means of raising yields.

I am sure that there is many a "dark nook" and unsolved riddle in the world of plant cells the solution of which will help boost yields.

Results of the 15th Olympic Games at Helsinki

Interview with N. N. Romanov, Head of the Soviet Sports Delegation

THE 15th Olympic games, which took place between July 19th and August 3rd, said N. N. Romanov, were the biggest events of this kind ever held. About 7,000 men and women athletes representing 70 countries took part in the competitions. Foreign Press comments were unanimous in noting the fact that the participation of the athletes of the Soviet Union in the Olympics heightened the interest towards these games and lent them great international significance. N. N. Romanov referred to the major successes scored in the Olympics by the Soviet athletes who established 2 world, 3 European and 11 USSR records, winning 106 Olympic medals, including 38 gold, 53 silver and 15 bronze medals. In the Olympic competitions which lasted 16 days the Soviet athletes scored 494 points, i.e., the highest number of points. According to concretized data, the athletes of the USA also scored 494 points. The number of points scored by the athletes of the Hungarian People's Republic gained

them a worthy place in the Olympic table after the athletes of the USSR and the USA. Successful results were won by the athletes of Sweden, Italy and Finland. In conclusion, N. N. Romanov referred to the abusive and unfair practices of judges who deliberately belittled the results scored by a number of athletes of the Soviet Union and other countries. As an example, N. N. Romanov mentioned the outrageous conduct of the referee in the case of the Soviet boxer Shotsikas. At the same time the jury adjudged undeserved victories to some of the American athletes, especially in the last days of the competitions. There is no doubt, concluded N. N. Romanov, that with a fair jury in all the sports, the athletes of the Soviet Union and of some other countries would have been awarded a far greater number of prizes. "In general," declared N. N. Romanov, "the Olympic games helped in promoting co-operation between athletes of different countries and brought out their urge for peace and friendship."

Sports as a Factor of Friendship

THE Olympic games in Finland are not only a big event in the world of sport. In Turku, the port through which many of the contestants and guests arrived, a poster in many languages proclaimed: "Welcome to the Olympic Games for Peace!" And dedicated as they are to friendship among the peoples, and especially among the youth of all countries, the games have a wider significance than only sports.

Already in ancient Greece, from which the Olympic tradition has come down to us, the games were synonymous with peace; every four years, while they

were being held, a "sacred truce" was proclaimed between the different cities, and any violation of it was sternly punished.

When the tradition was revived at the end of the last century at the suggestion of the French educator Baron Pierre de Coubertin, friendship between the athletes of different countries and better relations among nations were the keynote of the first Olympic games of modern times, held in 1896 at Athens. The Olympic badge with its five interlocked rings is a symbol of the brotherhood of the five continents.

And on the present occasion, too, we know that most of the contestants gathered in Helsinki have come there not only to display their prowess but to help cement the ties of friendship among the nations; for the people everywhere are eager to strengthen the peace in every way they can.

We in the Soviet Union have always stood for friendly intercourse between sportsmen of different countries. Teams from abroad are frequent visitors to our country and are always accorded a warm welcome. Our own athletes, too, have visited other countries to take part in various contests. Designed as they are to build up man's physical health, sports by their very nature tend to imbue him with a spirit of vigour and optimism. They furnish an excellent meeting ground for people from all over the world.

Soviet sportsmen accepted with pleasure the International Olympic Committee's invitation to take part in the Helsinki games, and their participation (for the first time) helps to make the Olympic games more truly international, to promote peace and friendship among the sportsmen and youth of all the world.

With the world in its present troubled state, the keen interest in the Olympic games, with their tradition

of peace and friendship, is but natural; it reflects the anxiety of the peoples to see the international tension relaxed. In a letter to the International Olympic Committee, students of the University of Illinois send greetings to the sportsmen of all nations who are taking part in the Helsinki games, and declare that their peaceful sports contests are an example to the world. And we need not doubt that sentiments like these are shared by millions every where.

The more regrettable therefore the fact that the arrangements made for the games should have been marred by some unfortunate shortcomings. The sportsmen of the German Democratic Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Korea were not invited to Helsinki, and it was only at the last moment, on the insistence of sportsmen and sports lovers all over the world, that an invitation was extended to the sportsmen of the Chinese People's Republic.

People everywhere hope that, these shortcomings notwithstanding, this summer's Olympic games will prove a contribution to the cause of peace. And one wants to believe that the friendship knit among the sportsmen and youth of different countries during these games will not die, and that the contestants will take back with them to all ends of the earth a message of peace and friendship among the nations.

from "News" No. 5, 1952.

Village Sportsmen

By A. Finogenov

SPORT is very popular among the village youth in the USSR. At present there are some three million people in the ranks of village sportsmen. Voluntary rural sports societies have been organized in nearly all of the Union republics. In RSFSR functions the Kolkhoznik Society, in the Ukraine the Kolgospnik, in Uzbekistan the Pakhtakor Society and so on.

The kolkhoz physical culture organizations form the basis of the village sports societies. Membership to these organizations is open to everyone from 14 years of age and over.

All athletic activity in the kolkhoz is headed by a council elected at a general meeting of the sportsmen. Any member of the sports society may be elected to this council. It is the council's duty to arrange the schedule for athletic meets, create sections in various fields of sport, prepare athletes for competitions, etc. All physical culture facilities and equipment are placed at the disposal of the members free of charge. Village sportsmen participate in contests and athletic meets.

Sections are organized for village athletes desiring to participate in one or another field of sport. In these sections are formed groups of teams in the most varied sports—track and field events, boxing, swimming, football, basketball, volleyball, wrestling, fencing, etc.

*Robert Skaya
(Latvia)
playing
with
Kurban
Khanov
(Turk-
menia).*



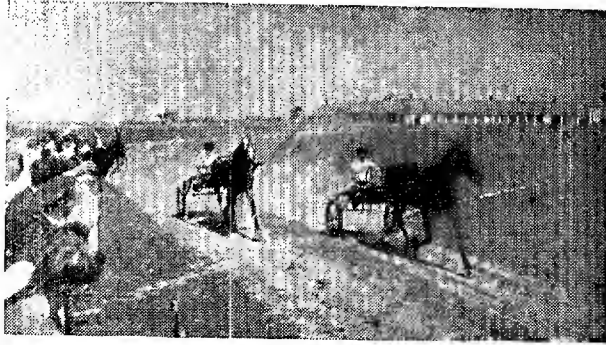
*Grigori Zharov, USSR
Chess Champion among
collective farmers.*



The members are taught and trained by physical culture teachers or well trained athletes who are appointed by the council.

The Soviet State displays great solicitude for the physical training of the collective farmers. The Soviets of Working People's Deputies allocate big sums for the construction of stadiums and sports grounds in the kolkhoz villages. Questions dealing with the development of physical culture and sport are discussed regularly at sessions of regional and district Soviets of Working People's Deputies.

A statuette of a football player decorates the office desk of the Chairman of the Polyarnaya Zvezda (Polar Star) kolkhoz, Uzbek SSR. This is an honorary prize,



At the Timiryazev Collective Farm's hippodrome, Gorky Region

won by the kolkhoz team—the republic's champion in football.

What was it that ensured such a splendid victory to the sportsmen of the Polyarnaya Zvezda Kolkhoz? Here, in this collective farm, as in all others, sport became an essential element in the life of the youth. The collective farmers built for themselves a stadium. Tens of young collective farmers engage systematically in track and field events, volleyball, boxing, horsemanship.

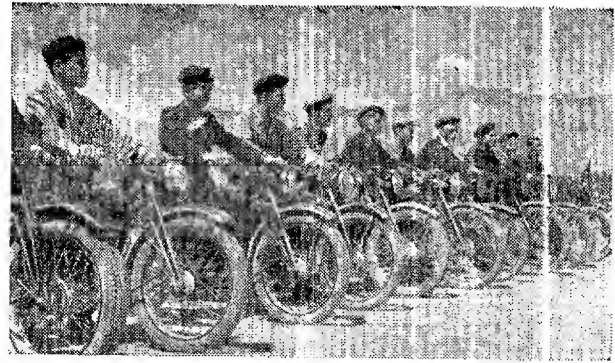
Competitions among village athletes in various sports are held annually in the USSR on a country-wide scale.

In track and field meets last year 232 men and 129 women, representing the top kolkhoz athletes, took a hand. They came from the Russian Federation, the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Georgia, Uzbekistan, Turkmenia, Moldavia, Estonia and other republics.

The village sportsmen showed good results. For instance, I. Chernov, member of the Kolkhoznik Sports Society, covered 100 metres in 10.9 sec.; A. Ignatyev raced 400 m. in 50.6 sec.; R. Bikchurin covered the 800-m. race in 1 min., 58.1 sec. The sportswoman N. Derganova, captured first place in the 100-m. sprint—12.9 sec., and cleared 5.03-m. in the broad jump.

Four Georgian collective farmers engaging in the

At a collective farm in Daghestan. A competition of aeroplane modellers, members of the "Kolkhoznik" Sports Society



Motorcyclists, members of the Stalin Collective Farm, Leninabad District, Tajik SSR

mountain climbing sport merited the high title of Honoured Masters of Sport of the USSR. Ten collective farm football teams of the Uzbek rural sport society Pakhtakor participated last year in the republic's football championship games.

A weight-lifting competition was held in Kiev among athletes of the Kolkospnik Society in June of this year. The lightweight A. Khvesik, a collective farmer from Lyubeshov village, Volynsk Region, lifted 100 kilograms in the two-hand clean and press, 102.5 kilograms in the snatch and 127.5 kilograms in the clean and jerk.

Recently a USSR chess tournament was held in Moscow among collective farmers. Eighteen of the best village players, representing kolkhoz sports organizations of 15 Union republics, made a bid for top honours. The contestants employed new interesting ideas in the openings and displayed fine technique in realization of positional advantage.

Grigory Zhuravlev of the Kolkhoznik Sports Society won first place in the USSR chess tournament among collective farm players. Zhuravlev came well prepared and performed in great style scoring 14.5 out of a possible 17 points.

The extensive development of physical culture and sport in the villages of the Soviet Union serves as a striking proof of the cultural growth in the countryside.

Football team of the Timiryazev Collective Farm, Gorky Region



Regd. No. D-155

Statement made by M. V. NESTEROV, President of Chamber of Commerce of the USSR, to the Press Conference held by him on 10th January, 1952 in the Soviet Pavilion at the International Industries Fair, Bombay

AT the outset I must thank all of you for your kind attendance at this Press conference.

I would like you to get acquainted in brief with those changes which have occurred in the economic life of the Soviet State since 1917. I would also like to dwell upon the development of the trade relations between the USSR and other countries, particularly between the USSR and India.

Thirty-four years have already passed since the workers and peasants of Russia took power in their own hands. Thirty-four years have passed since the exploitation of man by man was entirely eliminated on one-sixth of the globe. It is already over thirty years that the Soviet peoples have been living as one enormous family, a family of toilers. During this time, great changes took place in the Soviet Union. The Soviet people have achieved such successes that humanity is able to achieve only in the new advanced system of social and state order.

I wish to tell you about these achievements not only because they define the face of my country but also because they determine relations of the Soviet Union with other countries. In particular, they determine our foreign trade policy.

Well, the principal change which has taken place in the economy of my country in the course of the past 34 years, i.e., from the date of the Great October Socialist Revolution, is that from a backward agrarian country, Soviet Russia has turned into an advanced, industrially developed mighty power.

Now, the Soviet Union not only possesses an advanced industry but also renders technical and economic aid to other countries.

Tsarist Russia possessed immense natural wealth, but it remained untapped. Russia, I am repeating this, was a poor and technically backward country. Her industrial production was confined to only a few machines. Nearly all machinery she imported from abroad. In those years, Russia was predominantly a country of light industry. As regards heavy industries, which give a country economic independence, it was poorly developed. There was no production of tractors, automobiles, many types of machine tools, aircraft, agricultural machinery, road-building machinery, electrical equipment, chemicals and many many other vital products. But even these enterprises which Russia had then did not belong to her fully. Many of them were the property of foreign capital. The Russia of those

times depended very much on the capitalist countries of the West. Such was the Russia then!

It goes without saying that her transformation into an advanced industrial country took much effort and many resources.

By 1927 the Soviet people completely restored industrial and agricultural production to the pre-war level and started moving forward in big strides. The most important role in the economic development of my country was played, and continues to be played, by the Stalin Five-Year Plans, on the basis of which the planned growth of Soviet economy is effected.

The First Five-Year Plan which came into effect in 1928 was completed ahead of time, in four years and three months. The Second Five-Year Plan (1933-37) was completed within the same time. In 1938, the Soviet people started working on the Third Five-Year Plan, but it was not completed owing to the attack of fascist Germany on the USSR. Nevertheless, in the thirteen years preceding the Second World War, the USSR, made the greatest leap from backwardness to progress and without any outside help, became a country with a powerful, first-class industry. "It has never happened yet in the world," the leader of the peoples of the USSR, J. V. Stalin, pointed out, "that a huge backward agrarian land should be turned into an industrial country without plundering colonies, without robbing foreign countries or without big loans and long-term credits from outside... We have been able to organise the industrialisation of our own forces." (J. Stalin).

The basic task of the Five-Year Plan was to create heavy industry and especially, machine-building industry. This task was successfully carried out. The Soviet Union has built up its own iron and steel industry, the tractor, automobile, machine-tool, chemical, aircraft and agricultural machine industries. This enabled the Soviet people to equip with the new technique all the branches of the industry and to effect the reconstruction of the economy of the USSR. Apart from the reconstruction of the old industrial enterprises, many new industrial centres have been set up in different parts of the country.

Here are some figures showing the achievements of the Soviet Union during the period from 1917 to 1948.

In 1913 the national income of tsarist Russia amounted to 21,000 million rubles; the national income of the U. S. S. R. increased to 128,000 million rubles in 1940. In 1940 large-scale industry of the Soviet Union supplied

approximately 12 times more industrial output than the industry of tsarist Russia did in 1913. Production in the machine-building, and metal-working industries increased 41 times over. In the same year, Soviet industry produced 15 million tons of pig-iron, or four times the 1913 output; 18,300,000 tons of steel—4.5 times the 1913 amount; 166 million tons of coal (5.5 times more); 31 million tons of oil (3.5 times more); 38,300,000 tons of marketable grain (17 million tons more than in 1913), 27,000,000 tons of cotton or 3.5 times more than in 1913, etc.

Immense successes were achieved by Soviet agriculture which is now the most advanced agriculture in the world. Before 1913, the agriculture of Russia was extremely backward. Land was tilled in a most primitive way. After the Revolution, land passed over to the peasants who united in collective farms and started using modern agricultural machinery, taking full advantage of the progress of agricultural science.

In 1940, 523,000 tractors, 182,000 harvester combines, 228,000 trucks, hundreds of thousands of various agricultural machines were used in the fields of the Soviet Union. This considerably increased the production of agricultural products and improved the standard of living of the peasants. The Second World War, however, tore the Soviet peoples from their creative labour—the Soviet Union having to bear the main brunt of the war.

I shall cite only a few general figures to show you what were the losses suffered as a result of the fascist invasion. Indeed, these losses are hard to estimate. The direct damage alone inflicted by the Hitlerites on the USSR amounted to 679,000 million rubles (or 170,000 million dollars or 807,000 million rupees). The fascist invaders destroyed, fully or in part, 1,710 Soviet cities and more than 70,000 villages. They destroyed thousands of industrial enterprises, ruined and sacked 98,000 collective farms and so on.

Any other state on sustaining such damage would have been thrown back for decades. This, however, did not happen and could not happen in the case of the Soviet State which relies on planned economy and enjoys the boundless support of the entire people.

After the war the Soviet people guided by the wise Stalin have rapidly rehabilitated the economy of the country, showing to the world once more that the peoples liberated from the yoke of exploitation, masters of their own state, are capable of performing miracles.

The post-war Five-Year Plan (1946—50), the main task of which was to rehabilitate the war-devastated economy to the pre-war level and to surpass this level, has successfully been carried out.

The output of all the industries not only reached the pre-war level but surpassed it by far. As a result of this plan steel production in the USSR increased by 2.2 times as compared with the pre-war level. In 1951 alone the increase in steel production was about four million tons or approximately as much as all tsarist Russia produced. Now the Soviet Union produces approximately as much steel as Britain, France, Belgium and Sweden combined. Coal output increased to 8 times as much as in 1913. According to the plan for 1950, the output of coal was more than 250 million tons. The annual increase in coal production amounts to 24 million tons on the average. Oil production is increasing by 4.5 million tons annually.

A specially rapid increase has taken place in power generation. In the post-war Five-Year Plan period the production of electric power increased twice over and surpassed the pre-war level by 87 per cent. In 1951 the Soviet Union produced more than 104,000 million kilowatt hours of electric power—55 times more than pre-Revolutionary Russia and more than is being generated by the electric stations of Britain and France combined. At present there are being built in the Soviet Union gigantic hydro-electric stations—the biggest in the world. They will generate more than 22,000 million KWH annually, which is equal to the total produced by all the power stations of Denmark, Finland, Holland, Belgium and Spain taken together. This additional electric power will enable us to cut production costs and to supply far greater amounts of products at lower costs.

In 1950 the USSR produced 2.3 times as many machines as in 1940 and more than 100 times the production of tsarist Russia.

During 6 post-war years Soviet engineering work have mastered the manufacture of more than 1,700 new models of machines. There is no machine in the world that Soviet industry cannot manufacture. Moreover, we now produce such machines as are produced nowhere else in the world. For instance, Soviet industry is manufacturing a steam turbine of 150,000 kw. capacity.

The increase in production in the machine-building industry after the war has led to a further improvement in the technical equipment of our agriculture which has substantially grown in the last few years. Thus, the increase in production of tractors in 1950 by 3.8 times and in the production of combines by 3.6 times against 1940, as well as the increase in production of other agricultural machinery, made it possible for Soviet agriculture to receive 536,000 tractors (in terms of 15 H. P. units), 93,000 grain harvesting combines (including 39,000 self-propelled machines) about 850,000 tractor drawn implements and big quantities of other agricultural machinery. In 1951 almost the entire ploughing in collective farms was mechanised, three-quarters of the sowing has been done by tractor-drawn seed drills and more than 60 per cent of the grain area has been harvested with combines. The very good technical equipment and the utilization of the highly developed agrarian science resulted in the big growth of production of agricultural products.

During the last few years the total grain crop annually exceeded 7,000 million poods (112 million tons). The Soviet Union now produces more cotton than India, Pakistan and Egypt, taken together. The increase in production of manufactured goods and agricultural products secures the systematic rise of the material and cultural standards of the Soviet people. The advance in the living standard of the people is the law of Socialism.

In 1950 the national income increased by 64 per cent compared with 1940; the working people received 74 per cent of the national income for meeting their personal material and cultural requirements, while the other 26 per cent remained at the disposal of the State collective farms and cooperative organisations for expanding production and for other needs of the state and society as a whole.

In 1950, the total incomes of workers, office employees and collective farms increased by 62 per cent compared with 1940. The USSR was the first country in Europe

to abolish rationing of all foodstuffs and manufactured goods in December 1947. Since then state retail prices of all goods have been reduced four times. This resulted in an increase in the real wages of the toiling masses and in the purchasing power of the ruble.

Huge funds are spent in the USSR for cultural and social services to the people. For instance Soviet people receive free of charge or at reduced rates, accommodations in sanatoriums, rest homes, and children's institutions. Vast amounts are being spent for allowances to mothers of large families and lone mothers, for free medical service, for pensions to disabled and old persons, for stipends to students, and so on. All factory and office workers receive an annual paid vacation at the expense of the State of not less than two weeks. In 1950 alone the State spent more than 120,000 million rubles (about 138,000 million rupees) for social and cultural services to the population, or three times more than in 1940.

Such are in brief the changes which have taken place in the Soviet Union. Such is the state of affairs in my country. Naturally the extent of economic development of the Soviet Union determines its business relations with other countries, the character and composition of its foreign trade.

Now the USSR exports not only raw materials and foodstuffs as in the case of old Russia. We now export various manufactured goods including different machines and equipment. At the same time we need a number of manufactures and raw materials. This provides favourable conditions for development of trade between the Soviet Union and other countries of the world.

I have been in Bombay for more than a month and during this time I have met many businessmen. Almost all of them put me the same question—whether the Soviet Union is able to supply India with capital goods and foodgrains and in what Indian goods the USSR is interested. Asking me this question, many of the businessmen complained of the difficulties in obtaining capital goods from the United States and Britain which are intensifying an armament drive and are drastically curtailing civilian production.

It seems to me that the question of the possibility of supplying India with Soviet manufactured goods and foodstuffs and of importing Indian goods into the USSR is also of interest to you. In other words, this question means whether it is possible to expand trade between our two countries, whether it is possible to establish closer business cooperation between them.

To this question I can answer that, as far as the Soviet Union is concerned, the expansion of trade between our two countries and the establishment of closer business contacts is quite possible.

The Soviet Union is now busy with creative peaceful labour. It has not launched an armament drive and is therefore, quite capable of supplying other countries, and particularly India, with various manufactured goods and foodstuff..

We can provide your country with machine-tools, generators, electric equipment, transport equipment, mining equipment, textile machinery, agricultural machinery, as well as cement, timber, fertilizers, foodgrains, consumer goods, etc. On the other hand, we are interested in a number of your goods, such as jute, tobacco, shellac, textiles, copra, spices and other things.

A more detailed list of commodities that we can supply to your country can be obtained from the Soviet Trade Agency in Calcutta (4, Camac Street, Tel. No. 3281).

In conclusion, I would like to say that we stand for the establishment of close business relations with all countries. These relations should be based on the principles of equality of nations and considerations of mutual profit. We feel that the development and strengthening of business relations with all countries, regardless of the differences of their social and economic systems, is one of the most important conditions for the maintenance and strengthening of peace and security. To this end we are taking an active part in the convening of an International Economic Conference, the idea of which was initiated by public-minded individuals of various countries.

It is expected that 400 to 450 persons—economists, manufacturers, merchants, farmers, engineers, trade union leaders, etc., will attend the conference. Its purpose will be to promote international economic co-operation, to find ways and means of raising the general living standards through peaceful co-operation between different economic and social systems. The conference will presumably endeavour to recommend practical measures along these lines and will provide a personal opportunity for the delegates to establish business contacts and to exchange views on economic problems.

Such a conference can undoubtedly prove an important step in promoting economic ties between different countries. It may certainly be said in advance that Soviet Economic Organisations will lend their utmost assistance to further this object. The potentialities for closer economic co-operation between the Soviet Union and the capitalist countries, between the lands of democracy and socialism generally and the capitalist world, are very great indeed. Obstacles are being artificially put in the way of such co-operation. They must be removed if the severe economic position in which many of the capitalist countries find themselves is to be improved and peace among the nations made secure.

Speech Delivered by M. V. NESTEROV, President
of Chamber of Commerce of the USSR, in the
Indian Merchants' Chamber at Bombay
on January 8, 1952

Statement made by M. V. NESTEROV, President of
Chamber of Commerce of the USSR, to the Press
Conference held by him on 10th January, 1952
in the Soviet Pavilion at the International
Industries Fair, Bombay

SUPPLEMENT TO **SOVIET LAND**
NO. 2, JANUARY 25, 1952

Speech Delivered by M. V. NESTEROV, President of Chamber of Commerce of the USSR, in the Indian Merchants' Chamber at Bombay on January 8, 1952

I WOULD like to acquaint this esteemed audience in brief with the great changes in the economic life of the Soviet State since 1917, when the Great October Socialist Revolution took place in Russia, i.e., during the 34 years of the existence of the USSR.

Three decades are but a brief moment in history, but these past three decades have no equal in the annals of mankind for the social and political developments they have brought. During this period the peoples of the USSR have transformed their country from a backward agrarian land into a powerful industrial country which not only steadily develops without any outside help, but is able to render tangible technical and economic assistance to other countries as well.

Tsarist Russia possessed immense natural wealth, but it remained untapped. Russia was a poor, technically backward country. It produced few machines and most of them were then imported from abroad. In those years it was mainly light industry that was developed. As for the heavy industry which gives a country economic independence, it was poorly developed. Many factories, mills and mines of old Russia were owned by foreign capitalists. The country's economy was greatly dependent on the capitalist states of the West.

The first years of the young Soviet State were spent in armed struggle against enemies of the new Socialist system; next, a number of years was required to rehabilitate the economy destroyed by the war and foreign intervention, to regain the pre-war level in industry and agriculture. This was accomplished by 1927.

Since 1928 economic development in the Soviet Union has been proceeding on the basis of the famed Stalin Five-Year Plans. The First Five-Year Plan (1928-1932) was completed ahead of time. The same accomplishment was registered in the case of the Second Five-Year Plan (1933-1937). In 1938 the Soviet people started work on the Third Five-Year Plan but it was not completed, owing to the attack of fascist Germany on the USSR. Nevertheless, in the 13 years preceding the Second World War, the USSR made the greatest leap from backwardness to progress, and without any outside aid became a country with a powerful first-class industry. "It has never happened yet in the world," the leader of the peoples of the USSR J. V. Stalin pointed out, "that a huge backward agrarian land should be turned into an industrial country without plundering colonies, without robbing foreign countries or without big loans and long-term credits

from the outside... We have been able to organize the industrialization of our country with our own forces." (J. Stalin.)

The main link of the First Five-Year Plan was the establishment of *heavy* industry with its core, *machine-building*. Only heavy industry is capable of reconstructing and putting transport, agriculture and industry as a whole on their feet.

The Soviet country coped splendidly with these immense tasks and attained results that are of the greatest international significance. The USSR built up its own iron and steel industry, the foundation of industrialisation, the tractor, automobile, machine-tool, chemical air-craft and agricultural machinery industries. This has enabled the Soviet people to equip with new technique all branches of production and to effect the Socialist reconstruction of the entire economy of the USSR.

During the subsequent Five-Year Plans the Soviet Union attained more, still greater achievements in all spheres of economic life. In the pre-war year 1940 the output of large-scale industry in the USSR was 12 times above 1913! Already by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan the USSR advanced to first place in Europe for gross industrial output and to first place in the world, for the level of technique of production.

Socialist industry has developed not only in old centres, but also in areas where there was no industry at all in the past. During the Stalin-Five-Year Plans industrial enterprises have been distributed throughout the country more evenly, they have been brought closer to the raw material sources and to the consuming areas. Especially large has been the growth of industry in the republics of Central Asia and Transcaucasia, in the Eastern districts of the USSR. New powerful industrial centres have arisen deep in the interior of the country.

While before the Revolution Russia had only one coal and metal centre in the South, on the initiative of J. V. Stalin another coal and metal centre was set up in the East (the combination of Urals iron ore and Kuznetsk coal) during the pre-war Five-Year Plans. In that period the most up-to-date mammoth iron and steel mills were built. Among them are the Stalin Iron and Steel Mills in Magnitogorsk, the Stalin Mills in Kuznetsk, the Krivoi Rog, Novaya Tula and other mills. The Magnitogorsk mills alone produce several times more metal than all the works of the pre-revolutionary Urals.

Without Soviet-made machinery the USSR could

not have its own large-scale industry and mechanized agriculture, could not provide the means of production to all branches of the national economy. Huge machine-building works outfitted with the latest equipment have been set up in the USSR during the Stalin Five-Year Plans. The Soviet machine-building industry is able to manufacture the most intricate equipment, machine-tools and instruments, all types of the means of production. It serves as a solid foundation for the technical and economic independence of the USSR. By the beginning of the Second World War the Soviet machine-building industry grew more than 50 times over compared with 1913 and held first place in Europe for its volume of output.

The Soviet Union is the country with the most advanced agriculture in the world. Prior to the Great October Revolution agriculture in Russia was extremely backward. The bulk of the land was owned by landlords, monasteries and kulaks. The peasants, in their majority had tiny strips of lands and operated their puny farms single-handed.

In Soviet times agriculture has been fundamentally transformed in the USSR. The October Revolution did away with the ownership of the land by landlords. The land was declared to be the property of the entire people and was turned over to the peasants for free perpetual use. Having become convinced of the advantages of collective farming over individual farming, the Soviet peasants, with the support of the state began to unite voluntarily into producers' co-operatives, into collective farms. Collectivization of agriculture has been effected in the USSR under the guidance of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government. Agriculture in the USSR has been turned into Socialist, collective agriculture, the biggest and the most mechanized in the world, capable of applying all the achievements of agronomy, of advanced Michurin agrobiological science.

During the Second World War the powerful Socialist industry of the USSR, as distinct from the industry of old Russia, proved capable of fully ensuring the needs of the front and rear and it enabled the Soviet Army to score a brilliant victory over fascist Germany and imperialist Japan and to liberate the peoples from fascist enslavement.

When the war ended the Soviet people were faced with immense tasks: they had to repair in a short space of time the vast destruction caused by the Hitlerite incursion, to rehabilitate the national economy, and to surpass the pre-war level of economic development. The Stalin post-war Five-Year Plan (1946-1950) was subordinated to these tasks.

The peoples of the Soviet Union bore the main brunt of the Second World War and discharged with credit their historic mission—they saved world civilization from the fascist menace. To accomplish this the Soviet people had to bear tremendous sacrifices in human lives and material resources. The damage caused to the USSR by the enemy is even hard to estimate. For example, the fascist invaders destroyed, in full or in part, 1,710 Soviet cities and more than 70,000 villages, they destroyed thousands of industrial enterprises, ruined and sacked 98,000 collective farms, and so on. The direct damage alone inflicted by the Hitlerites on the USSR amounted to 679,000 million rubles

(or 170,000 million dollars at the present rate of exchange).

Any other state, on sustaining such damage, would have been thrown back for decades. This, however, did not happen and could not happen in the case of the Soviet State which relies on planned Socialist economy and enjoys the boundless support of the entire people. Soviet men and women have once again demonstrated to the entire world that a people liberated from oppression and exploitation who have become masters of their state are capable of performing miracles. The post-war Five-Year Plan was successfully fulfilled and its most important targets were even greatly exceeded! The Five-Year Plan envisaged that the output of Soviet industry in 1950, the last year of the Five-Year Plan, is to be 48 per cent above the pre-war year 1940. Actually in 1950 industrial output increased 73 per cent compared with 1940. Soviet industry completed the Five-Year Plan ahead of time, in four years and three months!

Last year has brought fresh achievements. The output of Soviet industry increased *twice above* the pre-war level.

A vast programme of capital construction has been effected in the USSR after the war and it greatly exceeds the pre-war scope. During the First Five-Year Plan more than 350 enterprises were commissioned annually, in the Second Five-Year Plan 900, while in the post-war Five-Year Plan more than 1,200 enterprises were put into operation every year. Altogether during 1946-1950 over 6,000 industrial enterprises were built, restored and commissioned, this figure being exclusive of small state, co-operative and collective farm establishments. The basic production plant of Soviet industry in 1950 was 58 per cent above 1940.

All branches of Soviet industry, in the first place the entire heavy industry, the backbone of the country's whole economy have made big progress in the post-war years. During the post-war Five-Year Plan period the production of steel in the USSR increased 2.2 times. In 1951, for example, the increase in the output of steel alone amounted to about four million tons, or approximately as much as all tsarist Russia produced. The Soviet Union now produces approximately as much steel as Britain, France, Belgium and Sweden combined.

The USSR holds second place in the world for coal production. The annual increase in coal production amounts to 24 million tons on the average. The main processes of coal production are fully mechanized in the USSR. For the level of mechanization the Soviet coal industry has no equal in the world.

In 1950 the oil industry of the USSR exceeded the pre-war level by 22 per cent. The annual increase in oil production amounts to 4.5 million tons.

The USSR is a country where electrification is proceeding on a big scale. In the post-war Five-Year Plan period the production of electric power increased twice over and surpassed the pre-war level by 87 per cent. In 1951 the Soviet Union will produce 104,000 million kilowatt hours of electric power—55 times more than pre-revolutionary Russia and more than is being generated by the electric stations of Britain and France combined.

Great are the achievements of the Soviet machine-building industry. In 1950 the USSR produced 2.3

times as many machines as in 1940 and more than 100 times above tsarist Russia. In 1951 the output of machines is again expanding by more than one-fifth compared with the preceding year. In the six post-war years Soviet engineering works have mastered the manufacture of more than 1,700 new models of machines for all branches of the economy. There is no machine in the world that Soviet industry could not manufacture. For example, in 1951 the Soviet industry is manufacturing a steam turbine of 150,000 KW capacity. A turbine of such capacity is being produced for the first time in the world, which fact attests to the maturity of Soviet science and engineering. The successes of the machine-building industry have made possible the wide mechanization and automatization of Socialist production, and the notable expansion in the technical equipment of the national economy compared with the pre-war level. The chief purpose of technical progress in the USSR is to lighten human labour, to promote the mechanization of laborious processes, to raise labour productivity and to bring up to the highest level the production of material values for the people.

The supply of the latest machinery to agriculture increases from year to year and as a result the technical facilities of agriculture have grown substantially. In 1950 the production of tractors in the USSR increased 3.8 times over compared with 1940, combines 3.6 times and so on. During the post-war Five-Year Plan period agriculture received 536,000 tractors (in terms of 15 HP units), 93,000 grain harvesting combines, (including 39,000 self-propelled machines), about 850,000 tractor-drawn implements and big quantities of other agricultural machinery.

During the last few years the total grain crop annually exceeds 7,000 million poods. The USSR now produces more cotton than India, Pakistan and Egypt, these well-known cotton-growing countries, taken together.

In 1951 Soviet agriculture received 137,000 tractors (in terms of 15 HP units), 54,000 grain combines and two million other farm machines and implements.

In 1951 almost the entire ploughing in collective farms was mechanized, three-quarters of the sowing has been done by tractor-drawn seed drills and more than 60 per cent of the grain area has been harvested with combines. All main agricultural operations are almost completely mechanized in the state farms.

Together with industry and agriculture, rail, river and marine transport are developing in the USSR. In the current year the increase in freight carriage alone on the Soviet railways is almost equal to the entire annual freight carriage of the British and French railways combined.

Already before the Second World War the output of goods for the population greatly exceeded the pre-revolutionary level, while popular consumption of foodstuffs and manufactured goods increased several times over compared with tsarist Russia. After the war the Soviet State has paid special attention to the recovery and expansion of the light and food industries and raising the living standard of the people through systematic reductions of prices on all goods. The progress of heavy industry and agriculture have made it possible substantially to increase the production of consumer goods. During the post-war Five-Year

Plan period the production of cotton goods increased 2.4 times, woollen fabrics almost three times, footwear more than three times, butter three times, sugar more than five times, etc. In 1951, for example, the output of foodstuffs will be 30-40 per cent above the pre-war year 1940.

The rapid advance of Soviet economy makes it possible systematically to raise the material and cultural standards of the people, to meet more fully with each passing year the constantly growing requirements of the working people. The advance in the living standard of the people is the law of Socialism. The higher the level of production, the more material values there are at the disposal of society as a whole and of each member of society individually.

In the USSR the national income, created by the labour of the people, belongs fully to the people. In 1950 the national income increased 64 per cent compared with 1940; the working people received 74 per cent of the national income for meeting their personal material and cultural requirements, while the other 26 per cent remained at the disposal of the state collective farms and co-operative organizations for expanding Socialist production and for other needs of the state and society as a whole.

The improvement of the material well-being of population of the USSR is manifested first of all in the increase of money and real wages of factory and office workers and greater incomes of peasants. By the end of the post-war Five-Year Plan period, i.e., in 1950, the total incomes of workers, office employees and collective farmers increased by 62 per cent compared with 1940.

The USSR was the first country in Europe to abolish rationing of all foodstuffs and manufactured goods in December 1947. Prices have been systematically reduced since then. In the post-war period state retail prices of all goods have been reduced four times, as a result of which the population saved hundreds of thousands of millions of rubles. The purchasing power of the ruble has risen considerably and real wages have increased. This has led to a tremendous increase in popular consumption. At present the consumption of bread, meat, fats, sausage, fish, sugar, confectionary products, fabrics, footwear, clothing and many other goods in the USSR is already notably above the pre-war level.

In addition the Soviet State spends huge funds for cultural and social services to the people and it gives the working folk a number of free services and benefits that raise their real wages. For example, Soviet people receive, free of charge or at reduced rates, accommodations to sanatoriums, rest homes and children's institutions. Vast sums are being spent for allowances to mothers of big families and lone mothers, for free seven-year education and raising the skill of workers, for free medical aid, stipends to students and a number of other benefits and privileges. All factory and office workers receive an annual paid vacation at the expense of the state of not less than two weeks, while workers in many professions are given longer vacations. In 1950 alone the state spent more than 120,000 million rubles for social and cultural services to the population, or three times more than in 1940.

Great achievements have been registered in the build-

ing of homes for the people, improving the health services, the development of science, culture, the arts, and so on and so forth.

Universal compulsory seven-year education at the expense of the state has been effected in the USSR. The network of higher education institutions and the number of students has grown immeasurably, as can be seen from the following figures:

Year				Number of Higher Educational Estab- lishments	Total Student Body
1914-15	...	...	...	91	112,000
1940	...	...	...	750	812,000
1950	...	...	...	880	1,247,000

The number of institutions of higher learning in the USSR is almost ten times above the pre-revolutionary level, and the student body increased more than 11 times over.

Science in the USSR has a glorious history. The Soviet Union received a considerable scientific legacy from pre-revolutionary Russia. Prior to the Great October Socialist Revolution, Russian science produced a big pleiad of outstanding scientists in many spheres of knowledge. It made a tremendous contribution to world science and had priority in most of the major discoveries. In Soviet times science has been raised to unprecedented heights and it serves the development of the productive forces, the advance of the material and cultural standards of the working people, the building of Communism, it serves the cause of peace. Nowhere and at no time did science enjoy such esteem and respect, nowhere and at no time did it have such splendid conditions for development as in the Soviet Land.

Major discoveries and inventions in different spheres of science and engineering, up to the tapping of atomic energy, have been made in the USSR in postwar years. In 1950 the number of scientific institutions in the USSR was one and a half times above the pre-war level, and the number of scientists working in them increased almost twice over.

The florescence of culture in the USSR is attested to by the great progress of the press, literature and the arts, the big number of theatres, cinemas, libraries, radio stations, museum and other cultural and educational institutions. In 1950 more than 7,700 newspapers and 1,400 magazines were published in the USSR. In the different Union and Autonomous Republics, in autonomous regions and national areas and districts newspapers and magazines are being issued in the language of the local people.

In 1950 the Soviet Union had 300,000 public libraries with a total of 600 million volumes. In prerevolutionary Russia there were only 12,600 such libraries with 8,900,000 books.

An index of the higher material well-being of the people, improved housing conditions and medical service is the fact that the rate of mortality in the USSR has been cut in half compared with the pre-war year of 1940, while child mortality registered an even bigger drop. The net annual increase of the population ex-

ceeds the 1940 figures and comprises more than three million people.

The Soviet Union is a great multi-national state. More than sixty nations and nationalities inhabit its territory. All nations in the USSR have equal rights and are bound by ties of fraternal friendship.

The inviolable friendship of the peoples of the USSR is one of the sources of the strength and invincibility of the Soviet State.

The national policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, the policy of equality, fraternity and friendship among the peoples, has ensured the unprecedented economic and cultural progress of nations who in the past were reduced to the status of colonial slaves of tsarism. This can be seen in the case of all the national Soviet republics, among them the republics of Central Asia—Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kirghizia and Kazakhstan. The October Revolution has emancipated these peoples from colonial oppression, has given them freedom and state independence. Under the leadership and with the active help of the great Russian people the nations backward in the past have attained notable achievements.

Three decades ago Tajiks, for example, dwelt in adobe huts. They tilled the soil with primitive implements. Their fields were parched by the sun. The peasants obtained meagre crops and the lion's share had to be turned over to the khans and beks. Poverty, starvation, cold and disease stalked the Tajiks. Their position has changed radically after the October Revolution. Tajikistan has become a free Soviet Republic and it has reached a high level of cultural and economic development. Tajikistan now possesses a large-scale textile, food, oil, coal, metal-working and other industries. In the last 20 years the republic's industrial output has increased 50 times over.

Soviet Tajikistan is a land of large-scale collective mechanized agriculture. Tajik cotton growers are obtaining the biggest cotton yields in the USSR. The area sown to technical and grain crops and the livestock herds greatly exceed the pre-war level of 1940.

The republic's territory is covered by a dense network of canals—the Large Ferghana, the Northern Ferghana and the Hissar canals—highways and railways. In place of the small Dushambe settlement, Stalinabad, the capital of Tajikistan, has arisen. It is a big industrial and cultural centre, a city of flowers, orchards and beautiful buildings.

Before Soviet times only 0.5 per cent (one out of 200) of the population was literate in Tajikistan. Today it is a republic of universal literacy.

Functioning in the republic are more than 3,000 schools attended by over 300,000 pupils. More than 13,000 youths and girls study in the nine higher educational institutions and 30 specialised high schools. The Tajik people are proud of their State University and the Academy of Sciences of the Tajik Republic. It is only in Soviet times that Tajik culture, national in form and Socialist in content, has blossomed forth.

Similar great changes have taken place in all other national republics in Soviet times. Prior to the Revolution, for example, it was difficult to find an Uzbek who was able to read and write. Today Uzbekistan has 34 institutions of higher learning.

Many peoples who inhabited Russia before the Re-

volution did not have their own written language. In Soviet times a written language has been evolved for 40 nationalities of the USSR. At present books are being published in more than 100 languages spoken by peoples of the USSR.

Such are the remarkable results produced by the national policy of the Soviet State, the policy of Lenin and Stalin.

The economic and cultural achievements of the USSR are not accidental. They are determined by the social nature of the Soviet State, the first Socialist state of workers and peasants in the world. This is a new type of state where the working people themselves are at the helm of power, a state whose economy is founded on the ownership of the means of production by the entire people. In the USSR, the factories, plants, land and banks belong to the state. This makes it possible to conduct the country's economic life according to plan. Socialist production develops fully in the interests of its master—the people. The main stimulus for economic development in the USSR is not the extraction of profits, but the utmost satisfaction of the people's requirements. That is why Soviet economy does not know any crises, depression and unemployment. That is why it is developing rapidly and at an unprecedented high pace, inaccessible to capitalism.

It is known that during the last twenty years, from 1929 to 1949, industrial output in the USSR increased 8.6 times, whereas in the main capitalist country, the United States, industrial output increased during this period only 60 per cent; in Britain, 42 per cent; in France industrial output not only failed to rise but even dropped 10 per cent in 1949 as compared with 1929.

These figures are evidence of the irrepressible strength of Soviet Socialist economy, of its greatest advantages over capitalist economy.

The steady advance of all branches of Socialist economy and the systematic rise in the living standard of the people are a product of the peace-loving policy of the Soviet State. As early as in 1946 the Soviet Union regeared its entire economy to peace production, demobilised its troops and developed peaceful constructive work to the full.

The Soviet Union has already invested hundreds of thousands of millions of rubles in the restoration of the national economy, has developed in every possible way—civilian industry and is pursuing a policy of systematically reducing prices of consumer goods. In 1950 the USSR undertook the construction of the world's biggest hydro-electric stations and canals on the Volga, Dnieper, Amu-Darya and Don rivers. Here you have clear evidence of the peaceful aspirations of the Soviet people.

These new magnificent developments have been named by the Soviet people the construction projects of Communism. And this is so indeed. These construction projects are of exceptional importance for building up the material foundation of Communism. Their scale is truly colossal and their importance for the country's national economy is immeasurable.

The construction of new hydro-electric stations will be completed in five years. Their total capacity will reach 4,220,000 kilowatts. This is four times greater than the capacity of all hydro-electric stations in South America.

The Kuibyshev and the Stalingrad Hydro-Electric

Stations will be the biggest in the world. Each of them will surpass the largest power stations in the United States—Grand Coulee and Boulder Dam—while the total capacity of the new Soviet hydro-electric stations will be greater than the aggregate capacity of the 20 other biggest hydro-electric stations in the United States. It should be stressed that it took the Americans several decades to build these stations.

The new stations will generate annually 22,500 million kilowatt hours, as much as all the electric stations of Denmark, Finland, Holland, Belgium and Spain taken together; one and a half times as much as all the hydro-electric stations of France, and more than all the power plants of Italy.

The electric power of the new stations will stimulate the further development of all industries in the USSR. Especially great will be the development of industry which will process agricultural raw materials raised on 28 million hectares of new irrigated and watered lands. This area exceeds the territory of Britain, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and Denmark taken together. This new vast tract of fertile lands is nine times bigger than the entire irrigated Nile valley, where irrigation has been in existence for thousands of years; it is three and a half times bigger than the total irrigated and watered area in the United States which it took almost 100 years to develop.

The new irrigated lands will yield enough wheat, rye, rice and other grains, enough vegetables, fruit and livestock products for feeding 100 million people.

All these measures for the development of peaceful economy require huge outlays of funds, manpower and resources on the part of the Soviet State. Only the enemies of the Soviet people can claim that the Soviet Union has not disarmed and is increasing its armed forces.

History shows that no state can develop its peaceful economy and raise the well-being of the people and simultaneously with this increase its armed forces, develop the war industry.

The enemies of the Soviet Union slander the USSR in order to conceal from the peoples of their countries the truth about the great achievements of peaceful labour in the Land of Socialism, the truth about the peace policy of the USSR. They employ this slander in the effort to mislead the peoples of their countries and to justify the armaments drive which is being carried out in the United States and Britain and the countries dependent on them.

All the efforts of the Soviet people are concentrated on building Communism in the USSR. The preservation of peace is a necessary prerequisite for this.

The great Stalin, expressing the interests of the Soviet people and all freedom-loving peoples of the world has stressed that a really democratic programme for post-war construction of the world must provide for: "Abolition of racial exclusiveness; equality of nations and inviolability of their territories; liberation of the enslaved nations and the restoration of their sovereign rights; the right of every nation to manage its affairs in its own way; economic aid to nations that have suffered and assistance in establishing their material well-being; restoration of democratic liberties; destruction of the Hitler regime."

The Soviet Union persistently and firmly follows the

path of strengthening peace and co-operation among nations and it is confident that this fully accords with the hopes and aspirations of all peace-loving peoples, accords with the interests of all mankind.

The Soviet people, engaged in peaceful constructive labour, are far from harbouring any bellicose schemes and war plans. Upholding peace, they actively work for preventing the danger of another war, for ensuring peace, friendship and the security of the nations.

All the creative forces of the Soviet Land and of the great Soviet people are directed at the attainment of peaceful aims. Science and engineering in the USSR are placed at the service of peace, of peaceful constructive labour. It is along these lines that the development of the entire Soviet industry, of the entire Soviet national economy proceeds.

To free mankind from the danger of another war and to ensure the peaceful labour of the peoples, the Soviet Government has put forth the proposal for signing a Pact of Peace among the Five Great Powers. This has met with the ardent support of the peace-loving peoples of the entire world. Six hundred million men and women have signed the Appeal of the World Peace Council for the conclusion of a Peace Pact.

The peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union is dictated not by its weakness but by the deep-rooted and unbending will of the Soviet people for peace. This policy springs from the very nature of the Soviet Socialist system and from the fundamental interests of the peaceful construction of the peoples of the USSR who, under the guidance of the Party of Lenin and Stalin, are raising the radiant edifice of Communism.

The Government of the Soviet Union, imbued with a profound and sincere desire to establish a lasting peace and normal business relations with all states, proceeds

from the possibility of the co-existence of the Socialist and capitalist systems, of peaceful competition between them.

Guided by the directives of Lenin and Stalin, the Soviet Government has always supported and supports every initiative directed at the peaceful settlement of all disputed issues arising among states.

The Soviet Union is not alone in the struggle for peace, for the happiness and progress of mankind. It is in the van of the mighty camp of peace, democracy and Socialism.

In the struggle for peace, shoulder to shoulder with the peoples of the Soviet Union, marches the great Chinese people who has put an end to colonial oppression and has turned its country into an independent, democratic state.

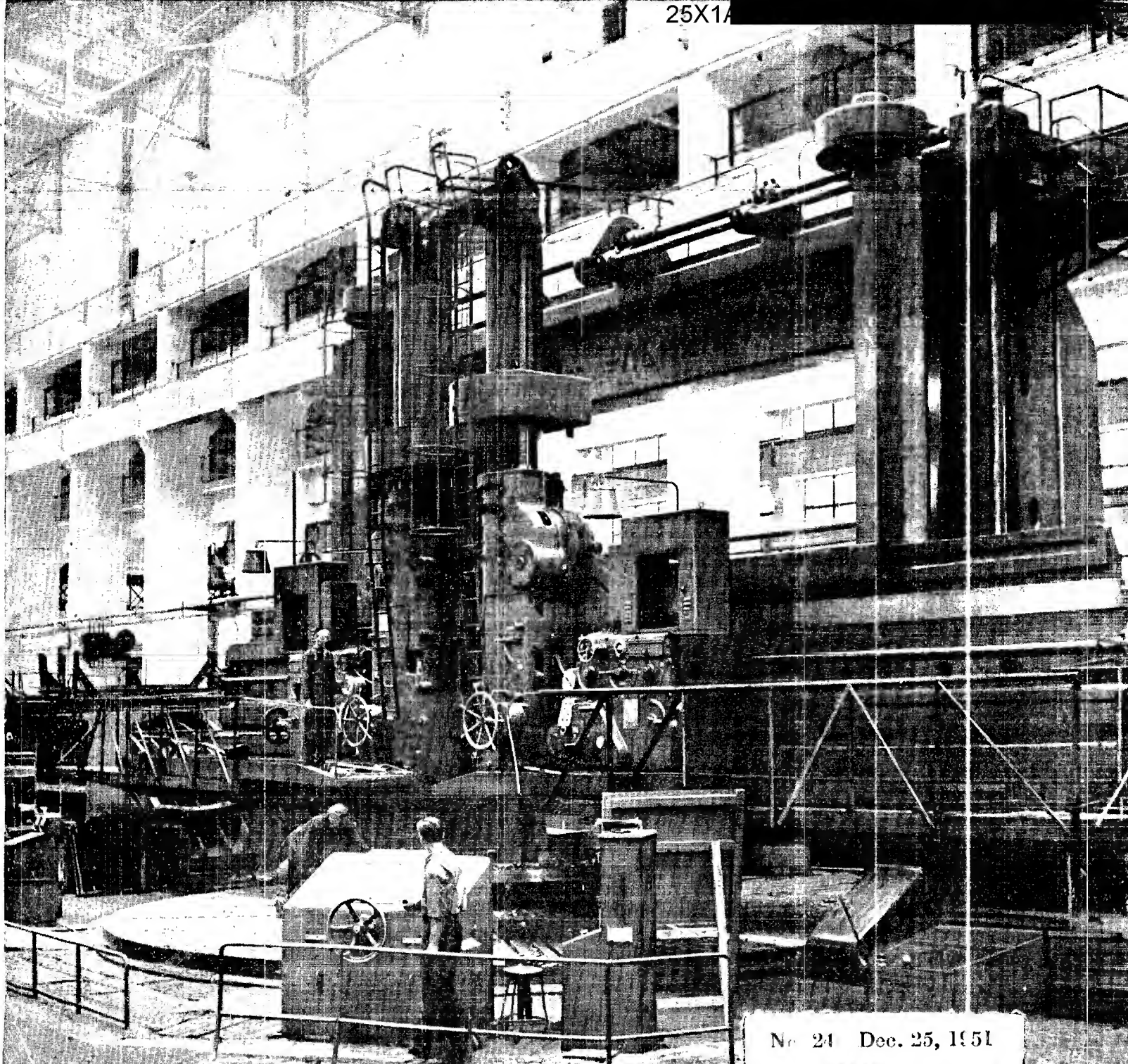
The Soviet Union, the European People's Democracies, the Chinese People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic comprise the mighty camp of peace and democracy which unites more than 800 million people.

The formation of the mighty camp of democracy and Socialism, headed by the Soviet Union, the establishment, for the first time in history, of an organised peace movement which, besides the countries of the democratic camp, includes also hundreds of millions of working people in the capitalist countries—all this has created conditions under which the preservation of peace and the prevention of war depend first and foremost on the peoples themselves who are taking the cause of preserving peace into their own hands.

By united and courageous struggle against the warmongers, they will uphold peace, because in the front ranks of the worldwide peace movement marches the great Soviet people headed by the wise leader of progressive mankind—J. V. Stalin.

SOVIET LAND

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No. 24 Dec. 25, 1951



Holiday lights on the tall building on Kotelnicheskaya Embankment of Moscow in honour of the 34th Anniversary of the October Revolution.

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
1. Comrade J. V. Stalin	1	16. Continued Deterioration of	
2. Let Us Win the Peace	2	Living Standard of Working	
3. Long Live Peace	3	People in Yugoslavia	<i>B. Zhirnov</i> 20
4. USSR Pavilion at Industrial Ex-		17. Professor Dumas	<i>I. Ehrenburg</i> 21
hibition in Bombay	<i>M. Nesterov</i>	18. How is Freedom of the Press	
5. Industry of USSR	<i>Aca. L. Shevyakov</i>	Assured in USSR	<i>J. Umansky LLM</i> 24
6. Private Home Building in USSR	<i>A. Silayev</i>	19. Festive Moscow	<i>V. Tregubov</i> 3rd cover
7. Glorious Daughter of the Soviet			
People	<i>T. Kononenko</i>		
8. What Soviet Workers Say	9		
9. A Soviet Working Family	10		
10. Anna Timko and her Kolkhoz	<i>I. Shumai</i>		
11. After the Working Day	<i>S. Z. Siarov</i>		
12. Ballet Based on Pushkin's Fairy	12		
Tale	14		
13. Fatima Kadyrova and Her	15		
Children	16		
	<i>A. Nasibov</i>		
14. How Soviet People Regard the	17		
Writings of Dostoevsky	<i>V. Yermilov</i>		
15. Building up People's Health in	18		
Rumania	<i>E. Malyshevich</i>		
	19		

Supplement: Soviet Land Contents During 1951 (1—24)

Cover: The hydro-turbine shop of the Stalin Metal Plant, Leningrad, turns out turbines for the great construction works of Communism. The plant is now building a 150,000 kilowatt steam turbine, the first of such capacity in the world

Back Cover: At entrance of Mine 15-17 bis of Stalinugol Collieries (Donbas). Miners' children presenting bouquets of flowers to the honoured miners Pavel Krotov (left) and Foma Proskurin, who overfulfilled their production quotas in coal mining.

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SOVIET LAND

Contents during 1951 (Nos. 1-24)

SUPPLEMENT TO SOVIET LAND

NO. 24, DECEMBER 25, 1951

GENERAL			Issue No.				Issue No.
1. The Year 1951			1	4. Appeal of World Peace Council for the Conclusion of a Pact of Peace			6
2. On Lenin's Path	<i>S. Titarenko</i>		2	5. Resolutions of the First Session of World Peace Council			6
3. The Great Vow			2	6. Law for the Defence of Peace			7
4. In Accordance with Lenin's Behests			2	7. Law for the Defence of Peace. (Izvestia Editorial)			7
5. Powerful Unity of Soviet People			2	8. In the Committee on International Stalin Prize "For Strengthening Peace Among the Nations"			8
6. Flourishing Soviet Kirghistan	<i>T. Kulatov</i>		3	9. Adjudication of International Stalin Prizes for 1950 "For Strengthening Peace Among the Nations"			8
7. In the Country of Celestial Mountains			3	10. Defence of Peace—A Matter of Vital Concern to all Peoples of the World			8
8. People of Soviet Kirghizia			3	11. Historic Decisions of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR	<i>W. Yelizarov</i>		8
9. The Soviet Army—Army of Peace	<i>N. Takhlov</i>		4	12. Winners of International Stalin Peace Prizes	<i>D. Skobeltsyn</i>		9
10. Thirty Years of Soviet Georgia	<i>V. Egnatashvili</i>		4	13. For A Pact of Peace			10
11. In the Georgian village of Natanebi	<i>S. Dadiani</i>		4	14. Letters to the Soviet Peace Committee	<i>M. Koton</i>		10
12. Thirtieth Anniversary of Soviet Abkhazia	<i>A. Toucha</i>		5	15. For A Pact of Peace	<i>M. Mikhailov</i>		13
13. Stalinabad	<i>E. Frolov</i>		8	16. Presentation of International Stalin Prizes "For strengthening Peace Among Nations"			14
14. Day of Review of the Forces of Peace and Democracy	<i>S. Titarenko</i>		9	17. Duty of the World's Scientists	<i>Aca. I. P. Bardin</i>		15
15. Day of Great Victory	<i>P. Takhlov</i>		9	18. Mighty Demonstration of the Unity of the Youth in the Struggle for Peace			17
16. In Stalingrad	<i>N. Chumakov</i>		9	19. Our Will to Peace	<i>P. Angelina</i>		19
17. Radio Day in the USSR	<i>A. Shargin</i>		9	20. The Soviet People Stand for Peace	<i>Y. Mirov</i>		20
18. The Holiday of Labour and Peace	<i>V. Tregubov</i>		10	21. Men of Good Will	<i>A. Perventsev</i>		20
19. Planes At the Service of Peaceful Labour	<i>I. Sazonov</i>		10	22. The Soviet People Stand for World Peace	<i>Aca. A. Oparin</i>		21
20. A Great Lesson of History			12	23. For Peace and Friendship Among Nations			22
21. Sunny Soviet Adjara			12	24. Soviet People Vote for Peace Pact			22
22. Fyodor Linkov's Holiday			12	25. The U. S. S. R.—Banner of Peace	<i>V. Golubeva</i>		23
23. The First Leaves	<i>K. Paustovsky</i>		14	26. For the Sake of Life, For the Sake of Peace!			23
24. The Debrunovs			16	27. Second Session of World Peace Council			23
25. Allya Anarov's Exploits	<i>V. Rusakov & V. Surkov.</i>		16	28. Appeal to the United Nations and to the Peoples of the World.			23
26. Letter From Karaganda	<i>N. Krivenko</i>		16	29. Resolution of World Council of Peace on Disarmament			23
27. Sixth Anniversary of Surrender of Imperialist Japan	<i>M. Tolchenov</i>		17	30. Comrade J.V. Stalin			24
28. New Life Comes to Small Mountain People			19	31. Long Live Peace			24
29. Soviet Siberia	<i>N. Mikhailov</i>		20	32. Let Us Win the Peace			24
30. Tourism	<i>V. Topor</i>		20				
31. Thirty fourth Anniversary of Great October Socialist Revolution			21				
32. The Great Family of Peoples Enjoying Equal Rights			21				
33. Industrial Kazakhstan	<i>E. Frolov</i>		21				
34. Reared by the Soviet Power			21				
35. A Land Transformed	<i>N. Mikhailov</i>		21				
36. World Record Established by Soviet Aviator Maria Drigo			23				
STRUGGLE FOR PEACE				CONSTRUCTIONS OF COMMUNISM			
1. After the World Congress	<i>I. Ehrenburg</i>		1	1. Novel Feature on the Map of the USSR			1
2. They are Winning the Peace Throughout the World. (International Peace Prize Winners)			1	2. Hydro-Technical Development in the USSR	<i>I. Sharov</i>		2
3. Statement of Members of the American Delegation to Second World Peace Congress who visited Soviet Union			1				

	Issue No.		Issue No.
3. Building Work Mechanization on the Projects of Communism	<i>T. Ledov</i> 2	18. Building up People's Health in Rumania	<i>E. Matishkevich</i> 24
4. Volga Don	<i>S. Zhuk</i> 3	19. Continued Deterioration of Living Standard of Working People in Yugoslavia	24
5. Grand Construction Works of Communism	8		
6. Majestic Programme of Land Renovation in Action	<i>A. Bovin</i> 10		
7. The Call of the Heart	<i>A. Ivanova</i> 12		
8. On the Volga-Don Canal Construction	<i>M. Levin</i> 17		
9. Construction Developments to Transform Nature	<i>V. Kovda</i> 18		
10. Great Construction Works on the Volga	<i>I. Komzin</i> 19		
11. Great Construction Works of Communism and Electrification of Agriculture in the Volga Area	<i>M. Gitman</i> 20		
12. The Great October Socialist Revolution and the Lenin-Stalin Plan for the Electrification of the USSR	<i>A. Winter</i> 21		
13. Soviet Rivers Today and Tomorrow	22		
14. Construction Project of Peace	23		
INTERNATIONAL		POLITICAL, CONSTITUTIONAL, LEGAL	
1. V I. Lenin's Reply to the Correspondent of an American Bourgeois Newspaper	2	1. A New Victory for Soviet Socialist Democracy	<i>G. Pakhomov</i> 6
2. For Peace and Co-operation Among Nations	<i>G. Rassadin & I. Filippov.</i> 2	2. How Does Religious Freedom Operate in the USSR?	6
3. Interview of Comrade J. V. Stalin with "Pravda" Correspondent	4	3. Autonomous Regions and National Areas in the USSR	<i>V. Pentkovskaya</i> 7
4. Soviet Chinese Friendship—A Great and Powerful Factor working for Peace and Security of Nations	<i>F. Perevertailo</i> 5	4. Inheritance Right in the USSR	<i>A. Karass</i> 8
5. Never	<i>I. Ehrenburg</i> 9	5. Parliament of Russian Federation	11
6. One More Crime	<i>G. Rassadin</i> 10	6. Soviet Democracy in Action	<i>N. Zagorodny</i> 16
7. Foreign Workers' Delegation on Soviet Union	13	7. The Rights of Citizens of the USSR	<i>Lybimov</i> 16
8. What the American Aggressive Policy is Bringing the Peoples of the Colonial and Dependent Countries	<i>V. Yavin</i> 13	8. The Duties of Citizens of the USSR	17
9. The Anglo Iranian Oil Co.	<i>A. Bashkirov</i> 14	9. Family and Marriage Laws in the USSR	<i>T. Popova</i> 19
10. "Why I Don't Like the United States of America"	16	10. Two Constitutions	20
11. A Feat of Heroism	<i>S. Petukhov</i> 17	11. Stalin People's Law	23
12. Five Years of the Bulgarian People's Republic	<i>N. Babin</i> 18	12. The Soviet Court Protects the Constitutional Rights of Soviet Citizens	<i>I. A. Golyakov</i> 23
13. The Programme of "Aid" to Backward Arcas—A Programme of the U. S. Monopolies	<i>N. Inozemtsev</i> 18		
14. Second Anniversary of the Great Victory of the Chinese People	<i>A. Volkov</i> 19		
15. Festival of Freedom Loving Youth	19		
16. Answers of Comrade J. V. Stalin to a Pravda Correspondent Concerning the Atomic Weapon	20		
17. Speech Delivered by V. Migunov, the Soviet Chief Delegate to the Plenary Session of ECAFE'S Trade Promotion Conference, at Singapore on Oct. 10, 1951	21		
		FINANCE & ECONOMY	
		1. Plan Carried into Life	1
		2. Outstanding Achievements of Soviet Economy & Culture	3
		3. How Did the Soviet Union Achieve Economic Independence	<i>I. Yevenko</i> 3
		4. Taxes Paid by the population of the Soviet Union	<i>N. Margolin</i> 4
		5. In the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) Concerning New Reduction of State Retail Prices for Food and Manufactured Goods	5
		6. What are the accumulations of National Economy used for in USSR	<i>G. Zhilyakova</i> 7
		7. A Great Victory of the Soviet People	9
		8. The Results of the Fulfilment of the State Plan for the Development of the National Economy of USSR for the First Quarter of 1951	10
		9. Magnificent Results of Peaceful Labour	11
		10. Soviet Internal Trade and the Part it Plays in Socialist Economy	<i>M. Makarova</i> 18
		A. Industry	
		1. The Mighty Power and Fuel Industries of the USSR	<i>L. Shepyakov</i> 2

	Issue No.		Issue No.		
2. Powerful machine equipment of the Kolkhoz village	<i>K. Leonidov</i>	4	5. Tremendous Scale of Housing and Municipal Construction in the USSR	<i>T. Usherenko</i>	11
3. Soviet Automobile Industry	<i>J. Usherenko</i>	6	6. Zaporozhye Reborn		17
4. Folk Handicrafts	<i>S. Temerin</i>	6	7. Peace Street, Stalingrad		18
5. The Soviet Union Expands Civil Industry	<i>T. Usherenko</i>	7	8. In Moscow's Former Purlieus	<i>A. Loginov</i>	21
6. Letter from the Kirov Plant.	<i>V. Antonov</i>	7	9. Private House-Building in the USSR	<i>Silayev</i>	24
7. Mechanization and Automatization of Production Processes.	<i>E. Chudakov</i>	7			
8. At the Soviet Tobacco Factory	<i>N. Uvin</i>	10			
9. Soviet Automatic Concrete Plants	<i>V. Fedorov</i>	10			
10. The USSR—A Land of Mighty Industry	<i>I. Bardin</i>	11			
11. Five Years at a Soviet Factory	<i>A. Abdurahmanov</i>	15			
12. The Leninabad Silk Mill	<i>M. Kosymova</i>	15			
13. A Soviet Cotton Mill		17			
14. The Soviet Union Produces All Possible Machines and Equipment	<i>I. Artobolevsky</i>	18			
15. A Young Soviet Weaver	<i>M. Levin</i>	18			
16. At a Soviet Jute Mill	<i>T. Usherenko</i>	22			
17. Soviet Engineering News		22			
18. USSR Pavilion at the Industrial Exhibition in Bombay	<i>M. Nesterov</i>	24			
19. Industry of USSR	<i>L. Shevyakov</i>	24			

MEDICINE, HYGIENE, HEALTH

1. Children's Polyclinic in Sverdlov District, Moscow		3
2. Central Institute of Health Resort Science	<i>Tretyakov</i>	8
3. The Causes of High Blood Pressure	<i>A. Kiprensky</i>	10
4. The Filatov Children's Hospital	<i>V. Kvitnitskaya</i>	11
5. An Apparatus for Stitching Blood Vessels		14
6. The Experiments of Prof. O. B. Lepeshinskaya	<i>A. Sinelnikov</i>	16
7. The Fight Against Helminthous Diseases in the USSR	<i>V. Podyapolskaya</i>	16

SOCIAL

B. Agriculture

1. Socialist Agriculture of Soviet Georgia		4
2. Joyful Returns	<i>T. Volchek</i>	6
3. How the Income is Divided in a Collective Farm.	<i>A. Budkevich</i>	6
4. Our Family's Income	<i>B. Rustamkhodzhayev</i>	6
5. Soviet Tea	<i>N. Tsitsin</i>	7
6. A Millionaire Collective Farm	<i>A. Fisun</i>	7
7. Soviet Village Life		8
8. Great Victories of Socialist Agriculture of USSR.	<i>A. Pavlov</i>	11
9. Mighty Growth of Grain Production	<i>K. Karnaukhova</i>	13
10. Kolkhozes in Ferghana Valley		14
11. Soviet Cotton Growing in Postwar Period	<i>G. Morozov</i>	14
12. A Kolkhoz Named After Lenin	<i>Z. Kiyashko</i>	15
13. Who Owns the Land in the USSR.	<i>Prof. I. Kuвшinov</i>	17
14. The Struggle Against Pests in Soviet Agriculture.	<i>Prof. N. Shcherbinovsky</i>	17
15. That Chuguyevskaya Shelter Belt Station		17
16. In the Collective Fields		18
17. The Largest Botanical Garden in the USSR.	<i>N. Tsitsin</i>	18
18. The Soviet Village of Today		21
19. In the Former Semi-Desert Steppe		22

HOUSING

1. Construction of Kolkhoz Towns in the Soviet Union	<i>I. Polonsky</i>	1
2. On Novo-Peschanaya Street		1
3. In a New City	<i>S. Zharkov</i>	3
4. Restoration of Destroyed Cities		9

MEDICINE, HYGIENE, HEALTH	
1. Children's Polyclinic in Sverdlov District, Moscow	3
2. Central Institute of Health Resort Science	<i>Tretyakov</i> 8
3. The Causes of High Blood Pressure	<i>A. Kiprensky</i> 10
4. The Filatov Children's Hospital	<i>V. Kvintitskaya</i> 11
5. An Apparatus for Stitching Blood Vessels	14
6. The Experiments of Prof. O. B. Lepeshinskaya	<i>A. Sinelnikov</i> 16
7. The Fight Against Helminthous Diseases in the USSR	<i>V. Podyapolskaya</i> 16

SOCIAL

1. New Year Thoughts of Soviet People	1
2. Full Fledged Masters of Their Country	<i>V. Golubeva</i> 5
3. Tamara Kupunia, A Georgian Collective Farmer	<i>S. Dadiani</i> 5
4. National Income and Wellbeing of the Working People	<i>Aca. S. Strumin</i> 8
5. Post War Five Year Plan of USSR—A Great Contribution to the Cause of Peace	<i>F. Mikhalevsky</i> 10
6. Six P. M. After Work	<i>V. Tregubov</i> 10
7. The Family in the Soviet Union	<i>Prof. V. N. Kolbanovsky</i> 12
8. Life in the Soviet Union Becoming Ever Better and Brighter	12
9. My Family's Budget	<i>E. Klochkova</i> 12
10. Unbreakable Friendship	<i>S. Bairamov</i> 12
11. Friendship	<i>A. Gusev</i> 12
12. Soviet Trade Unions Have Own Rest Homes and Sanatoriums	<i>A. Shevchenko</i> 13
13. What the Stalin Five Year Plan Brought to Us	13
14. Woman Worker Becomes Engineer Economist	<i>T. Vladimirov</i> 14
15. 39,200,000 Working People Covered by State Social Insurance in USSR	<i>Prof. A. Pasherstnik</i> 14
16. Railwaymen's Day in the USSR	15
17. A Floating Sanatorium	15
18. Soviet Miners Festival	<i>I. Rossochinsky</i> 16
19. With the Miners of Donbas	<i>S. Zharkov</i> 16
20. The House of Teachers	<i>E. Krechetova</i> 17
21. What Soviet Factories Do for Their Workers	<i>A. Zamanov</i> 17
22. Scientific Organization of Labour Protection in the USSR.	17

		Issue No.			Issue No.
23. Soviet Workers on Holiday	A. Gurov	18	5. They Attended the Same Moscow School	V. Tregubov	13
24. Man of Labour Held in Honour in Soviet Union	M. Levin	20	6. They Choose Their Professions	I. Klubov	16
25. Happy Motherhood of Uzbek Collective Farm Women	Dr. Galia Ibrahimova	20	7. School Construction in the USSR		17
26. All Able-bodied Citizens Assured Employment in USSR	D. Valentei	22	8. The Leninabad Pedagogical Institute	A. Budkevich	17
27. Allya Anarov, Twice Hero of Socialist Labour	T. Usherenko	22	9. About 1,400,000 Students	Prof. V. Elyutin	19
28. Collective Agreements in USSR —What They Bring the Workers	E. Ilyin	22	10. Schools in One Hundred Languages	E. Minchenko	19
29. With An Uncovered Face	A. Rakitnikov	23	11. Education for the People	T. Usherenko	21
30. All Roads Lie Open Before the Soviet Youth	E. Petrova	23			
31. We Reap Fruit of our Labour	F. Murashev	23			
32. What the Soviet Worker's Say		24			
33. Ane Soviet Worker's Family		24			
34. After the Working Day	Sha-Zade Siarov	24			
35. Anna Timko and her Kol khoz		24			
36. Festive Moscow		24			

WOMEN & CHILDREN

1. Distinguished Women of the Soviet Union		5
2. The Law of our Life	A. Ilupina	5
3. For the Youngsters	A. Gusev	5
4. Working Women in the USSR are Protected by Special Laws		5
5. My Dream has come True	H. Yusupova	5
6. All My Children have received an Education	S. Radzhanov	7
7. A Dear Friend	A. Gusev	9
8. In Defence of the Lives and Happiness of Children	M. Popova	11
9. For Children	A. Gusev	11
10. Letter from a Mother	S. Yakubova	11
11. A Big and Harmonious Family		11
12. The Word of a Soviet Mother		13
13. Child Upbringing in the Soviet Family	Prof. V. N. Kolbanovsky	16
14. How Soviet Children Spend Their Summer Holidays		16
15. On A Children's Railway		17
16. A Pioneer Camp	A. Gusev	18
17. Care of Deaf-Mute Children in USSR		20
18. A Mother of a Large Family	E. Loktionov	23
19. Glorious Daughter of the Soviet People	T. Kononenko	24
20. Fatima Kadirova and her children		24

EDUCATION

1. Over 4,200 Schools		4
2. School for Young workers at Severo-Zadnosk		5
3. Preschool Education in the USSR	N. Vinogradova	7
4. Schools in Tajikistan	E. Orlov	11

SCIENCE

1. Science in Georgia		4
2. Television in the USSR	S. Novakovsky	6
3. Soviet Scientists are Developing Ivan Pavlov's Heritage	D. Biryukov	6
4. New Successes of Soviet Science	A. Nesmeyanov	8
5. Soviet Science News		12
6. Technical Progress in the USSR	T. Zolotarev	13
7. Soviet Cotton Picking Machine		16

LITERATURE-ART CULTURE

1. The Mother	F. Knorre	1
2. Children's House of Culture	A. Gusev	2
3. "Life Spring" (Exce pts)	A. Kozhevnikov	2
4. The Mother	F. Knorre	3
5. The Pioneer Palace in Tbilisi		4
6. Arts of Soviet Georgia		4
7. Festival of Buryat-Mongolian Literature in Moscow		4
8. His Fate	M. Polianovskiy	4
9. A Free, Inspired Art	A. Ozerov	5
10. The Bolshoi Theatre of the USSR	A. Solodovinkov	5
11. Asya (A true story)	M. Turin	5
12. "Storkling"	T. Leontovskaya	6
13. Sunflowers. (Story)	O. Gonchar	6
14. The Palace of Happiness	V. Antonov	7
15. Sunflowers (Story)	O. Gonchar	7
16. Modest Mussorgsky, Great Russian Composer	T. Shaporin	7
17. Libraries in Soviet Uzbekistan	D. A. Tadjejeva	8
18. Soviet Porcelain		8
19. Excerpts from the Poem Vladimir Ilyich Lenin	V. Mayakovskiy	8
20. The Great Russian Artist Surikov	N. Mashkootsev	8
21. Soviet Newspapers' Contact with the Mass	P. Koshelev	9
22. "The Gull"	N. Biryukov	9
23. An Art which Sings of Labour and Peace	H. Nedoshivin	10
24. Forty Days in India	N. Cherkassov	10
25. Forty Days in India	N. Cherkassov	11
26. Maxim Gorky—Fighter for Peace	S. Petrov	12
27. New Works in Soviet Music	V. Gorodinsky	12
28. Forty Day in India	N. Cherkassov	12
29. At the International Film Festival in France	N. Cherkassov	13
30. Beside the Crooked Birch-Tree	D. Belyev	13
31. "Donets Miners" (Film Review)	I. Bashel's	14
32. The First Shot (Story)	N. Roschin	14
33. Soviet Ukraine's Cultural Festival	M. Rozhdestvenskaya	15

	Issue No.		Issue No.
34. Indian Cultural Workers in the USSR	15	5. Alexander Ostrovsky, Great Russian Playwright	13
35. The Ring Made of Wire (Story) S. Zhuravskich	15	6. Ardent Fighter for Communism (25th Death Anniversary of F. E. Dzerzhinsky)	15
36. Press Conference of Delegation of Writers of Indian Literature and Art at Soviet Writers Union	16	7. Nikolai Miklukho-Maklai, Great Russian Explorer	18
37. The Kazakh Music and Drama Theatre in Karaganda N. Krivenko	18	8. I. Levitan, Splendid Russian Landscape Painter	20
38. The Russian Ballet F. Geltser	18	9. One of Many	21
39. Sojourn of Indian Cultural Workers in the USSR	19	10. A Great Son of the Russian People	23
40. Professor Dumas I. Ehrenburg	19	11. Boris Yakobi, Russian Scientist, Inventor	23
41. Professor Dumas I. Ehrenburg	20		
42. Professor Dumas I. Ehrenburg	21		
43. Indian Film Delegation in USSR	22		
44. Children's Opera "Morozko" at the Kirov Opera and Ballet Theatre in Leningrad	22		
45. Professor Dumas I. Ehrenburg	22		
46. Professor Dumas I. Ehrenburg	24		
47. Ballet Based on Pushkin's Fairy Tale	24		

SPORTS

1. Match of the Strongest	V. Smyshlov	11
2. On A Collective Farm Stadium		12
3. Outstanding Achievements		14
4. Traditional Festival of Soviet Sportsmen	A. Finogenov	14
5. Sports in the USSR		17
6. Soviet Sportsmen at the 11th World Student Games		19
7. Chess	V. N. Pasiou	22
8. Chess	V. N. Panov	23
9. U. S. S. R. Football Cup		23

GLIMPSSES FROM THE SOVIET UNION

1. Facts and Figures	5
2. Here and There in the Soviet Union	9
3. "Giant's Brother"	11
4. News From the Soviet Union	14
5. Topical Soviet Notes	16
6. Five Years of Peaceful Labour in Soviet Turkmenistan	16
7. Here and There in the Soviet Union	19
8. October Revolution brought the Working People of the USSR a Prosperous and Cultured Life (Facts and Figures)	21
9. Glimpses from the Soviet Union (Facts & Figures)	22
10. Glimpses from the Soviet Union	23

CALENDAR OF SOVIET LAND-LIFE-SKETCHES

1. Named After Lenin	T. Korotova	2
2. Leninskii Gorki		2
3. Outstanding Leader of the Soviet State	N. Yelizarov	12
4. V. Belinsky, Great Russian Democrat		13

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. Democratism of Soviet Elections	3
2. Who Governs the Land of Soviets	S. Liubimov 14
3. Why Soviet Peasants Have United in Collective Farms	I. Kuвшinov 22
4. What kind of Electoral System is there in the USSR	S. Kravchuk 23
5. How Freedom of Press is Assured in the USSR	J. Umansky 24

SUPPLEMENTS

1. A coloured photo from a painting by D.A. Nalbandian which pictures V.I. Lenin and J.V. Stalin discussing the plan for electrification of Russia.	2
2. On the 27th Anniversary of the Death of V.I. Lenin	3
3. The Statement of the State Planning Committee of the USSR and the Central Statistical Administration of the USSR on the Results of the Fulfilment of Fourth (First Post War) Five Year Plan of the USSR for 1946-1950	9
4. The Statement of A. Gromyko at the Preliminary Conference of the Deputy Foreign Ministers of the Four Powers, June 21, 1951	13
5. I. Exchange of Messages Between the President of the United States Mr. Truman and the President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR N.M. Shvernik	16
II. Concerning Mr. Morrison's Statement	16
6. A.A. Gromyko's speech on the Japanese Peace Treaty at the San Francisco Conference on Sept. 5, 1951	18
7. 34th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Report Delivered by L. P. Beria at the Celebration Meeting of the Moscow Soviet on November 8, 1951	22
8. On Measures Against the Threat of Another World War and For Strengthening Peace and Friendship Among Nations. Speech By A. Y. Vyshinsky at the Plenary Meeting of the U.N. General Assembly	23
9. Soviet Land Contents during 1951 (Nos. 1-24)	24

SOVIET LAND

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COMRADE J. V. STALIN

Dear Joseph Vissarionovich:

We, representatives of the workers, collective farmers, engineers, scientists, writers, art workers and other detachments of the Soviet intelligentsia—delegates to the Third USSR Conference for Peace, expressing the feelings of the Soviet people who elected us, address a message of deep love and ardent greetings to you, great leader and teacher of the working people, standard-bearer of peace.

Having delegated us to this Conference, the working people of our Motherland instructed us to reaffirm before the whole world the invariable will of the peoples of the Soviet Union to struggle tirelessly and consistently for peace and friendship among nations, against the insidious trainings of the instigators of war.

Guided by your words that "Peace will be preserved and consolidated if the peoples take the cause of preserving peace into their own hands and uphold it to the end," more than one hundred and seventeen million Soviet people have added their signatures to the hundreds of millions of signatures affixed by friends of peace abroad to the Appeal of the World Peace Council for the conclusion of a Pact of Peace by the Five Great Powers.

Affixing his signature to the Appeal of the World Peace Council, every Soviet citizen reinforced it by his pledge to the Motherland, to you, Comrade Stalin, to work still more persistently and fruitfully on the labour front of the construction of Communism, remembering that every success in peaceful constructive labour is the weightiest contribution by our country—the invincible strong hold of peace—to the struggle of the peoples for peace.

Carrying out with unprecedented speed your wise plans for the great construction works of Communism, dedicating all our strength to the development of industry and agriculture, persistently subduing the elements of nature and enriching Soviet science, art and literature with new achievements, working people of our Motherland afford to the peoples of the whole world vivid proof of the benefits that peaceful constructive labour brings to the people.

The peaceful Stalin foreign policy of the Soviet Government, which rests upon the growing economic might and unbreakable moral and political unity of the Soviet society, is counterposed to the predatory, aggressive policy of the instigators of war, the chieftains of the North Atlantic bloc,

The Soviet Government is doing everything to promote economic and cultural relations among nations. The American and British imperialists are sowing hatred and suspicion in an effort to isolate the Soviet Union, People's China and the People's Democracies from the rest of the world by an iron wall of economic blockade, lies and calumny. Their hypocritical, cynical vows of loyalty to freedom, democracy and peace, are refuted by their sanguinary deeds in Korea, in the countries of the Near East and in other parts of the world.

Every day, new hundreds of thousands and millions of peoples in all countries of the world join the ranks of the unvanquishable worldwide front of the struggle for peace. To all honest peoples our great Motherland, the Soviet Union, is a source of confidence in the victory of the cause of peace. To hundreds of millions of people in all parts of the world, your name, Comrade Stalin, is the banner of the victorious struggle for peace, uniting the efforts of all progressive mankind.

With Stalin's name in their hearts, the Soviet people upheld the honour and independence of their Motherland in the battles of the Great Patriotic War and staved off the danger of mankind's enslavement by the Hitlerite barbarians.

With Stalin's name in their hearts the Soviet people have through their heroic labour restored the war-ravaged cities and villages, factories and mills, and are successfully building the magnificent edifice of Communism.

With Stalin's name in their hearts, the Soviet people, multiplying their victories in peaceful constructive labour, are fighting consistently and tenaciously together with all the advanced progressive forces of mankind, for peace, against the foul designs of the instigators of war.

Stalin's name fires the hearts of hundreds of millions of people. The world over with unshakable confidence that the forces of peace will triumph over the black forces of the instigators of war, that peace will defeat war.

Long live the invincible world army of fighters for peace!

Long live our mighty Motherland—the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the invincible stronghold of peace!

Long live the great standard-bearer of peace, Comrade Stalin!

Let Us Win the Peace

APPEAL OF THE THIRD USSR PEACE CONFERENCE TO ALL PARTICIPANTS IN THE PEACE MOVEMENT OF ALL COUNTRIES

WE, representatives of all the peoples of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, gathered at the Third Peace Conference in Moscow, ardently greet the participants in the great movement in defence of peace, conducted in the countries beyond the borders of our Homeland.

The forces of the peace camp are steadfastly growing and gaining in strength with each passing day. All honest people, without distinction as to social, political and religious adherence, realising the actual menace of another world war, are joining the ranks of the active defenders of peace.

The peace movement has become the greatest contemporary movement of the peoples. A clear evidence of this fact is the indisputable success of the two international referendums unprecedented in the history of mankind—the collection of signatures to the Stockholm Appeal concerning the prohibition of the atomic weapon which was signed by over 500 million people, and the campaign now under way for the collection of signatures to the Appeal for the conclusion of a peace pact by the five Great Powers, which to date has been signed by over 600 million people.

The Soviet people are persistently fighting for peace, for they consider aggressive war the most grievous crime against mankind, the greatest disaster for the plain people of the world. Signing the Appeal of the World Peace Council for conclusion of a peace pact over 117 million Soviet citizens had declared that they desire to live in peace and friendship with the peoples of the United States, Britain, France and all other countries of the world.

We are proud that our country is a reliable bastion of peace, that the struggle for peace and sovereignty of nations constitutes the chief contents of the foreign policy of the Soviet State.

In the Soviet Union, under the Peace Defence Act, passed by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in March 1951, war propaganda is held as the greatest criminal offence.

The Soviet people wholeheartedly approve and unanimously support the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Government that has repeatedly declared that it considers possible the peaceful coexistence of states with diverse economic systems and ideologies.

We are not afraid of peaceful competition with capitalism but neither do we fear the schemes of the imperialist aggressors. There is no such force in the world that could compel our people to retract from the road of building the Communist society.

The Soviet people vigilantly follow the machinations of the enemies of peace and are ready to defend their Homeland with selfless courage and heroism, to safeguard their peaceful labour against all who will dare to encroach on their freedom and independence.

The Soviet people devote all their efforts to the further development of the national economy, science, culture and art. On the initiative of great Stalin majestic work for re-fashioning nature is carried through in our country, gigantic hydro-electric stations and irrigation canals are being built, new factories, plants, apartment houses, schools, hospitals, clubs, kindergartens are under construction. Alongside of the upsurge in the national economy the well-being of the Soviet people constantly rises.

The millions of Soviet people share the anxiety of the plain people in all countries in connection with the threat of another world war which is craved for by the rabid reactionaries and financial magnates, first and foremost by the American and British. They see in war the chief source for enrichment and for deriving colossal super-profits. For almost 18 months now the American ruling circles are waging aggressive, devastating war against the freedom-loving Korean people. Having brazenly trampled under foot all previously concluded international agreements, the American reactionaries are widening the aggressive Atlantic bloc, are establishing new military bases in all parts of the world and are feverishly intensifying the armaments drive and the preparation for war in which the atomic weapon would be used. For these very purposes they are converting the United Nations into an instrument of war, are reviving Japanese and German militarism. The American reactionary Press and radio day in and day out conduct unbridled lying anti-Soviet propaganda trying to incite hostility towards the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and the People's Democracies. The peoples of the Atlantic bloc countries are suffocating under the burden of military budgets, taxes and high cost of living.

In the conditions of the growing war danger, of primary importance is the further broadening of the campaign for the preservation of peace, the heightening of the vigilance of the peoples against the criminal machinations of the war incendiaries.

During the year that has elapsed since the Second World Peace Congress held in Warsaw, the forces of peace in all countries have become more united and have grown. The appeal of the great standard-bearer of peace Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin that "peace will be preserved and strengthened if the peoples take the cause of preserving peace into their hands and defend it to the end" has instilled fresh energy in the hearts of all plain people and strengthened their confidence in the triumph of the cause of peace.

That wise and clear thought which conforms to the vital interests of millions of people throughout the world has deeply penetrated the hearts of the broadest masses in all countries of the globe. And today all the peoples of the earth rise in defence of peace, men and women, young and old of all nationalities and convictions, all who detest war. With each day they more and more actively fight against the preparation of war by the imperialist aggressors and resolutely thwart their treacherous designs.

We, delegates to the USSR Peace Conference, expressing the will of the multi-millioned Soviet people, enthusiastically approve and in every way uphold the programme, of the further struggle for peace proclaimed by the Vienna Session of the World Peace Council. This programme is understood and is near to the heart of every Soviet person. It expresses the vital demands of the immense majority of the population of the globe.

We declare that we will continue to fight against the schemes of the war incendiaries, for a stable and lasting peace throughout the world.

Long live the great movement of fighters for peace!
Long live peace!

§

LONG LIVE PEACE !

THE Third USSR Conference for Peace, which marked an important stage in the further development of the international peace movement—one of the greatest popular movements of our time—has finished its work. The conference heard and discussed the report of the Soviet Peace Committee on the collection of signatures in the USSR to the World Peace Council Appeal for the conclusion of a Five-Power Peace Pact and immediate tasks in the peace struggle. The conference adopted an appeal to all the participants in the peace movement of all countries.

The conference was held in the atmosphere of tremendous political upsurge and inviolable unity of ideas and feelings. It developed into a new striking demonstration of the monolithic unity of the entire Soviet people around the Communist Party, and their firm determination to avert the danger of a new war.

The Soviet people expressed their will to peace and ardent desire to strengthen the friendship among nations in their unanimous support of the demand for the conclusion of a Peace Pact between the United States, the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic, Great Britain and France, which bear chief responsibility for preserving peace and safeguarding international security. More than 117,500,000 Soviet citizens, i.e., all the adult inhabitants of our country, expressed themselves for the conclusion of a Peace Pact. The Soviet people have again and again declared that we do not need war, we want stable and lasting peace to carry through the great constructive plans, to build Communism. War is hateful to the very nature of the Socialist state, to which, claims upon foreign wealth are alien and it stands firmly for the equality of nations, for their national sovereignty.

The great success of the signature campaign in the USSR for the conclusion of a Five-Power Peace Pact inspires all people of good will to further strengthen the powerful peace camp. At the same time it serves as a stern warning to the warmongers. Let the masters of total diplomacy from the American-British aggressive bloc ponder over the fact that the signatures of the Soviet people express the will of a great people who crushed the Hitlerite invaders and destroyed the

main forces of militarist Japan, a people that has shown on more than one occasion that it is capable of rebuffing any aggressor. The Soviet people are firm in their stand for peace because they are fully convinced that an aggressive war of plunder is a grave crime against mankind, a great disaster for the ordinary people of the entire world.

The atom and cannon kings, brazen reactionaries and financial magnates, primarily American and British, thirst for war. In war they see the chief source of enrichment and receipt of colossal super-profits. The United States ruling circles are waging a predatory war against the Korean people, they are extending the aggressive Atlantic bloc and reviving Japanese and German militarism. The peoples of the countries included in the Atlantic bloc are groaning under the burden of military budgets, taxes and exorbitant prices. The Third USSR Conference for Peace once more called upon the fighters for peace to bring to the consciousness of all the peoples the base essence of the aggressive policy pursued by the ruling circles of the imperialist states, to ruthlessly expose their hypocrisy, their demagogic prattle about peace with which they are trying to cover up their perfidious plans.

Comrade Stalin says that a broad campaign for the preservation of peace, as a means of "exposing the criminal machinations of the warmongers is now of paramount importance." The Third USSR Conference for Peace appeals for the further extension of the campaign to preserve peace, for drawing into the active struggle against the war danger of ever new sections of the population of the world.

The forces of the camp of peace are daily growing and gaining in strength. Striking proof of this is the indisputable success of the two international referendums, referendums unprecedented in the history of mankind—the collection of signatures to the Stockholm Appeal for the prohibition of the atomic weapon and the campaign that is now in progress for the collection of signatures to the Appeal for the conclusion of the Five-Power Peace Pact. All people of the world, men and women, youths and old folk, people of good will of all nationalities and convictions, all who hate war are now coming out in defence of peace. They

are taking a more and more active part in the struggle against the war preparations conducted by the imperialist aggressors, they are resolutely frustrating their perfidious plans.

The Appeal to all participants in the Peace Movement of all Countries adopted at the USSR Conference for Peace reads:

"We, delegates to the USSR Peace Conference expressing the will of the multi-millioned Soviet people, enthusiastically approve and in every way uphold the programme of the further struggle for peace proclaimed by the Vienna Session of the World Peace Council. This programme is understood and is near to the heart of every Soviet person. It expresses the vital demands of the immense majority of the population of the globe.

"We declare that we will continue to fight against the schemes of the war incendiaries, for a stable and lasting peace throughout the world."

All the peoples of the world call our beloved Homeland—the great Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—a powerful bastion of peace. The peace loving policy pursued by the Soviet state has earned the love and esteem of entire progressive mankind.

Ardently supporting the Stalin peace policy the Soviet patriots see the purpose of their life in continuing to devote their efforts and knowledge for the further progress of our beautiful Homeland, standing in the vanguard of the whole progressive mankind.

The peoples of the USSR under the leadership of the Communist Party, under the guidance of great Stalin are successfully building Communism. The name of Comrade Stalin is a banner of victorious struggle for peace uniting the efforts of all progressive mankind.

The work of the Third USSR Conference for Peace, the Appeal it adopted to all the participants in the peace movement will evoke wide response among the Soviet people and people of good will of all countries, will stimulate the further strengthening of the powerful camp of peace.

The people in every part of the Soviet country, the peace champions in all countries and continents will hear the forcefully resounding and inspiring words:

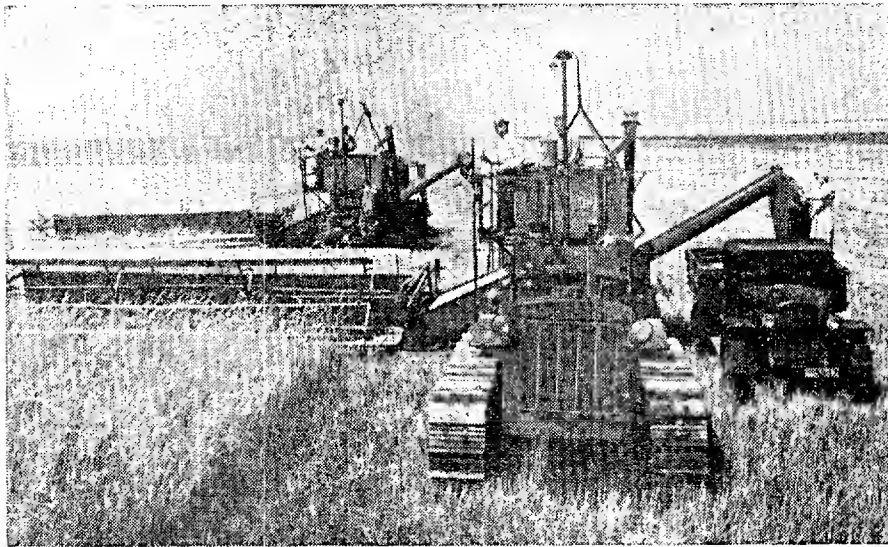
"Long live peace !

"Long live the great standard-bearer of peace, Comrade Stalin, !

USSR Pavilion at Industrial Exhibition in Bombay

By M. Nesterov

President of Chamber of Commerce of the USSR



Grain harvested by a combine at collective farms in Bolshe-Chernigovsky district.

INTERNATIONAL fairs and industrial exhibitions organized by different states are highly effective in promoting international economic relations.

The participation of the Soviet Union in international fairs affords to economic and business circles of different countries, to the world public and scientists the possibility for a better acquaintance with the economic and social life of the Soviet Union, with its achievements.

Developing Economic Relations

The arrangements for the participation of the Soviet Union in international fairs and exhibitions are made by the Chamber of Commerce of the USSR which has as its chief task that of assisting in the development and promotion of economic relations between the Soviet Union and other countries.

A large-scale machinery industry with first-class equipment has been built up under Soviet Government. This industry is well able to produce the most complicated modern machines, machine tools and instruments for

domestic consumption and for export to other countries.

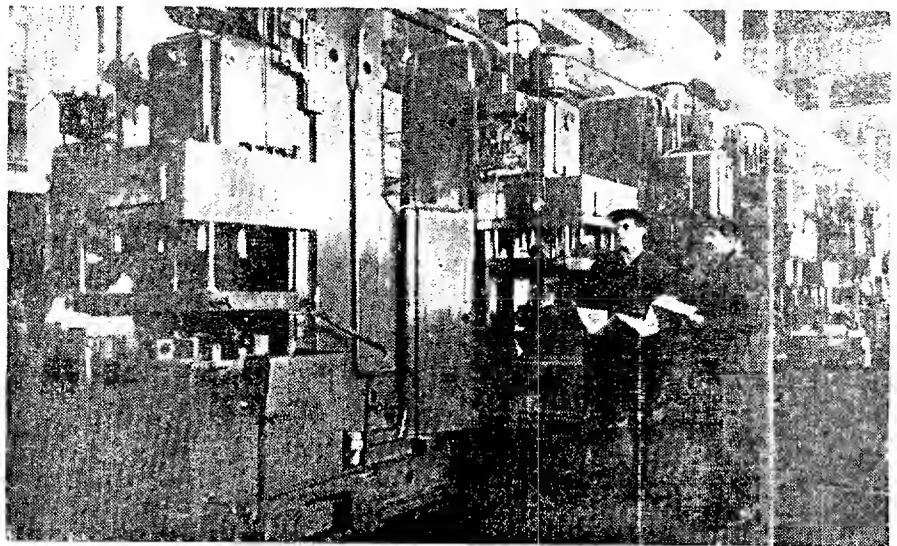
On view at the exhibition in Bombay is a large number of Soviet machine tools of the latest design, noted for

their very high production capacity. There are powerful screw-cutting lathes, milling machines, polishing and many other lathes.

The exhibits include the latest coal mining equipment, as, for example, the "KMP-1" coal cutting machine suitable for the toughest seams for level as well as steeply inclined faces; it cuts into a depth of 2 metres with a speed of 1.07 and 2.11 metres per second, and its capacity is 80-110 cubic metres per hour; the "Donbass" coal combine, which does the cutting, breaking and loading of coal, with a capacity of 130 tons per hour, and other equipment, such as electric locomotives, conveyers, ventilators, mobile power plants, pumps, excavators, compressors, etc.

Automobiles and Agricultural Machines

The Soviet State has so developed the production of automobiles and agricultural machinery. The Soviet automobile industry is represented at the exhibition by numerous motor cars of various designation: The ZIM (limousine) six-seater car with a speed



The Moscow "Stankonstruktzia" Plant manufactures complex automatic machine-tool lines and high capacity multiple-purpose lathes. On photo: View of the assembly shop.

of up to 120 km. an hour; the ZIS-110 (limousine) seven-seater car capable of a speed of up to 140 km. an hour; the ZIS-110 (ambulance) with three seats and a cot; the M-20 Victory (sedan) five-seater, etc. and a large number of trucks: the ZIS-150 with a 4-ton lifting capacity, the YAZ-200 with a 7-ton capacity, etc.

The Soviet agricultural machinery industry is represented by the DT-54, KD-35 and U-1 tractors and by other up-to-date models. Of special interest among the latest models are the G-4, 0 self-propelled combine, which heads, threshes and cleans grain; with a bin which holds 1.7 cubic metres of grain and a 4-metre sweep, it clears 2 hectares in one hour.

The KS-10 self-propelled haymower, with a 10-metre sweep, a speed of 4.9 km. per hour and a capacity of clearing 5.6 hectares per hour, is designated for cutting grasses in the steppes. The SZH-6B row drill for planting cotton with a 2.4 metre sweep covers 2 hectares in 1 hour; there is the SHM-48 cotton harvester and many other machines.

Road and Canal Building Machines

Among the powerful road and canal building machines on view at the Soviet pavilion are the D-213 scraper with a S-80 tractor employed for raising embankments, scraping up and levelling ground; it has a 10 cubic metre scoop and a 2350-mm. sweep; the ET-251 self-propelled multiple-scoop excavator employed in making trenches

for watermains, drainage and gas pipes, and cables; with 12 45-litre scoops and an 800-1100 mm. wide sweep it digs down to a depth of 2.5 metres and is capable of handling 120-140 cubic metres an hour.

Rich and Varied Exhibits

Soviet textile machinery is represented by the ATK-100 automatic weaving loom for large-scale production of textiles from medium size yarn, the MT-150 reeling machine and the LS-235 ribbon joining machine. There are precision instruments, optical instruments, radio-sets, etc. Particularly noteworthy are the "Kiev," "Zorky" and "Lubitel" cameras, the KPT-1 film projector and the KPS mobile cinema installation.

Along with the rich and varied exhibits of the manufacturing industries, the Soviet pavilion at Bombay features a rich assortment of products of the mining, light and food industries, and also specimens of the fur wealth of the Soviet Union.

Titanic Peaceful Constructions

The Soviet exhibits acquaint the visitors with the pursuits of the Soviet people, with the titanic construction in which the peoples of the Soviet Union are engrossed today. Photographs and other documentary materials illustrate the titanic peaceful construction designated to transform nature in order to make the life of the population of the Soviet Union still better. This is mirrored in particular in the documents illustrating the construction

of the titanic hydro-electric stations—the Kuibyshev and Stalingrad stations on the Volga, the Kakhovka station on the Dnieper—of the Main Turkmenian, South-Ukrainian, North Crimean Canals, the Volga-Don Shipping Canal, the irrigation systems in the Volga and Caspian areas, in South Ukraine and in the Crimea. This gigantic construction will radically change the economic character of vast districts of the Soviet Union and they will greatly contribute to the construction of the material and technical foundation of the Communist society in the USSR.

Promoting Friendly Relations Between India and Soviet Union

The Soviet exhibits mirror the steadily rising living and cultural standards of the Soviet people, the rise in monetary and real wages and salaries, the growing allocations for public health protection and for cultural services for the working people. They reflect the rapid progress of housing construction, the growth in the number of schools and colleges and in their attendance, the progress of science, the cultural advancement of all the Soviet peoples.

There can be no doubt that the participation of the Soviet Union in the International Exhibition at Bombay will give the economic and business circles and the general public of India a better idea of life in the Soviet Union and will thus assist in promoting friendly relations between India and the Soviet Union.

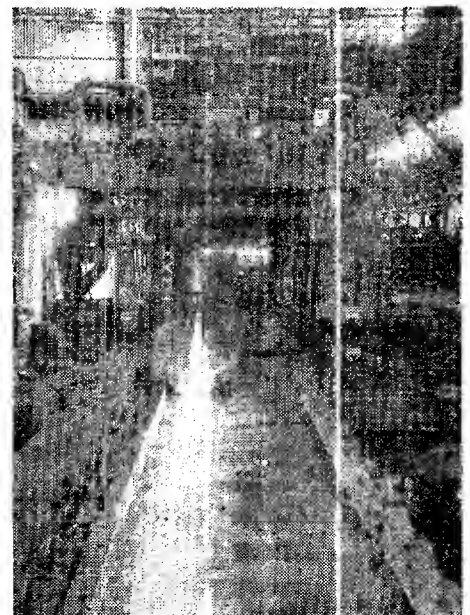
Industry of USSR

By Academician Lev Shevyakov

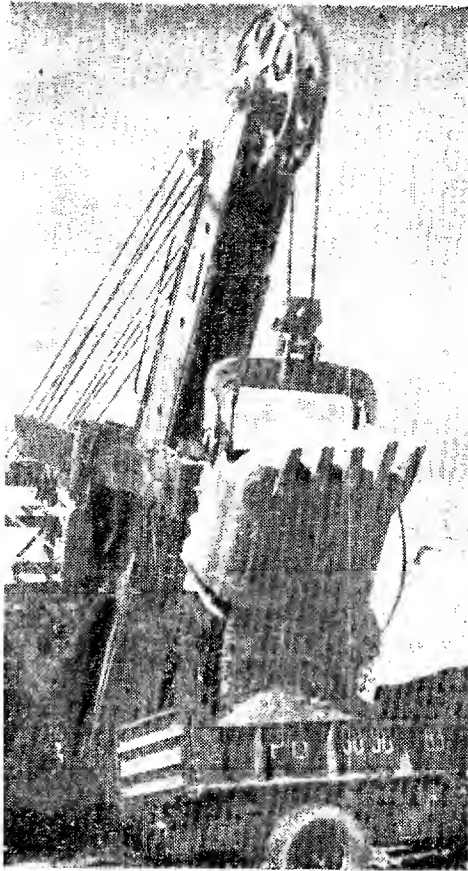
THE 34 years since the Soviet State came into being is a rather short period in terms of history. All the more amazing are the achievements of the Soviet people during this space of time. A vast country, occupying one-sixth of the globe's surface, has been fundamentally transformed.

The October Revolution, by turning over power and the means of production to the people, thereby created the requisites for the unusually rapid economic advance and the conversion of economically backward tsarist Russia into the powerful and prospering Soviet Union. With the elimination of private capitalist ownership, the levers of the country's economic life were placed

fully in the hands of the Soviet State—the state of workers and peasants. The nationalization of industry, land, means of communication and banks was effected resolutely and completely. Labour was emancipated from exploitation, and unemployment, this horrible scourge of the common people in capitalist countries, was abolished. Millions of working people who became the owners of the means of production received the opportunity for creative constructive endeavour. The heroic labour of Soviet workers and peasants, led by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, by the Party of Lenin and Stalin, has produced splendid results.



At the Transcaucasian Iron and Steel Works. View of a rolling mill at work.



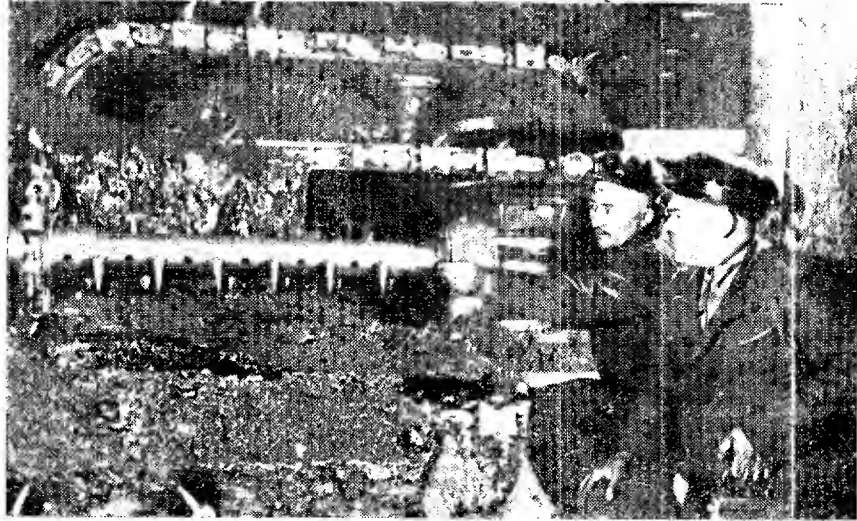
*At the construction of the Tsimlyanskaya hydropower system.
On photo: A powerful excavator unloading its scoop into a dump truck.*

Old Russia was a land of colossal, but little utilized, natural resources. Industry was at a low level. Factories and mills were concentrated mainly in the central area of the European part of the country, in some districts of the Ukraine and partly in the Urals. The central industrial area contributed half of the total industrial output, Ukraine and the Urals, one-quarter; the other boundless areas, practically nothing.

Surveying and prospecting has been conducted on a vast scale in Soviet times and they resulted in the discovery of many new deposits of coal, oil, potash, iron ore, manganese, copper, aluminum and many other precious and rare metals and minerals. Exceedingly rich deposits have been found not only in the European part of the USSR and the Urals but also in the Caucasus, Central Asia, Siberia and the Far East.

New huge industrial centres have been built up in the country, especially in the East, as well as in the Volga valley, Central Asia and Transcaucasia.

A number of mammoth iron and steel



A coal-mining combine in action

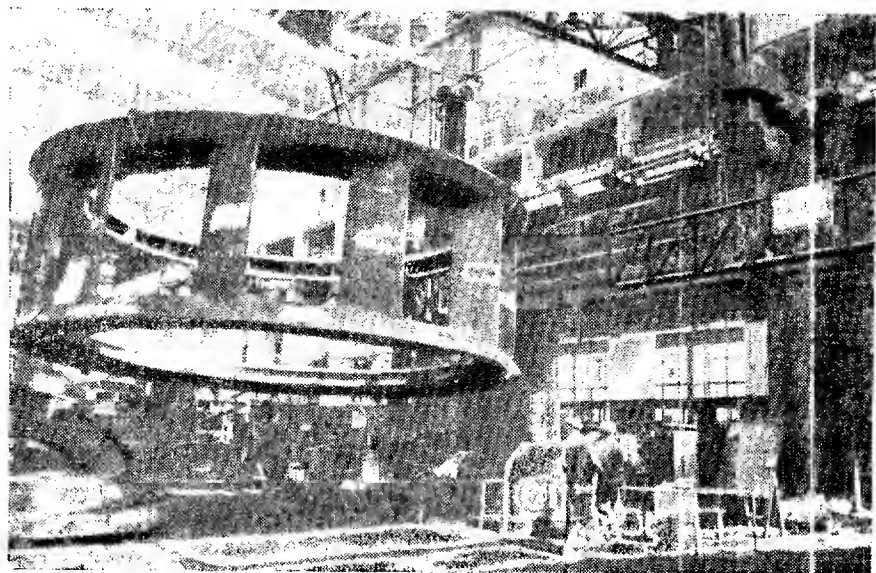
mills have been erected. Alongside with the development of the famed oil districts of the Caucasus (Baku and others), the exploitation of newly discovered huge oil-bearing areas of the "Second Baku", east of the Urals, has been organized.

Railways and highways and canals have criss-crossed vast areas, frequently in uninhabited places. New big irrigation systems have been developed; some of the new reservoirs are bigger than large lakes. Tens of new cities have been built, and many of them already have a population of more than 100,000.

The Soviet Union has become a

powerful advanced industrial country, independent technically and economically. In 1940 large-scale Soviet industry had an output twelve times greater than that of tsarist Russia in 1913, while Soviet machine-building industry increased production 50 times over. For the rate of increase in production and saturation of industry with new equipment, the Soviet Union already before the war emerged to first place in the world.

The process of the further development of industry on the basis of the application of the latest achievements of science and engineering is continuing in our days.



At a Leningrad factory. After machining, the stator of a turbine for the Tsimlyanskaya hydropower station is being set in position for assembly.

Notwithstanding the fact that the war against fascism inflicted immense damage to the country's national economy, the industry of the USSR has taken another big stride forward in post-war years. Suffice it to say that in 1951 the volume of state capital investments in the national economy is 2.5 times above that of the pre-war year 1940, while industrial output is two times over.

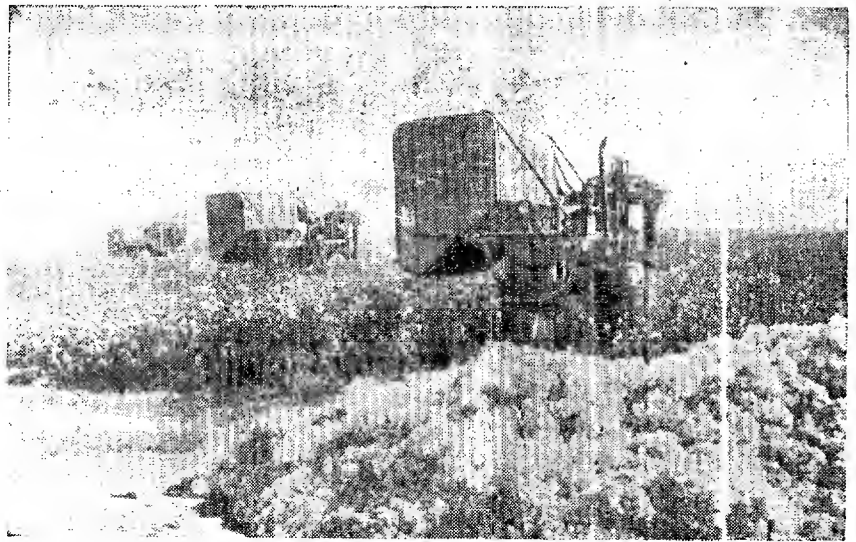
The Soviet Union is now producing as much steel as Britain, France, Belgium and Sweden taken together. In the last several years, the average annual increase in the output of coal amounts to 24 million tons and of oil, 4.5 million tons. The vast scale of freight turnover by the Soviet railways can be seen from the fact that the increase in the current year alone—11 per cent—almost equals the entire annual freight carriage of the British and French railways combined.

A powerful machine-building industry has been developed in the Soviet Union which had to begin almost from scratch, because the manufacture of machinery was at a very low level in tsarist Russia. First-class plants, built in the USSR, are providing an abundance of machinery to the national economy. Soviet heavy industry (coal, oil, peat, metal, chemistry, etc.), is receiving diverse machinery, equipment, precision instruments and apparatus produced in the Soviet Union.

Soviet industry puts out splendid machinery for the different modes of transport—motor cars and trucks, aeroplanes, powerful locomotives, electric locomotives and diesel engines—as well as all kinds of agricultural machines (tractors, combines, cotton-picking machines, equipment for building irrigation systems, etc.). Notable achievements have been registered in the manufacture of complex modern apparatus, geophysical, electromechanical, electronic, electric-vacuum and other precision instruments. There is no machine, unit or instrument in the world which Soviet industry could not produce.

The production of machines in the USSR has been developed so greatly that the Soviet Union is now able to supply them to other countries. Diverse Soviet-made machines are now well known and highly appraised in a number of foreign countries.

Machine-building is the nerve centre of industry, the basis of the technical progress of the entire national economy. This is why its level best of all reflects



Machine cotton picking at the "Aidin" Collective Farm, in the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic.

the industrial might of the country. In 1950 the USSR produced 2.3 times more machines than in 1940, and more than 100 times above tsarist Russia in 1913. In 1951 the total output of the Soviet machine-building industry will be 21 per cent above the preceding year, while the output of the main types of power equipment will increase 2.3 times. A steam turbine of 150,000 KW capacity is now being manufactured for the first time in the world in the USSR. In 1951 alone the country's machine-building industry is putting out more than 400 new models of machinery and equipment.

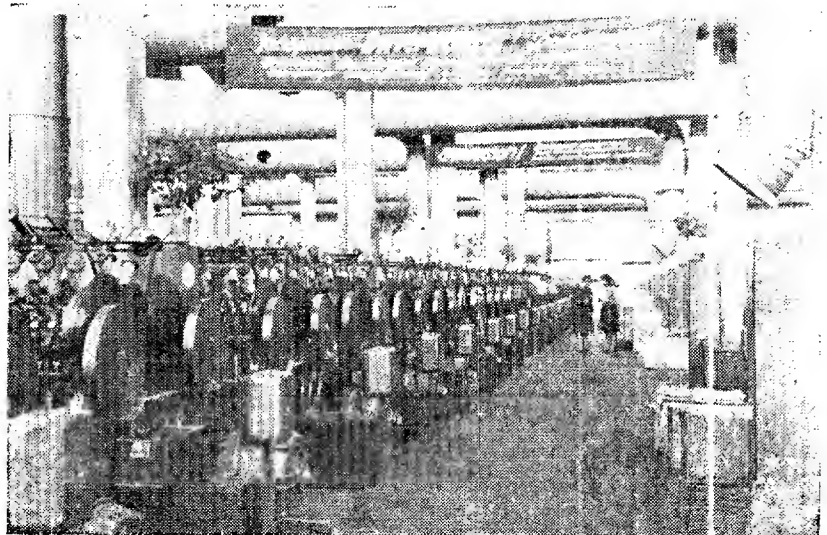
Soviet industry is developing on the basis of the application of the latest

achievements of science and engineering (electrification, the use of automatic machinery, remote control, chemical processes, etc.).

The country's industrialization, especially the development of heavy industry, have provided the requisites for the technical reconstruction of agriculture along large-scale, collective, highly mechanized Socialist lines. At present state-owned machine and tractor stations, of which there are more than 8,400 in the USSR, perform with tractors, combines and other machinery more than two-thirds of all field work in the collective farms.

Power development has been promoted to the utmost since the first

(Continued on page 23)



In one of the shops of a fine-woollen mill in Tbilisi, Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Private Home Building in the USSR

By A. Silayev,

Director, Municipal and Housing Construction Bank of the USSR

HOUSES for the working people are built in the USSR on a vast scale. Thus, during the five years of 1946—1950 alone, upwards of 100 million square metres of housing were restored or built anew in towns and industrial settlements, and 2,700,000 houses in the rural communities of the Soviet Union.

While the overwhelming mass of the houses in towns and industrial settlements is built by the State, there is also widespread private housebuilding.

For the construction of their private homes they are given free and for permanent use plots of land ranging from 300 to 500 square metres in cities and from 700 to 1,200 square metres in industrial settlements.

The private homebuilders get technical consultation entirely free. And, lastly, their places of work, in accordance with a special government decree, lend them assistance in transporting building materials to the construction site as well as any other aid that may be needed.

As we see, the state, rendering wide assistance to the private homebuilders, pursues no commercial ends whatever, but is guided solely by the endeavour to further improve the living standards of the working people.

The postwar five-year plan for 1946—50 envisaged the construction of private homes aggregating 12,000,000 square metres of living floor space. And this target, high as it is, has been exceeded by 200,000 square metres. Besides this, 100,000 new private houses, the construction of which began in 1950, has been completed this year. To this figure should be added another 32,000 one-family houses built by industrial establishments and sold to their employees on easy instalments.

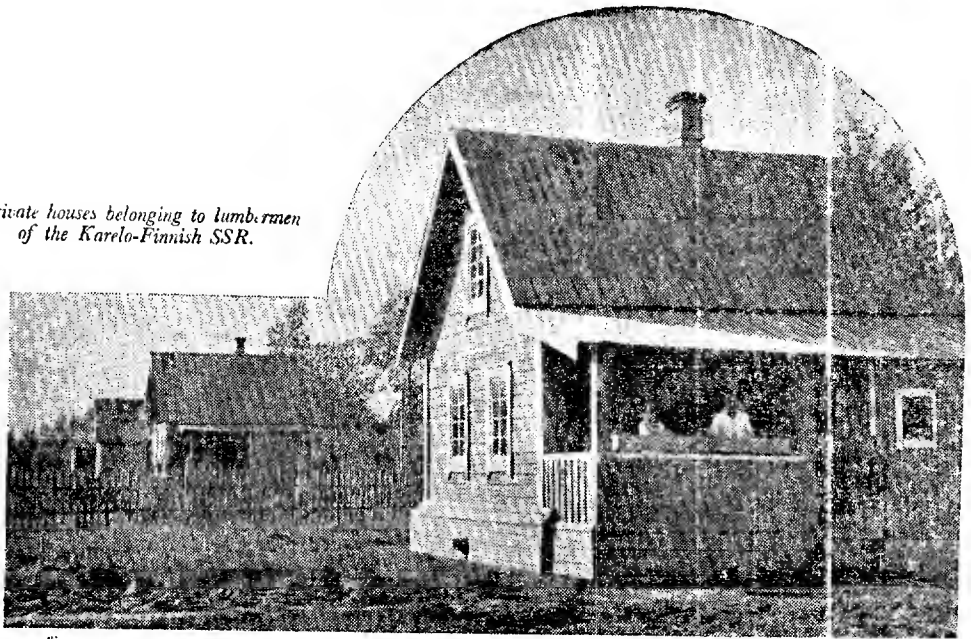
Loans to private homebuilders in towns and in industrial settlements are granted by the Municipal and Housing Construction Bank of the USSR. These loans are issued in the sum of up to 10,000 rubles repayable by factory and office workers in the course of seven years and by invalids of the Great Patriotic War and families of servicemen killed in the war, in the course of ten years. The interest rate ranges from one to two per cent per annum.

Many factory and office workers, however, build their homes on their own savings without resorting to the financial aid of the State or taking only small State loans. This fact testifies to the growing prosperity of the Soviet people.

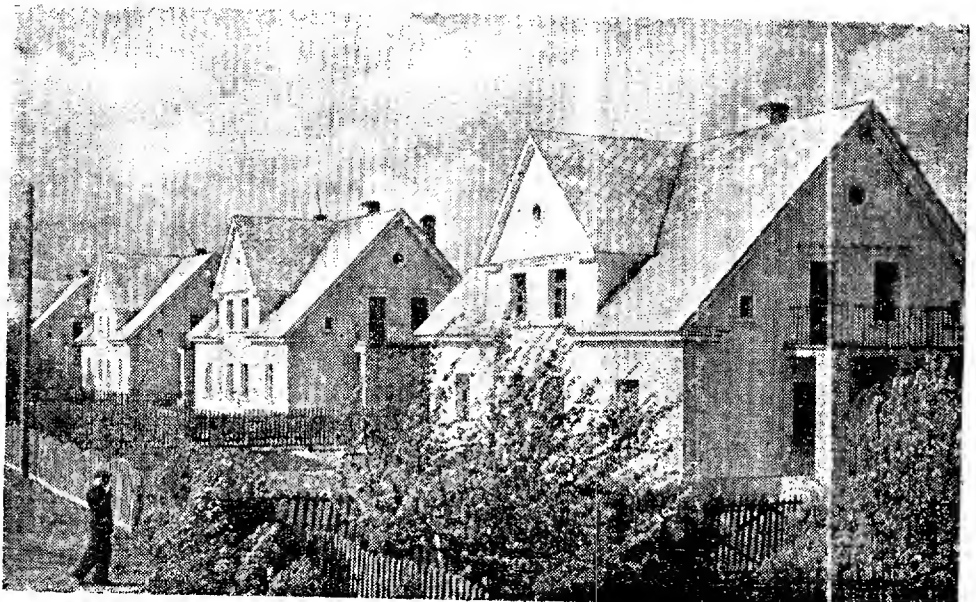
The Soviet State spends large funds

on municipal improvement in these settlements. It builds there schools, clubs, polyclinics, kindergartens, children's nurseries, motion picture theatres, stores, sparing no means to make the life of ordinary man ever better and more comfortable.

Private houses belonging to lumbermen of the Karelo-Finnish SSR.



Estonian SSR. Miners' homes in the new Kõhikla-Tarve settlement.



Glorious Daughter of the Soviet People

(Commemorating the 10th Anniversary of the Death of
Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya)

By Yelena Kononenko, Soviet Writer

"I A Soviet woman and mother, want to speak today in the name of millions of Soviet mothers who have not forgotten the horrors of the war unleashed by fascism. Many of us became widows, many lost their sons and brothers. In the last war I, too, lost what was most precious to me—my son and daughter who, for their deeds of valour, were posthumously awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union..."

These stirring words came from the lips of a Russian woman, from Lyubov Kosmodemyanskaya, at the World Peace Congress. When she finished her speech a storm of applause swept through the huge auditorium decorated with the flags of all nations. The Congress delegates were expressing their burning sympathy for the mother of two heroes who fell in the battle for the freedom and independence of their Soviet Homeland.

There is no place on earth today where people do not know of the immortal deed of the Soviet girl Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya, who gave her life for the sake of peace and the happiness of all mankind.

That was ten years ago. Following the dictates of her heart, this Moscow schoolgirl joined a detachment of the people's avengers—partisans—where she carried out a number of difficult assignments in the enemy rear. But in the village of Petrishchevo, near Moscow, Zoya was captured by the Hitlerite hangmen. She refused to answer their questions. Whips whistled through the air, biting into her flesh, but still she kept silent. She was led barefoot through the snow. Still she kept silent. Only in the last few seconds before her death did Zoya speak. She loosened the noose about her neck, raised herself on her toes, and shouted:

"Farewell, Comrades! Fight on, don't be afraid. Stalin is with us! Stalin will come!"

These words were heard by the peasants of Petrishchevo, whom the fascists had driven to witness the execution. The entire Soviet people learned of them. At the front and



Partisan Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya, Hero of the Soviet Union. (She was killed by the German invaders in 1941).

deep in the rear Soviet men and women, choked with sorrow and wrath, learned of the fearless manner in which this simple Soviet girl had gone to her death.

Zoya possessed all the traits of character which the Communist Party, the Young Communist League and the great Stalin tirelessly train in the Soviet youth—whole-hearted, boundless love of one's country and people, readiness to give all one's strength, intelligence, heart, and life itself, for the good of the people, willingness to shield one's Soviet land from the enemy with one's body.

The memory of Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya lives on in the minds of the Soviet people. The Soviet people, the youth, remember Zoya alive, courageous, unyielding. The name Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya has also become a symbol for courage, daring and valour, to the advanced youth of the world.

In the Soviet Union leading mines, locomotives, ships, schools, Young Communist youth brigades, clubhouses and parks have been named after Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya.

Daily the postman brings Zoya's mother a heap of letters from people all over the Soviet Union and from abroad.

Here is a letter from a group of young people who work at a machine plant in the Urals. They write:

"We revere and honour the memory of Zoya, who gave her young life for the freedom and happiness of the Homeland. Zoya's feat of valour will lie forever in the memory of the people. Her feat of valour will serve as an example to Soviet youth of what a Soviet person should be and how he should fulfil his duty to his country. To be like Zoya is the aim of each of us."

A girl from Prague writes to Zoya's mother:

"I bow before the memory of your daughter, who is the brightest example for us, the Czechoslovak youth... I am sending you a flower, which I treasure as my dearest possession. It was given to me by a Chinese delegate at the assembly of peace supporters in Prague. I beg you to lay it on Zoya's grave for me. Yours is a great sorrow, but to have such children as Zoya is a great pride."

Our youth will always remember Zoya. Just a few days ago I visited girls' school No. 211 in Moscow to attend a meeting of the senior classes. The topic for discussion was friendship as it is understood by Soviet young people. One of the girls delivered a short, poetic report on Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya. She said that in Zoya's school copybooks and her notebook there were entries about courage, about loyalty, about love for a friend, about the "bliss of being a brave fighter." All these notes were not just exalted dreams, not lofty, noble words copied out of a favourite book. Zoya embodied all these qualities in her life, and actions, and she remained true to them to the end of her life. Her death was proof of the truth of every word in her copybooks.

The girls listened to the report on Zoya with profound attention. As

(Continued on page 23.)

What Soviet Workers Say

OUR LIFE IS BRIGHT AND JOYOUS

MY father was a foundryman for nearly thirty years. I, too, am a steel worker for close to two decades now, operating electric furnaces at the Kirov Plant of Leningrad. Several times I have won the title of Leningrad's best steelmaker.

I live with my family in the centre of the city, on Mozhaitskaya Street.

On a former country estate not far from our plant a residential settlement is going up for our plant's personnel. The new houses will have three and four-room apartments with baths and other conveniences and comforts.

On holidays our entire family assembles at my house. Some 25 to 30 people gather; my sisters with their husbands and children, my shopmates and friends from the plant. And around the holiday table we first of all drink to the health of Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin to whom we owe our happiness, and wish him many years of life for the good of all working people. We also drink to our beloved Soviet power, to the happiness of the Soviet people, and to our radiant future—Communism.

Nikolai Mikhailov,
Steelmaker, Kirov Plant, Leningrad.
(The Plant has been decorated with four Government Orders)

OUR MINERS LIVE WELL

The Soviet Government is paternally solicitous to make the miners' job ever easier. Our small pit is equipped with Donbas coalmining combines, with powerful coal cutters, with labour saving rock loaders, and many other modern machines. The job of the Soviet miner is truly a joyous one.

Enormous too is the care of our government to constantly improve the material and cultural standards of the miners. In the past three years at our mine have been erected two big lodging houses for young and single workers, five two-storey apartment houses, 39 one and two-family cottages. This year a beautiful club with a 400-seat hall and stage for dramatic performances has been erected and also an excellently-equipped polyclinic. Our state has rendered lavish aid to miners wishing to build their own homes

They have been given plots of land entirely free of charge and granted long-term loans at easy rates. In the past three years alone some 150 workers of our pit have built themselves their own houses.

Our miners' average earnings have gone up substantially since 1949. Soviet miners receive from the state large long-service bonuses and various premiums for overfulfilling coal output quotas and other indices. The personnel of our mine are mostly young workers, yet every year 1,200,000 to 1,300,000 rubles are paid out here in long service bonuses. In the past two years our workers received close to 350,000 rubles in premiums from the director's fund.

Our miners enjoy also all other benefits. In the first nine months of this year 130 of our workers spent their vacation at sanatoriums and rest homes.

Prosperity is evident in every miner's home. In each of them one will find a motor cycle radio, an accordion. Twelve of our miners have their own cars.

Our colliers say, "We live well now but we will live still better." This assurance comes from the deep knowledge that the constant rise in the people's standard of living is a law of development of the Socialist state.

Dimitri Nesmekha,
Superintendent, Pit No. 17-bis, Chistakovo Anthracite Division, Donets Coalfield.

A BUILDER'S PRIDE

Six years have elapsed since the day when I laid the first bricks in our war-ravaged city. And now it almost seems incredible that we have accomplished so much!

Recently, coming from work I found myself on Leningrad Street. I wanted to see the place where I lived in those early days, where the tents of our builders stood. To my amazement I didn't recognize the place. Today beautiful tall apartment houses stand here.

Pride fills my heart when I look on our revived Minsk. In its newly erected buildings there is a share also of my effort. During these years I have helped to put up an apartment house on Respublikanskaya Street and have helped to restore the Byelorussian State University named after V. I. Lenin, and other buildings.

The Soviet state spares no means for

the improvement of the material conditions and cultural services of the working people. In the postwar years new houses have been erected and old ones restored in Minsk totalling upwards of 500,000 square metres of living floor space; and besides this, 40 schools, dozens of higher educational institutions, secondary specialized schools and scientific research establishments. This year the population here will receive close to 75,000 square metres of new housing.

In the Land of Soviets, the well-being of the people is rising interminably. My Stakhanovite work is highly rewarded. My family lives in a nice apartment with all improvements in a house which I have helped to build.

Denis Bulakhov,
Bricklayer, Building Trust No. 1, Minsk Building Administration.

PROSPERITY AND JOY

I am a mother of five children. My children are well fed, clothed and healthy. We live in a nice apartment. My older four children—Lida, Galya, Volodya and Tanya—attend school and the youngest one stays in a creche. If we should add up the cost of all the services my family enjoys, it would come up to more than our total earnings. This is because much of this cost is borne by the state which is unflinchingly solicitous for large families. This year I received a large grant from the state upon the birth of my fifth child. In the summer my children spent their holidays at Young Pioneer camps and I spent my vacation at a sanatorium—all free of charge. In the past summer more than a thousand workers of our mill spent their vacation at health resorts. Our mill has its own health-building institutions: an overnight sanatorium and two rest homes. We also have a splendid Palace of Culture.

V. Polukhina,
Weaver, Trekhgornaya Textile Mill.
WORKERS RECEIVE FREE TRAINING

When I first came to our mill I had no trade at all. Here I was trained entirely free. When I became a weaver, I enrolled at our evening secondary textile school. Upon graduating from it I am now working as a rate-setter. I am now expecting a child. This is a

great joy in a Soviet family. I know that my mill will take care of my children just as it has cared for me. Our mill has two Young Pioneer camps, five kindergartens, 3 creches and a children's Palace of Culture.

M. Chertova,
*Junior Rate Setter,
Trekhgornaya Textile Mill.*

THE OLD GUARD

Elderly people are surrounded in our country with care, attention and honour. I am approaching my 60th birthday. For my long service in the oil industry, I get an old-age pension of 500 rubles a month. This is quite enough for an old man. But can one sit at home when so much development work is going on all around?

It is a joy to work together with the young people. And our job goes well. Stakhanovite work brings high earnings: in addition to my pension I receive 1,500 rubles a month and even more than that. Besides this, we, old workers, receive annually a long-service bonus of 5,000 to 6,000 rubles.

We, old folks, enjoy the respect of our fellow workers. Everybody calls us The Old Guard. People learn from us and draw upon our experience. It is rightly said in one of our new songs: ...Old age receives its due esteem.

Idiatulla Ibrahimov,
*Assistant Superintendent,
Section 6, Oilfield, Leninneft Oil Trust.*

SIGNING THE APPEAL

I am a lathe operator. I do my output quota at the rate of 200 percent, which brings me high earnings. Last year I spent my vacation at an Alpine camp in the Caucasus and this year at the Talgor Alpine camp. My son during this time was out in the country with his kindergarten.

Could a woman from a peasant or worker's family ever dream of such a life under the capitalist system. Of course not. A miserable life would have been her lot. This thought involuntarily arose in my mind when I signed the Peace Pact Appeal. And I pledged myself to do my job still better.

A. Pelevina,
Lathe Operator, Rail and Beam-Rolling Shop.

WITH ALL MY HEART

When I was a child I frequently

went with my father to the market in the village of Ponyri. And I always enviously looked at the pretty coaches of the passing trains, bearing the sign Moscow-Kislovodsk, in which merchants and manufacturers were going to the health resort.

Recently, I spent my vacation in a beautiful health-building establishment in Kislovodsk. My accommodations there I received entirely free of charge from my union at the Azovstalstroy Building Trust.

I shall never forget the superb panorama of the Kislovodsk Park and the view of the Caucasian range which open up from the "Red Sun" Mountain. Standing at 1,750 metres above sea level you breathe the invigorating air and think how happy the Soviet people are.

I am sincerely grateful to Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, the father and friend to all working people, the standard-bearer of our triumphs, for the great care of us, modest working-men.

O. Ovsyannikov,
Gardener, Builders' Park.

MACHINE AND BOOKS

I first came to Sverdlovsk in 1948 and enrolled at the gear cutter's class of Vocational School No. 1 at Urals Heavy Machinery Plant. Though I was doing well in learning my trade, foreman Dyatlov once told me:

"I would advise you to enrol also at evening school. You would become a good specialist."

Thus, I began to attend a Young Workers' Evening School. And simultaneously with finishing vocational school I also finished secondary school.

At our plant there is a branch of the Urals Polytechnical Institute, attended by many young workers, including mechanic Nikolai Graf, foreman Yevgeny Karzhitsky, to name but a few.

I am now already a second-year student of the Institute's mechanical department. The Soviet Government has given me the opportunity to work and study. And my machine and books are my best friends.

A. Veretenenko,
*Gear-Cutting Machine Operator,
Urals Heavy Machinery Works.*

WAR-INVALID LEARNS SKILLED TRADE

During the war I was wounded and lost my right hand and one eye.

Though in accordance with Soviet law I was at once given an ample invalid pension it was depressing to feel a disabled man. I wanted to work like everybody.

Before the war I cherished the thought of becoming a lathe operator. Now I had to give up this idea. How could I handle a machine tool without my right hand?

With these thoughts I came to the Panfilov Invalid Producers' Co-operative where I was at once given the choice of several different jobs. Then I hesitantly asked:

"Isn't there a chance for me to learn to be a turner?"

Foreman Sogolovsky, Production manager Pitelsky and shop superintendent Dubinsky took counsel and to my great joy promised to satisfy my request.

At first I was given the job of packer. A few days later was put to operate a stamping press which was fitted with a special appliance. After two months, my shop superintendent told me:

"Now that you have had the preliminary training you may begin to operate a machine tool. We have already fixed one up for you."

It was with anxiety that I began to operate my lathe. For me a special lathe was fitted out. Instead of a hand clamp which I could not use it was equipped with a foot clamp. This, the foreman took care to provide. Seeing that I was actually operating a lathe and how the machined metal pieces were shooting out of it, I for the first time since I was wounded felt a powerful joy of life.

As I changed to new operations my lathe was fitted out with new appliances: for machining cylindrical parts, for tapered machining, for removing barbs. Thus I gradually mastered the turner's trade.

Now I am a Stakhanovite turner. I have long forgotten the bitter thoughts of my first days after I was wounded. Again I now feel myself an able-bodied man.

Perhaps I was just lucky to meet such considerate men as our foreman, shop superintendent and the others? No, this is not a matter of chance. In our city, Kiev, a special big training centre has been set up for invalids. It trains office clerks, tailors, designers, shoemakers, rate-setters, production managers—skilled men in the most diverse professions and trades.

A. Torshechkin,
*Stakhanovite Lathe Operator,
Invalid of the Great Patriotic War.*

A Soviet Working Family



Young Lukakhin with his first book.

THE entire life of the Lukakhin family is inseparably associated with one of the biggest industrial establishments of the Soviet capital—the "Dynamo" Electrical Engineering Plant named after Kirov. In its spacious shops equipped with first-class machines work six Lukakhin brothers. Three are foremen and three turners.

The story of each of the brothers is a graphic illustration of how any Soviet enterprise develops its workers, how it not

only advances their skill but also caters to their intellectual wants.

The eldest brother, Georgi, a foreman now, came to the plant 26 years ago. Here he took a turners' course and became a skilled lathe operator. After that he finished a foreman's course. Now he is an excellent five of the most complex machines. He has trained more than 50 young workers at the plant. They are all full-fledged turners now and are regularly overfulfilling their output quotas.

Foreman Georgi Lukakhin in his spare time indulges in painting. And here too he is aided by his plant: he attends the art studio at the plant club where he is instructed by competent pedagogues. But he has no professional aspirations, he simply gets pleasure out of it.

The youngest Lukakhin at the plant is Victor. He is 22 years old but is already a skilled turner. Combining work and study he attends the evening electrical engineering secondary school at his plant and in three years will become a junior engineer.

Five of the six brothers are married. And they have all received comfortable apartments in their plant's houses. The new Lukakhin generation—children of the three brothers—attend secondary school No. 519 in the plant's residential quarter.

Like all Soviet people, the Lukakhin brothers every year enjoy a paid holiday which they spend at sanatoriums or rest homes. Last year, for example, five of the Lukakhin brothers received from their plant trade union organization passes to sanatoriums in the Crimea, in the



Lukakhin family: left to right — Georgi Lukakhin, foreman of the tool shop, Sava and Victor, turners, Nikolai, senior foreman, Yuri, turner and Boris, foreman.

Caucasus and in the Moscow country-side. Their accommodations at the sanatoriums were paid for by their trade union from the state social insurance fund. Victor Lukakhin did not avail himself of this pass as he spent the summer months preparing to enter the secondary electrical engineering school, attending a special course opened at his plant.

The close-knit Lukakhin family often meet at their plant club. One of the

Lukakhins' is member of an amateur-art group. The others come to attend concerts or to spend a quiet evening in the club's library's reading room.

The youngest brother, Victor, the turner and student, busy as he is finds time to spend a few hours dancing at his plant's club.

In September, the adult members of the Lukakhin family, together with all Moscovites, signed the Appeal of the World Peace Council, calling upon the five Great Powers to sign a Pact of Peace. The entire family gathered at brother Nikolai's apartment and under the Appeal 15 signatures appeared one after another.

Signing the Appeal Georgi said:

"Each one of our family is happy in his own way. But we also have a common happiness: the joy of unfettered labour for the glory of our great country, for the good of our people. The signatures of 15 members of our family support the Peace Appeal. We shall work still better to strengthen the friendship among nations.

And the Lukakhins are as good as their word. As these lines are being written the Lukakhin brothers are keeping labour Peace Watch. In October and November all the six brothers who are working at the "Dynamo" Plant have systematically overfulfilled their output quotas. They have taken part in manufacturing an important and honourable order for the Volga-Don Canal: an automatic remote control installation for its 15 sluice locks. The installation was



A dance at the House of Culture, Volga-Don District, Moscow. In the foreground is Victor, the youngest Lukakhin, with his friend, Stalin, the Pilot.

completed a month and a half ahead of time.

On the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, all the Lukakhin brothers took part in the demonstration of the working people of Moscow. They marched through the Red Square with a placard inscribed: "The Lukakhin family wants peace and are working to strengthen it."

This is the firm word of the Lukakhins, ordinary Soviet people who ardently love their mighty peace-loving country and are ready to fight to the end for peace and friendship among all the nations of the world.

In the reading hall of the factory library, in the foreground is the foreman Boris Lukakhin.



Standing on the peace watch Georgi Lukakhin, foreman of the tool shop undertook to teach a group of young turners advanced methods of working the lathe. On photo: Georgi Lukakhin instructing a group of young turners.



The family of senior foreman Nikolai Lukakhin after work.



Anna Timko

And Her Kolkhoz

By I. Shumai

Chairman of the Gogoleva Village Executive Committee, Brovarsky District, Kiev Region

WE had an unexpected review of our kolkhoz wealth this year. Here is how it happened.

We were sitting in the office of Mikhail Isaakovich Virarsky, the chairman of our Chervona Ukraine Kolkhoz, discussing various problems, and suddenly we learned that guests had arrived at our kolkhoz.

We went out, together, with the chairman, to meet the guests. We shook hands and got acquainted. It turned out that the arrivals were foreigners—a Canadian delegation consisting of four people. One of the Canadians said:

"We would like to inspect and get acquainted with your collective farm husbandry."

The kolkhoz chairman, Comrade Vinarsky, replied:

"This we are always glad to do." But, he remarked, "why didn't you give us a ring from Kiev, we could have prepared dinner for you...."

Before the chairman had a chance to finish his remark a tall Canadian, evidently the head of the delegation said:

"You need not worry about preparing dinner for us, we'll only spend about an hour or an hour and a half here, look things over, and leave."

We showed our guests around the farm for a couple of hours. They examined everything they wished to see, asked about everything in detail, and looked round everywhere. We returned to the office, and as we started bidding them goodbye, one of the Canadian delegates said:

"But, just the same, it would be good to taste some real Ukrainian fat and some of your village-baked bread."

I replied:

"The pleasure is yours. We can take care of that for you in no time."

The guest smiled cunningly and remarked:

"Don't bother to prepare it. Let's walk into the first house on our way out, and let them treat us to some bread and fat. Here, let's go into that house."

And he pointed to the house of collective farm woman Artamonovna Timko, who lives right across from the kolkhoz office building. We walked in and greeted the hostess, and Comrade Vinarsky said:

"Anna, receive the guests. They would like to taste some of your bread and salt....."

Anna Artamonovna, the hostess, was, of course, delighted to receive the guests. She covered the table with a beautifully embroidered cloth and invited the guests to her neatly furnished dining room. On the table were placed plates with jellied meat, meat pies, white bread, Ukrainian dumplings with cheese and Ukrainian fat that was four-fingers thick. And along with the fat came the wine.

Raising his glass, one of the guests suggested that as hostess, Anna Timko should make the first toast. She was somewhat embarrassed at first, but then got up, and, raising her wine glass, she said:

"Here is wishing that all the Canadian working people

should live like we, Soviet collective farmers."

The guests dined, and then expressed their desire to take a look at Anna Timko's individual household. They went into the yard and saw her cow, the carcass of a pig killed in the morning and a live one in the stall kept for fattening. They looked into the chicken house and sized up the flock, displayed their interest in the produce which was stored in the cellar, and then asked:

"Does your husband also work in the kolkhoz? How have you managed to acquire such a wealth of things?"

Anna Artamonovna explained that her husband had been killed at the front, that she is a widow, a mother of four children, and that the riches they saw is due to the income she had received from the kolkhoz for her honest labour.

"And where are your children," they inquired.

Anna Timko took out a photograph and, showing it to the delegation, said: "This is my eldest daughter, Galina, who graduated a medical institute, and is now employed as a doctor. The others, her daughter Shura and two boys, Ivan and Alexei, she called over and introduced to the visitors. The children were dressed well. She told them that Shura is in the 10th grade, Vanya in the sixth, and Alyosha is in the second grade.

The delegation left. They were unable to take in everything in that two-hour visit. True enough, they saw the kolkhoz stock farm sections where everything is mechanized, the narrow-gauge road, the machines for cutting and steaming feed. They saw our graded livestock; they know that we have 1,400 head of dairy and 2,200 heads of other cattle, that there are over 4,200 birds in the poultry flock, 433 horses, 245 bee families in the hives, and that 118 hectares are planted to fruit trees and berries. The guests learned that the cash income of the kolkhoz amounts to no less than two million rubles.

And that which they did not have time to learn about or see they could have inspected if they only had stayed longer. New stables for 120 and 80 heads of dairy cattle respectively, are being erected according to the last word in technique—with canalization and monorail system for transporting feed to the cattle.

Electricity is used extensively both on the farm as well as in the homes.

There are 85 intellectuals in Gogoleva village—teachers, doctors, agronomists, veterinaries It is interesting to note that a great many of them were born and raised here. They left their native village to obtain a higher education and after graduating returned to work here in their speciality.

There are three schools in the village—a 10-year, 7-year and elementary school, which are attended by more than 1,300 children.

The inhabitants of Gogoleva receive 370 newspapers every day, and subscribe to more than a hundred magazines.

The villagers own dozens of motorcycles and over 350 radiosets. There are about 3,000 books in the village library.

Our collective farmers work well and live a well-to-do and cultured life.

It grows dark early in our parts. Twilight sets in as soon as the sun hides behind the mountains. Men

come from the fields, bright electric lights flare up and the kishlak (village) revives. Work is in full swing during the day on the cotton plantations, stock farms, smithies. Only the aged and the children remain at home, and even they in the sultry mid-day heat, seek shelter somewhere in the shade.

Full of Life and Happy Laughter

In the past, life would die down in the kishlak at sunset. Our villages would be plunged in profound darkness, and rarely would the usual quiet be disturbed.

Now, the evenings are full of light, music and happy laughter of the youth.

We have a large, handsome club on our collective farm. Collective farmers come here to see a new film, to hear a concert. And although the auditorium is spacious—it has seats for 800 spectators—it cannot house all who wish to attend. Twice weekly we are, therefore, showing films directly in the field camps.

Cosy and inviting is the reading room in the evenings. Here there are always fresh newspapers and magazines, as well as a rich choice of fiction and technical literature. The central collective farm library contains approximately 7,000 volumes in all branches of knowledge.

The dance is a most favourite form of Tajik art. To the sounds of the doira, our girls whirl in beautiful ring dances. Often, long after midnight, when the doors of the club and the library are already closed, the sounds of the doira, the songs and laughter of the youth come from the dark greenery of the gardens.

Radio Network

The radio is taking an ever more considerable place in the cultural life of the village. Loud speakers have been installed in the production sections and collective farmers' homes. The collective farm radio relay station is daily broadcasting the latest news and organizing broadcasts by the foremost workers in agriculture—brigade and team leaders. In the evening, on returning from the fields, collective farmers have an opportunity of listening in to radio concerts often including performances by our musical circles.

After the Working Day

By Sho-Zade Siarov

Chairman of Lenin Collective farm in Stalinabad District.

Among the frequent performers in radio concerts are our gifted musician, collective farmer Girez Faizulayev, whose playing on the dutar is highly expressive, the violinist Talib Kinjayev who has distinguished himself in the amateur art contest of our Republic, Makhmadi Tagayeva who has mastered to perfection the playing on the gizhak (a national string instrument) and many others.

Our amateur musicians not infrequently develop into professionals. We have sent two of our finest musicians, Satar Purgayev and Ali Kasymov to the Stalinabad Music School. They have now graduated from it and are working as artists in the State Philharmonic.

Frequent Literary Evenings

After the working day the youth brings liveliness and gaiety to the sports grounds. These are particularly thronged in times of football matches and volleyball team competitions.

Very popular is the collective farm lecture centre. We are organizing lectures and talks on various subjects of interest to collective farmers, not only in the evenings in the lecture hall, but also in the daytime during the dinner interval in the field camps. Scientists of the Tajik Academy of Sciences frequently visit our collective farm to tell us about their work. Literary evenings are also organized in the lecture centre. Recently, for example, Mirzo Tursun-Zade, the well known Tajik poet and Stalin Prize winner, came to us. At the request of the collective farmers, he told us of his visit to India and other countries of the East, and recited his new poems.

Agricultural Schools

Numerous circles and courses for attaining greater knowledge in agriculture are working in the lecture centre during the winter. This year we organised a three-year collective farm school comprising two field-husbandry and one zootechnical group. Here collective farmers acquire a secondary agricultural education. A special "collective farm university" has been opened for brigade and team leaders, timekeepers—where problems of collective farm production are studied

along with social subjects.

Opera artists are welcome guests in our collective farm.

People's Artists of the Tajik Republic Mullokandov and Galibova, and People's Artist of the USSR Kasymov, one of the most accomplished interpreters of the role of Othello, appeared at the end of June in a concert at our club.

The enhanced cultural requirements of the collective farmers are a consequence of the rise in their material well-being which is growing with the expansion of our commonly-owned economy and growth of its income. A definite sum, constituting two percent of the total income of the collective farm, is allocated for cultural work. In 1949, when our income amounted to seven million rubles, we appropriated 140 thousand rubles for cultural requirements. Last year's income of our collective farm considerably exceeded 12 million rubles, and this year we anticipate an income of at least 20 million rubles. The cultural fund of the collective farm will thus greatly increase. This means that the collective farmers will be able to spend their leisure hours in a still better and more interesting way.

Striving For Knowledge

Cultural transformations are, of course, characteristic not only of our kishlak. All conditions for rest and spiritual growth of the peasants have been created in every collective farm of our Republic, just as in ours. Striving for knowledge has become a characteristic feature of the collective farm population. Let me cite only two figures in confirmation of these words. Last year 250 lectures were delivered in our district on literary, philosophic and social subjects which were attended by over 23,000 persons. I do not know a single collective farm which has not its radio relay station, cinema installations, libraries.

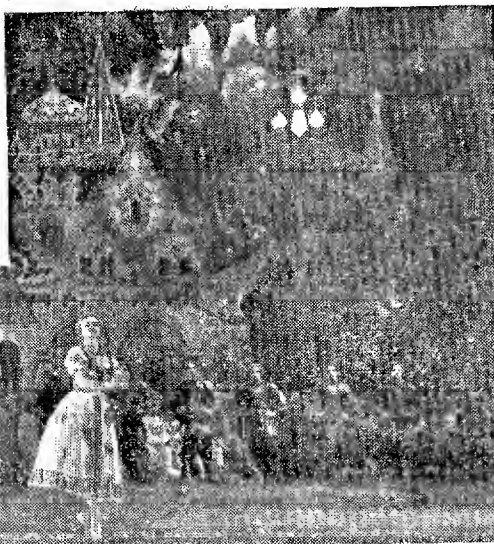
Collective farm villages are improving and becoming more beautiful year by year. A prosperous and cultured life has come to the home of the Tajik. And can it be otherwise in the Soviet country where everything is done for the happiness and good of the people?

From the bottom of our heart, we thank our Soviet Government and the great friend of the working people, J. V. Stalin, for these great changes.

Ballet Based on Pushkin's Fairy Tale



Dance of the Princess and Prince Yelisei (S. Sheina and N. Morozov) in the last act of the ballet "Tale of the Dead Princess and Seven Heroes."



The beautiful bridge of the seven heroes comes to life on the stage. The heroes watch the dance of the princess (S. Sheina).

THE works of the great Russian national poet, Alexander Pushkin, have inspired many ballets written by the Soviet composers.

Among the ballets based on Pushkin's works are the "Fountain of Bakhtchisarai," "Prisoner in the Caucasus" and "Lady Rustic" composed by Boris Asafyev, "Gypsies," composed by Sergei Vasilenko, "Tale of the Priest and His Servant Balda," composed by Mikhail Chulaki, "The Bronze Horseman" written by one of the oldest composers, R. Gliere—all these were written and produced in Soviet years.

The latest addition to the Pushkin repertory on the ballet stage is the "Tale of the Dead Princess and Seven

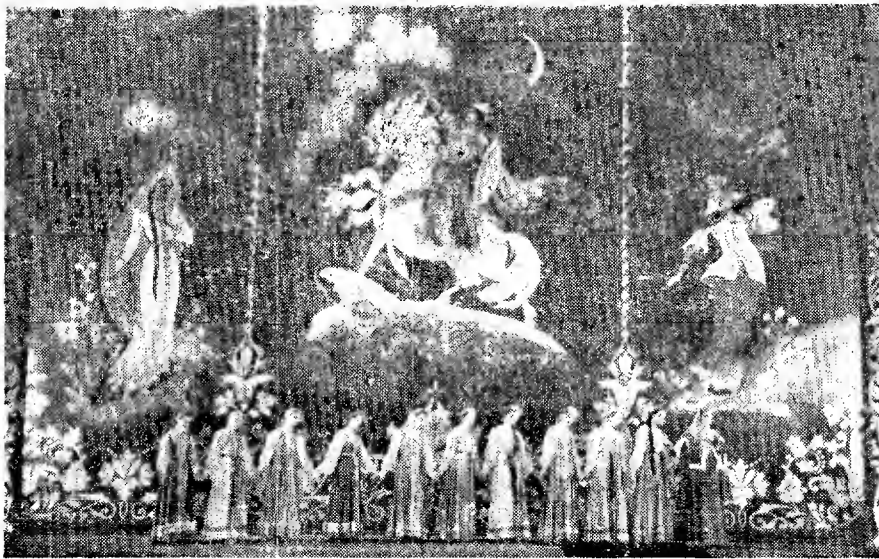
Heroes," composed by V. Deshevov. Its truly popular character and deep kinship with the spirit of the folk lore called to life by the imagination of the people, make the music of the ballet very close to the world on Pushkin's fairy tales.

Produced in the Leningrad Maly Opera Theatre by the ballet masters A. Andreyev and B. Fens er, this ballet has now immense popularity among adult audiences and the youth.

The settings and costumes executed in Russian national style by the famous craftsmen from the village of Palekh,

Young lads and girls dance for the king and queen in the royal palace.





Scene from Act 1 of the ballet "Tale of the Dead Princess and Seven Heroes" produced in the Leningrad Opera Theatre. Moving with slow grace Russian girls begin to dance a reel.

Ivanovo Region, lend still greater emphasis to the profoundly national character of the new ballet.

S. Sheina, a Stalin Prize Winner, is cast in the leading role of the princess, N. Morozov—in the role of Prince Yelisei and E. Ivanova—in the role of the stepmother—queen. The ballet pictures various Russian national rituals

Russian folk dances (solo, couple and mass dancing) are well represented in the new ballet.

Fatima Kadyrova And Her Children

By Alexander Nasibov

FATIMA Kadyrova, a short, middle-aged woman with smooth black hair has been a weaver at the Lenin Textile Mills in Baku, capital of Soviet Azerbaijan, for more than ten years. Her husband, Mehti, is a fitter at the same Mill. They get along well together, and work in harmony to bring up their four children, two boys and two girls.

When the first child, Iskander, appeared in the family the question arose of Fatima's giving up work. Mehti was making enough to support the family. But Fatima did not want to leave the mill, where she felt at home and where she had learned to be a weaver. The more so since she did not have to. The Mill has a children's nursery in charge of a woman doctor, and the children are cared for by trained attendants. While their mothers are at work the children spend their time in a bright, warm, cozy building which, like the factory blocks, stands amid a sea of greenery—fruit and shade trees. The cost of keeping one's child in the nursery amounts to a bit more than five per cent of one's wages.

Fatima felt sure that her young son would be well taken care of at the nursery, and she herself would have an opportunity to go on working. Under the law she had the right to

time off during the work day in order to feed her child (with no deduction in her wages). After work she would pick up the boy and take him home with her.

The doctors and nurses from the nursery watched over Iskander's health and progress both at the nursery itself and at home. The boy grew up strong and healthy.

Since then big changes have taken place in the Kadyrov family. Iskander and the oldest girl are now attending school, free of charge, of course. Iskander is already in the fourth grade, and his sister in the second. Before school they both went to kindergarten for several years, the kindergarten at the Lenin Mills. Children of pre-school age spend most of the day at the kindergarten, where they play games and enjoy themselves under the eye of experienced attendants and nurses. They are given nourishing, filling meals. In the summer time the entire Lenin Mills kindergarten moves out to its summer home on the shores of the Caspian Sea. The cost of keeping a child in the kindergarten is approximately 10 to 12 per cent of the monthly wages of one of the parents. At the present time the third Kadyrov child is attending this kindergarten, and the fourth, like Fatima's other children, stays in the nursery while she is at work.

This last summer Fatima and her youngest child spent a month at a sanatorium for mothers and infants in the health resort of Mardakyan. The sanatorium is situated in a shady woods. Here the mother rests and receives treatment if necessary. She also has the opportunity to attend a series of lectures on the care and upbringing of children. It is important to point out here that almost half the women staying at the sanatorium receive free accommodations, the cost being paid by the State. The other women pay part of the expenses, about one-third the total cost, the rest being paid by the trade union organisation at the mill.

Even though the Kadyrovs earn good wages Fatima Kadyrova received free accommodation at the sanatorium. In addition, under Soviet law she receives a money allowance from the state since she has more than two children.

There are thousands of mothers like Fatima working at the Lenin Textile Mill, the oil fields and the factories and mills of the Azerbaijan capital, and all of them are shown the same concern by the Soviet Government. They have the opportunity to work and improve in their field. At the same time, with the help of state and public organisations, they bring up their children and give them an education.

How Soviet People Regard the Writings of Dostoevsky

By Vladimir Yermilov,

Doctor of the Philological Sciences, Professor at the Moscow State University

NO Russian classical writer has had so many confused articles and studies written about him abroad as Dostoevsky. Reactionary critics have worked hard to distort and vulgarize Dostoevsky and slander the Russian people. Reactionaries of all shades have falsified Dostoevsky's views and deliberately removed him from the historical, class conditions under which he wrote, and then shout that "Dostoevskyism" expresses the "Russian soul." The enemies of democracy and progress make free with Dostoevsky's name. The reactionary press alleges that Dostoevsky's books are banned in the Soviet Union. This, of course, is a lie. His works are to be found in all the libraries in the USSR, and new editions of his books are printed from time to time.

No Soviet person would deny that Dostoevsky was an outstanding writer and that in a number of his works he has given magnificent pictures of pre-revolutionary Russian society. Works like "Poor Folk" and "Memoirs from a Dead House" have a rightful place in Russian classical literature. Even in the novels and stories that were most distorted by his reactionary tendencies Dostoevsky depicts the ways of the bourgeoisie and bureaucratic officialdom with biting sarcasm, and arouses sympathy for the wrongs and sufferings of the "little folk" who are gripped in the vice of an exploiter society.

However, the Soviet reader and Soviet literary critics openly state that they have no use whatsoever for the reactionary ideas in Dostoevsky's works. They realize that Dostoevsky's reactionary views, far from being typical for Russian literature, are directly opposed to the genuine national traditions of Russian classical literature, which was always the standard-bearer of ideas of progress, democracy and humanness.

In this connection the evaluation given Dostoevsky by the great Russian writers and thinkers of the past is of undoubted interest.

2

Great Russian writers and critics from Belinsky to Gorky have unanimously recognized Dostoevsky's tremendous artistic power as a writer. At the same time they have just as unanimously noted that the ideological direction of Dostoevsky's work diverges sharply from all the main national traditions of Russian literature. The brilliant critic Belinsky hailed with enthusiasm the young Dostoevsky's first humanitarian story, "Poor Folk," and was profoundly disappointed by the story that followed, "The Double" and others. Belinsky was repulsed by Dostoevsky's pathological duality, by his lack of faith in man's intelligence, by an absence of spiritual harmony, by a lack of the sunny clarity, the radiant and powerful love of man, the striving for a more just life that are represented with such dazzling, sparkling purity in the work of Pushkin, the founder of great Russian literature.

Dobrolyubov, an outstanding Russian critic and democrat, who continued Belinsky's traditions in the sixties of the last century, indicated in Dostoevsky's "The Down-trodden and Oppressed" the pathological features that became so prominent in Dostoevsky's later works. Dobrolyubov found that the essence of this novel lay not so much in Dostoevsky's sympathy for the despised and rejected as in his desire to portray a type of villain. Dobrolyubov stressed especially that Dostoevsky had ignored the main, the fundamental traditions of Russian classical literature: realism, faithfulness to the objective truth of life, a social explanation for types and phenomena, a clear moral evaluation of good and evil, that is, all the qualities that characterised the work of the great Russian writers.

Nor did Leo Tolstoy care for Dostoevsky's work considering his characters untrue to life, invented, made up. Here is what Tolstoy had to say about Dostoevsky: "He was mistrustful, vain, difficult and unhappy. It's strange that he is so widely read. I don't understand why! After all, he is heavy and useless because all those idiots, Podrozkos and Raskolnikovs were not really like that, they were simpler and more understandable. No, he didn't love healthy people. He was sure that if he himself were sick then so was the whole world."

Maxim Gorky devoted many of his works and articles to passionate polemics with Dostoevsky. Gorky felt that Dostoevsky spread a lack of faith in man, lack of respect for him; lack of faith in human intelligence and man's need for happiness and freedom. All this was contrary to

Gorky's boundless faith in man "Man—how proudly the word rings!" said Gorky. "Submit, proud man," said Dostoevsky.

As far back as 1913 Gorky came out against attempts to idealize Dostoevsky. While he recognized the high artistic worth of a number of Dostoevsky's works, Gorky protested

resolutely against the reactionary aspects of his world outlook. Thus we see that the great Russian writers took a negative attitude to Dostoevsky's works and argued strongly against the ideas in them.

In his work Dostoevsky reflected the fear of the patriarchal, backward, reactionary lower middle-classes before capitalism's victorious invasion of Russia in the sixties and seventies of the last century, the fear of the jungle laws of capitalism. Patriarchal Russia was breaking up, was falling to pieces. The man in whose name Dostoevsky spoke in his works found himself abandoned and alone in this new, incomprehensible, terrifying life.

In turning their backs on the revolutionary struggle for freedom, happiness and justice, in abandoning the great camp of democracy, Dostoevsky and the characters in his works lost all hope of a better future, all hope of finding a way out of the accursed impasse. Seeing about him only bestial principles, only evil, the writer himself began together with his characters, to waver toward the side of evil, sensing with horror that he did not possess normal values which would enable him to oppose evil and crime. Having lost connection with the forces of progress, Dostoevsky felt his aloneness, his duality, his helplessness in the face of evil. From this stemmed his preaching that man must be "curbed" and out of this was born his false, anti-humanitarian idea that man is helpless before evil.

Dostoevsky's characters agonisingly "choose" one of two possibilities: to be the hangman or the victim. They can either rule despotically over others, becoming "Napoleons" or "Rothschilds" (the position of Raskolnikov, Podrozkos and Ivan Karanazov), or they can humbly submit to the power of the "Napoleons" and "Rothschilds," kissing the hands of those who humiliate and insult them (the position of Alesha Karamazov, Prince Myshkin and various preachers, the "old men"). The hangman or the victim, the slave-owner or the slave—Dostoevsky's characters know no third path. In this aspect of Dostoevsky's work one cannot but see a reflection of the real life of capitalist society. To be either a hangman or his victim that is the cursed dilemma that capitalism poses before man. An escape from this dilemma can be found only by taking the path of struggle against man's oppression, the struggle for a new, truly humane social system in which man cannot be so damnably alone as Dostoevsky's characters are alone.

4

Modern reactionary bourgeois literature is mobilizing all its forces to defile, profane and pervert everything humane, to prove the insignificance, weakness and contemptibility of man's very nature. By his very essence man is low and filthy—such is the base thesis that the literary agents of imperialist reaction are developing in every way, depicting all mankind as an assemblage of brutal, loathsome slovens, in each of whom is concealed a vicious spider.

All of Wall Street's literary agents, serving the base interests of the misanthropes from the banks and syndicates, have but a single aim: that of corrupting men's souls, injecting into them the poison of moral and political defeatism, crushing the determination of the working people to struggle, and justifying the savage violence employed by the rulers of the bourgeois world against the peoples.

Reaction stops at nothing in order to attain these vile aims. For one thing it is attempting to use the darkest sides of Dostoevsky's work, ignoring or falsifying all that is positive in his writing. Wall Street's ideological lackeys make much of Dostoevsky's reactionary views in their campaign against man as proof of the weakness, sinfulness and criminality of man's nature.

It is also a known fact that Dostoevsky's reactionary views are used by the enemies of the Soviet people in order to slander Soviet men and women, Socialist culture, and the world outlook of the Soviet person.

There are still plenty of "philosophers" who, like the fascist gallow-bird Rosenberg, try to find the clue to the "mysterious Russian soul"

(Continued on Page 23)

International Affairs

Building up People's Health in Rumania

By E. Malyshkevich

THE picturesque Prahov River valley, hemmed in by the towering Carpathian peaks is renowned for its Sinaia health resort. Not so long ago Sinaia was the summer residence of Rumanian kings, the playground of idle parasites, with or without titles, who for centuries lived on the sweat and toil of the people.

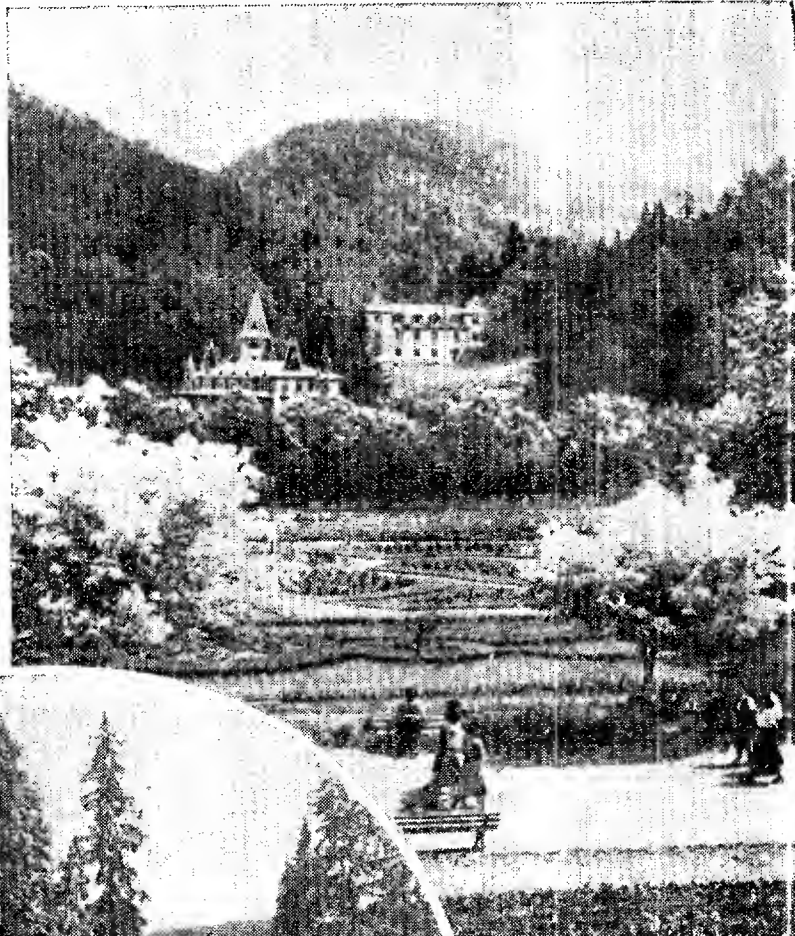
New Times

But new times have arrived in the life of the Rumanian people. The land has been turned over to those who till it. Factories, mills, mines, railways and banks have been taken over by the state, have become the property of the entire people.

The Sinaia health resort, too, has become the property of the people. It now provides its facilities for rest and cure to ordinary people—oil workers and miners, metallurgical workers and machine makers, builders of the Danube-Black Sea Canal and shepherds from state farms, tobacco workers and railwaymen, teachers and engineers, bookkeepers and scientists—in a word the real masters of the country, the men and women who build the new democratic Rumania.

Rest Facilities for Workers

The government of Rumania is displaying great solicitude for providing rest facilities to the working people and protecting their health. Rumania has already tens of health resorts like Sinaia.



Park at Slenik Moldova Health Resort.



Vocational school trainees on excursion.

Rumanian trade unions take an active part in providing rest facilities and protecting the health of the working people. In recent years, for example, the Rumanian General Confederation of Labour has established many rest homes. Thanks to this, the number of working people accommodated in health resorts, in sanatoriums and rest homes at the expense of the state and the trade unions increased from 67,000 in 1948 to 300,000 in 1950 and will increase to 446,000 in 1951. In addition, 712,000 working people have spent their vacations this year in tourist trips and excursions. For this purpose the Rumanian General Confederation of Labour appropriated 30 million lei last year.

Epidemics Checked

Big state allotments for public health needs make it possible to conduct on a large scale not only medical work, but also disease-prevention activities.

Malaria was a scourge of the people in pre-war Rumania. More than 600,000 people were hit annually by this exhausting disease. In some districts where malaria was rampant mortality reached 30 per cent. Government measures, including the establishment of a ramified chain of malaria stations and points where anti-malarial injections are being made, cut last year the incidence of this disease by 67 per cent compared with 1949 and by 88 per cent in the first half of the current year. The people's government is doing much to combat tuberculosis and epidemic diseases.

Great Improvement in Health Services

During the past five years the number of hospital beds has increased 60 per cent and the total number of hospitals and dispensaries, three times over.

Functioning in Rumania's capital Bucharest alone are 35 children's dispensaries and eight children's hospitals. Thousands and thousands of children spend the holidays in summer health-building camps. As a result of all these measures, the death rate in the Rumanian republic has been cut in half and the rate of increase in population rose seven per cent.

The new five-year plan of Rumania provides for health protection activities on a still broader scale. Achievements in this field are inseparably bound up with the general economic and cultural progress of the country. The Rumanian people have confidence in their future, they have confidence in the victory of the forces of peace and Socialism because they rely on the unselfish fraternal aid of the great Soviet Union and draw on their historic experience in building Socialism.

Continued Deterioration of Living Standard of Working People in Yugoslavia

By B. Zhirnov

Last winter was extremely trying for the Yugoslav people. The country was ravaged by hunger with a consequent rise in the mortality rate. The highest mortality was observed precisely during the winter.

Nor does the coming winter hold out any cheerful prospects for the Yugoslav working people. On the contrary, there are indications that it will be even more tragic. This is evident from the steadily deteriorating living standard of the Yugoslav people as a result of the predatory policy of the ruling fascist clique of Tito and Rankovic.

The Tito gang is robbing the Yugoslav people in the most merciless manner. In order to promote the realization of the American aggressive war plans in the Balkans, this clique is squeezing out of the Yugoslav population enormous sums through taxes and other levies. This year, for example, the Titoites raised taxes by 25 per cent. More than 70 per cent of the national budget is spent on the militarization of the country. The working peasants are deprived of the last remnants of their meager grain stocks accumulated through hard labour during the summer.

The rural bourgeoisie, which is the social mainstay of the Titoites in the village, has piled up big stocks of agricultural produce. It is boosting prices on the domestic market, making the food prices forbidding for the majority of the population.

The newspaper "Borba" reports that in the second decade of October, wheat prices have shown a tendency for a "substantial increase" on the markets at Nish, Novi Sad, Pancevo, Osijek and Varazdin. According to this paper, "there is a general shortage of butter and vegetable prices are rising on the markets throughout the country. The vegetable prices on the market at Novi Sad have increased several times over." Another Titoite newspaper, "Narodni List," wrote on Oct. 19 that meat prices have lately increased by 35 dinars per kilogram.

But the Titoite press, whose task it is to embellish the cheerless picture presented by life in Yugoslavia, does by far not give a complete picture of the real situation. Prices on the Yugoslav markets have grown to skyrocketing proportions. They have increased 30-40 times over as compared with the 1939 indices and continue to mount with disastrous speed. In order to screw up the market prices still higher, the profiteers are consigning vast amounts of vegetables to the garbage dump. The above-mentioned "Borba" has recently blurted out that at Novi Sad truckloads of good potatoes, pepper and other agricultural products are being thrown onto the garbage dump near the Danube.

Only the most avowed enemies of the work-

ing people can destroy agricultural products at a time when the population is suffering from the food crisis.

The offensive on the living standard of the working people of Yugoslavia is conducted along all the lines. The Belgrade fascists are conducting propaganda to prepare the population for a new increase in apartment rents. "The new apartment rents," writes the Titoite newspaper, "Glass," will probably be several times the old rates. Housing is as much a burning problem for the working people as is the question of bread. But instead of building homes, the Titoites acting on American orders, are building barracks, prisons, concentration camps, aerodromes, strategic roads, underground munition dumps, etc. And the result is, as the fascist "Nova Makedonia" admits, that the workers "sleep in cattle barns" as is the case at the Plackovica lumber yards.

Favourable conditions are thus created for the rapid spread of disease. And yet, on Oct. 1st the Titoite authorities decreed a sixfold increase in the prices for medicaments. This was done at a time when syphilis is widespread in Bosnia, Herzegovina and Macedonia, when cases of trachoma are growing, when tuberculosis is taking a heavy toll of life!

In order to weaken the resentment of the working people against the hopelessly appalling conditions, the Tito clique is resorting to demagogic promises. It has announced, for example, that wages would be raised to conform with market prices beginning with Nov. 1st. At the same time, as reported by Reuter on Oct. 21, the Titoite finance minister Milentije Popovic stated that any change to the "new system" of wages is out of the question before the beginning of next year.

The poverty and hunger policy pursued by the Titoite gang in the interest of its imperialist masters encounters constantly stiffening resistance from the peoples of Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslav working people are conducting an organized struggle against the impoverished conditions of life. Numerous protest demonstrations have taken place in the industrial enterprises.

The Yugoslav people are fighting with growing vigour against the bloodthirsty fascist regime of Tito, linking this struggle with their urge for peace and independence. In the factories and mills the workers sabotage the Tito plans for the production of strategic raw materials for the Anglo-American instigators of a new war. The working peasants sabotage Tito's grain deliveries and shirk mobilization for military construction. Guerrilla detachments which with the support of the people are conducting a heroic struggle against the fascist gang of Tito and Rankovic are intensifying their operations in the mountains of Yugoslavia.

Professor Dumas

Extracts from Ilya Ehrenburg's Novel
"The Ninth Billow"

(Concluded)

We have been publishing extracts from Ilya Ehrenburg's novel "The Ninth Billow."

The concluding part appears in this issue. The last part was published in our issue No. 22.

Professor Dumas, a noted French scientist is on a visit to America. The reactionary elements are determined to make his visit as unpleasant as possible with the ultimate object of expelling him from the country.

The Professor was a guest of honour at a reception given by an American scientist Professor Adams. Many reactionary scientists boycotted the reception. Some of those who came adopted an insulting attitude.

Next day he had to address a public meeting organised by the progressive citizens. The reactionary forces hatched a plan to stage a demonstration against him through its stooges and hooligans in front of his hotel just before he had to go to the public meeting.

When the Professor came out a howling mob of hired hooligans and stooges barred his way. In this medley a hooligan snatched Duma's stick and tried to strike him down.

Gairstone, an American, who had come on the scene accidentally saw with disgust all this put up show. When the hooligan wanted to strike down Professor Dumas he intervened and knocked the hooligan down. The Professor was led out safely, but Gairstone was given a severe beating.

Now read on;

Betty waited until eight. Lately she had been thinking about Gairstone all the time, now with joy, now with fright, superstitiously fearing to lose him. She felt that he was avoiding her; she built up all kinds of conjectures, was torn by jealousy. She expected a great deal from that evening. After the meeting they would walk down a quiet, deserted street. "You don't know, Joe..." she would say. And he would answer, "I do."

Gairstone did not come. "I must come to my senses, I'm losing my head," Betty said to herself. "I myself told him that this wasn't the time for personal feelings. Joe will never join us: he reasons too much, but what one must do is fight. Perhaps some day he'll understand... I mustn't dream of happiness. He may become a real comrade, but he

doesn't love me. God, it's eight! I'll be late for the meeting!"

When she entered Professor McClay was speaking:

"A scoundrel attacked our honoured guest. But a plain American ran up out of the crowd and defended Professor Dumas."

There were cries of "Good Lad!" Betty, forgetting her worries, also shouted "Good Lad!"

"I'm ashamed for America," said McClay. "I love my country, her mountains and rivers, her towns and small farms; I love the open-heartedness, the honesty and the courage of the plain people of America. But who is it that claims to represent our people. A handful of ignorant and brutal men. That's not so! The people are here!"

The huge amphitheatre whistled and cheered in approval. "That's right!"

"I'm not a Communist, and I'm not a Progressive. I've always stood aside of politics. But war is something I hate! What has brought us here today? We don't want to go to war and we won't go to war! We don't believe in swindlers, irrespective of the posts they occupy. We believe in the people, in its heart, in reason."

A Negro mounted the platform. He was smiling like a child, and his face gleamed with sweat.

"During the war," he said, "we were told that we were good Americans. Now we're being hounded and lynched and wiped out. In Jackson a Negro named David Harrison hanged himself. Now there's an investigation going on to find out who gave him the rope in jail. Why don't they ask, instead, who brought him to the noose? Senator Low says we've got to fight for freedom. But where is there slavery if not here in America? What we need is not war but justice..."

Next to take the floor was Pastor McGill. He spoke with the assurance of an experienced preacher.

"You all know how such attention the newspapers are paying to the explosion in Tennessee. Grown-ups, people one would think had sense, have gone mad. Nobody stops to think whether the Russians could have written such a compromising paper. When a man is sent to blow up a mill he isn't given a long treatise about whom he has to get money from, whom he has to meet, and to whom to report. I read in one of the papers yesterday that the author of the instructions found on the Soviet lawyer is 'a short-witted man.' That's putting it mildly. The author of those instructions is a total idiot. That's hardly flattering to us; for the instructions were written not by Russians but by our own countrymen."

"Provocators!" the hall roared. "Scoundrels!"

"I was with the army at the Elbe, and I met Russians. They're just the same kind of people we are. Of course, they have different ideas, but can that be a reason for a most horrible war? A Christian, I know that a man may die for his faith, but you cannot kill another man because his faith is different. Dear brothers and sisters, let us save not only our towns, and our children. Let us also save our souls!"

Dumas was the last to speak.

"I'm not a bookworm, but I have sat over books for many years," he said. "My speciality is the origin of man. Embryologists have established that our ancestors once lived in trees and were unable to walk erect. Why do I say this now? Because there is such a thing as progress, and people cannot be made to go back to the trees. Progress is not only skyscrapers, elevators, automobiles. Progress is connected with reason, with the ability to think. Mankind's movement forward is natural. People have not only learned

there are great things to be learned from the progress of the world. Progress is not only skyscrapers, elevators, automobiles. Progress is connected with reason, with the ability to think. Mankind's movement forward is natural. People have not only learned

to walk erect, they have come to understand many things. They want to live more rationally, more honestly. There are degenerates who don't like that. They are trying to teach people not to think. Today I saw sick women kneeling in the middle of the street and praying God to save them from me. But don't think that they were sent to a hospital. No, because in that case many would have to be sent: senators, Admiral Zacharias...and Mr. Mencken, who wants every thing destroyed so that there can be civilization. I am seventy-three years old, I have written some books, I have taught students for forty years. And now I see that madmen are threatening progress. Wasn't Hitler enough for us? I saw the Nazis—they called themselves 'supermen' but actually they resembled our distant ancestors who lived in trees... Degenerates are trying to deceive their countrymen. They say, for example, that the French will fight for them. I know France: it's my country. The French will fight—only not against the Russians but against war. I remember the requiem the Nazis held in Paris for the 'European defenders of Stalingrad.' I do not want a requiem to be held in New York, one year or five years from now, for American defenders of Paris. As a Frenchman, as a scientist, as an old man, I want peace—peace for the young, for all: for the Americans, for Russians, for the French, a genuine peace."

People rushed up to Dumas, to present him with flowers and to shake his hand. An old Negro said, "I'm a plain man, a porter. Will you allow me to embrace you? I had one son, he didn't come back from the war..."

A woman raised her child high above her head and shouted, "I won't give him up!"

Dumas was overcome with emotion: he felt it swelling his heart, gathering in his throat, welling up in his eyes. He embraced the old Negro. "And so, we agree..." he mumbled.

The morning papers mentioned the meeting in passing, but they gave much space to the demonstration in front of the Victoria Hotel. They called it "impressive," "grand," and even "unprecedented." One of the editorials said: "The political activity Professor Dumas engaged in here has aroused the indignation of people of the most diverse views. Americans do not want a foreigner to abuse his prestige and interfere in their affairs."

Colonel Roberts was in an excellent mood; he even joked with his daughter, something he very rarely did. "Of course," he reflected, "Anders is a rough fellow, but he has men. Now the last objections to the deportation of Dumas are overruled: now our lily-white diplomats can hide behind the 'man in the street.'"

Roberts phoned the editor of the "Washington Star" to communicate a statement in connection with the Dumas affair: "In general, I am opposed to such demonstrations; they run counter to our principles of hospitality. When Mr. Dumas arrived in New York, it was with deep satisfaction that I read the noble words of Professor Adams, which demonstrated once again that to the American scientist science stands above politics. There is no need to say that Mr. Dumas' pro-Soviet speeches meet with the unanimous condemnation of all Americans. I do not think, however, that the stay of this or that foreigner in our country is a question to be decided by an excited mob."

The first editions of the evening papers reported that in



view of the tense situation Professor Dumas had been asked to leave the United States.

As Dumas was leaving the hotel he was handed a letter.

"Dear Mr. Dumas,

"I have just been informed of your departure. I am very sorry that ill health prevents me from seeing you off. And I am even more distressed by the circumstances that have hastened your departure from America. I assure you that I am powerless to change anything. We are living in a difficult period. At times I feel that while mankind has achieved unwitnessed successes in the scientific sphere, it has lost plain common sense. I hope that we shall meet again under happier circumstances, when petty political passions have died down.

"Please accept assurances of my deepest respect and devotion.
"D. Adams."

Dumas crumpled the sheet of paper. "A coward!" But he caught himself at once. "I really shouldn't be cursing him. He's a good craniologist, he knows skulls, and everything else seems immutable to him. Haven't I met plenty like him in Paris? That he's scared I can also understand: the ways here are savage. Still, his conscience does trouble him a bit. He's not Hcnussey—a man like him may come to his senses..."

At the airport Dumas was seen off by Professor McClay; the furrier, and Betty, who brought a bouquet of dark-red roses.

"We're grateful to you," the furrier said. "You can't imagine how much your visit has done."

McClay supported him. "Your deportation is a victory. They got frightened after the meeting. Do you know how many people were there day before yesterday? Twenty thousand. Now we'll arrange meetings in Boston, in Chicago, in San Francisco. You've stirred us up..."

Through the aeroplane window Dumas saw them: the swarthy young woman, the furrier, and McClay, with his embarrassed, good-natured smile. And all around were many strangers—gay, loud people. Dumas suddenly felt sorry for those three. "How solitary they were! True, the meeting was a good one. They're pleased that they assembled 20,000. But how many are there altogether in this frightful city?... Of course, in America there are the people too, but when will they awaken?" For some reason he remembered Anna. She had come to see him, and talked about loneliness. She had been tortured to death by the Gestapo... "I even feel sorry for these who are smiling. They smile in a businesslike way, as though advertizing tooth paste. How much longer will they have to go on fumbling and suffering before they become human beings? I feel

sorry for America—she's so big and so rich, and so unreasonable..."

The roses on the long stalks opened up, darkened, shed their petals.

The plane had climbed very high. The clouds below were fluffy, billowy, now warm and pink, now of a pale lilac colour, like dying snow. They seemed to be land, a strange landscape, a different planet. Looking at them, Dumas forgot New York, McClay's smile, the hysterical women, the meeting, the skyscrapers. He was no longer in America, and he did not yet feel that he had returned home; he was somewhere outside of life—alive, full of tenderness and sadness and a hidden inner happiness. Scenes from the past, of the time of his youth, flashed before him: the girl in a straw hat that looked like a hood; bearded professors; the paper lanterns at a carnival; his first bicycle; the young Jaures on the speaker's platform; the supporters of Dreyfus; Zola... "How quickly outward aspects change—fashions, phrases, living conditions. But when I recall the dreams, the vows, the faith, I find nothing either laughable or dead. I want to find where the mistake lay... Could it be that we placed too much hope in logic, in events taking a consecutive course? But the road is longer, more involved..."

"How long have we been flying? I must set my watch ahead; here it's still night, but in Paris it's morning. It's far away..."

He fell into a long, calm sleep. Then again there were clouds as long as life, and thoughts as airy and spectral as clouds. And then there was a sudden buzzing in his ears; the hills rocked, the earth pitched, and Dumas saw the smoky old buildings of a Parisian suburb. They had arrived... Marie would be surprised. "Why so quickly?..."

When he emerged from the plane, Dumas stopped short in amazement: a huge crowd had gathered to meet him. Here were acquaintances and strangers, workers, students, several professors, members of the "Humanite" staff, Rene Morillot, little girls carrying flowers, Lejean, writers, a delegation from the Bertie mills. Dumas became flustered. "What need is there for all this?" he mumbled. Lejean gave him a firm handshake. Dumas wanted to express his gratitude, to say that he was moved and happy, but instead, he did not know why, he said. "It's good that it's raining here, because in America I was tormented by the heat..."

As he was climbing into the car a young woman in a tan raincoat ran up and handed him a little bouquet of cornflowers, poppies and daisies. He gave her a puzzled stare and then suddenly jumped out of the car.

"How splendid that you came!" he exclaimed. "Now I feel that I'm really at home..."

And he gave Mado a close embrace.

How Soviet People Regard the Writings of Dostoevsky (Continued from page 18)

in the actions of the sick maniac and murderer Raskolnikov, hero of Dostoevsky's "Crime and Punishment." What stupid propaganda! After all, it is clear to every sober-minded person that Raskolnikov with his pathological "philosophy" is a product of capitalist society with its crying contradictions and abnormalities that cripple the human soul.

Dostoevsky's tragedy lies in the fact that he betrayed the real Russia, the Russia of Pushkin, Belinsky, Dobrolyubov, Tolstoy, Saltykov-Shchedrin, the Russia of humanism, democracy and freedom.

Soviet people give due credit to Dostoevsky's outstanding literary skill, and they appreciate the finest pages of his books. But all this does not prevent the Soviet reader from correctly evaluating Fyodor Dostoevsky and his ideological complexion. This complexion is alien to the Soviet people, who are building a new life based on the scientific principles of Marxism-Leninism, humanitarian people distinguished for their optimism and their faith in man the toiler, man the thinker, man the fighter.

Industry of USSR

(Continued from page 7)

years after the Revolution and today the USSR holds one of the first places in the world for the production of electric power. In 1951 the production of electric power will amount to 140,000 million kilowatt hours, which is greater than the production of Britain and France combined. It is interesting to note that the increase in power production in 1951, compared with 1950 will comprise 13,000 million kilowatt hours, which is seven-times greater than the entire output of electric power in pre-revolutionary Russia. The total capacity of electric stations and new units, which will be commissioned in 1951 is close to three million kilowatts, the equivalent of the capacity of approximately five such power stations as the Dnieper Hydroelectric Plant, the biggest in Europe.

In 1950 the Soviet Government decided to build the world's biggest electric stations in the middle and lower reaches of the Volga, near Kuibyshev and Stalingrad. Construction work is now in full blast. Huge irrigation canals, linked with hydroelectric stations, are now being built in the lower reaches of the Volga and Don, in Turkmenia, South Ukraine and in the Crimea.

The very possibility of undertaking these great construction projects of Communism, as the Soviet people call the development of electric stations, reservoirs and canals, is a result and proof of the great industrial might of the USSR.

The new electric stations will generate annually 22,500 million kilowatt hours of cheap electric power. Irrigation and watering of new areas will make it possible to produce annually an additional three million tons of unginned cotton, 500 million poods of wheat, 30 million poods of rice and much other produce.

The powerful advance of the Land of Socialism is the result of the peaceful development of its economy. Soviet industry engages not in the armaments drive but in the utmost development of civilian industry necessary for the people. The interests of the working people underlie the development of the entire national economy of the USSR.

Glorious Daughter of the Soviet People

(Continued from page 9)

development of the entire national economy of the USSR. my glance wandered from one girlish face to the other I thought to myself: "I wonder who of you could perform a deed like Zoya's if there were suddenly the need? That girl over there. Yes, that one. That one up there. Yes, and that one too." And I discovered that every single one of them could.

When I took the floor at the meeting, I began by telling the girls what I had been thinking about. It was very quiet in the hall. In the eyes of my listeners I could see that each of them was thinking: "I want to be like Zoya and I will try to be!"

To Soviet youth Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya has become the embodiment of all that is bright, noble, and humane. Our young people use the thought of Zoya to check up on themselves, and it makes them more pure and honest in their relations with people, bolder and firmer in battle and in labour.

For Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya, tortured to death ten years ago in the village of Petrishchevo, this is immortality. For he who remains in the memory of the people, who has earned the respect and love of the people, never dies.

Reply to a Question

How is Freedom of Press Assured in USSR

"... Without the best printing works, the best press clubs, free organizations of the working class, from the smallest to the broadest organizations, embracing millions of workers, without the widest freedom of assembly, there can be no freedom of the press. Examine the conditions in the USSR, go into the workers' districts, and you will find that the best printing works, the best press clubs, entire paper mills, entire ink factories, producing the necessary material for the press, huge assembly halls—these and many other things which are so necessary for working class freedom of the press are entirely and fully at the disposal of the working class and the toiling masses. This is what we call freedom of the press for the working class."

(J. Stalin "Problems of Leninism.")

Real freedom of the Press is impossible unless the press is wrested from the clutches of capital. Freedom of the Press becomes an empty phrase unless the people have at their disposal the material requisites necessary for exercising this freedom.

A Genuinely Free Press

A genuinely free Press exists in the Soviet State. It is a matter of common knowledge that in the USSR all the basic means and instruments of production, as well as all the printshops, stocks of paper, all the technical and material means necessary for the publication of newspapers, magazines and books are concentrated in the hands of the working people. The Press in the USSR belongs to the people and promotes their interests.

One of the most important features of socialist democracy lies in that the rights and liberties of citizens are not merely proclaimed but guaranteed by real material requisites. This is true also of an important political freedom such as of the Press guaranteed by the Fundamental Law of the Soviet State—the Constitution of the USSR.

In the USSR freedom of the Press is ensured by placing at the disposal of the working people and their organizations printing presses, stocks of paper, public buildings, communications facilities and other material requisites for the exercise of this right.

News-papers Published by State and Public Organisations

Soviet law does not allow for the private publication of newspapers. Newspapers and magazines are published by state organizations and public organiza-

tions of working people. Thus, for example, "Izvestia" one of the biggest newspapers in the USSR, is published by the Soviets of Working People's Deputies, which constitute the political foundation of the USSR. The "Pravda" is the organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks, which unites in it ranks the most active and politically conscious citizens from the midst of the working class and other sections of the working people. Newspapers are published by the trade unions ("Trud," youth organisations ("Komsomolskaya Pravda" and "Pionerskaya Pravda") sports societies ("Sovietsky Sport," writers' organizations ("Literaturnaya Gazeta") and other organizations and societies of the working people.

More than 7,800 newspapers, over 1,400 magazines and other periodicals are published in the Soviet Union. The average daily circulation of the newspapers was brought up to 36,000,000 in 1951. There is not a district in the USSR without its own printed newspaper. It will be of interest to recall in this connection that only 859 newspapers with an average circulation of 2,700,000 were published in tsarist Russia in 1913.

Close and Active Contact with Masses

Books are published in huge editions in the USSR. The books published between 1918 and the end of 1950 cover 971,000 titles with a total edition of more than 12,500 million. A distinguishing feature of the Soviet Press as a genuinely democratic Press is its very close and active contact with the mass of the working people; and the extensive

co-operation of the working people in the work of the news-papers and magazines. The Soviet people take full advantage of the freedom of the Press. All the citizens of the USSR—workers, collective farmers and intellectuals—have every possibility to express their opinion through the central, republican, regional, factory and collective farm Press. Every day the Soviet Press carries articles and letters from citizens dealing with affairs of state, with problems relating to international and domestic affairs; the writers describe their experience in production and criticize shortcomings. Through the Press millions of working people are initiated into active participation in the administration of the state, and in social and political affairs.

40 Nationalities Received Written Languages after Revolution

One of the greatest achievements of the October Socialist Revolution is the language Press. Newspapers and magazines are published in numerous languages of the peoples of the Soviet Union. The Lenin-Stalin national policy has secured to all the nations and nationalities inhabiting the territory of the Soviet Union, irrespective of their size and level of development, the possibility to issue their own newspapers and magazines and to maintain their own publishing houses.

The classical Works of Marxism-Leninism, as well as newspapers, pamphlets, belles lettres and specialized literature relating to different branches of knowledge are published in the USSR in 119 languages, in editions running into millions.

More than 40 nationalities received a written language only after the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Soviet laws prohibit and punish any propaganda of anti-democratic views, any advocacy of national hatred or contempt, any propaganda which menaces the peace and security. The Soviet Press does everything to uphold the great cause of peace and friendship among nations; it exposes the intrigues of international reaction, the aggressive plans of the American and British imperialists who are fomenting another world war.

I. Umansky, LLM



Columns of demonstrators on Red Square.

Festive Moscow

By Vladimir Tregubov

The 34th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was gloriously and joyfully celebrated by the Soviet people.

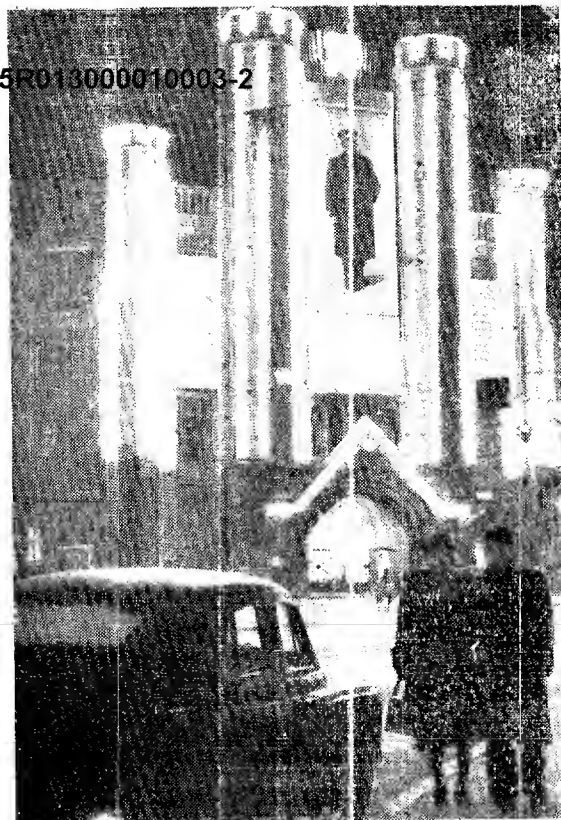
In Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Tashkent, Tbilisi—in all towns and large villages of the USSR, festive mass demonstrations were held. The people came out into the streets, their columns adorned with banners and placards inscribed with slogans calling for peace and friendship between nations, and with pledges to still better work for the peaceful strengthening of their country.

Beautiful Moscow is still more beautiful during holidays. The tall buildings that have risen in various parts of the city were illuminated with powerful projectors.

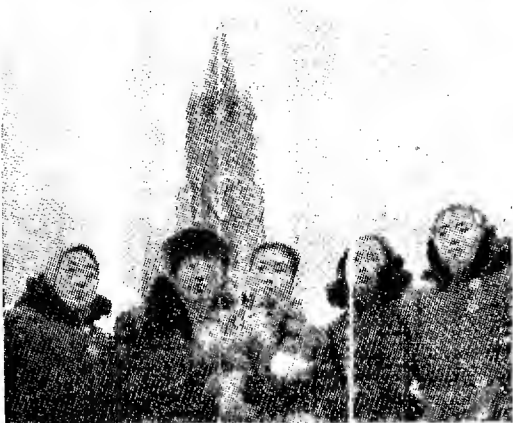
The streets and squares of the Soviet capital were ablaze with myriads of lights, house facades were decked with coniferous garlands and red flags.

In the festive decorations of their city the people of Moscow glorified their beloved Soviet Government, their Communist Party and their great leader J. V. Stalin. Stalin's name in bright letters shone on Moscow's houses and his portraits were displayed everywhere. To Stalin the Soviet people demonstrated their love and gratitude.

Columns of Moscow's working people marching through Gorky Street.



Holiday lights on the Electric Bus Plant of Moscow.



Members of the Korean delegation on Red Square, Moscow.

Members of the Chinese delegation on Moscow's Red Square cheer the demonstrators.



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